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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF
Public Charities and Correction,
NEW YORK,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.



ALBANY:
PRINTING HOUSE OF CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.
1870.



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1869

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OF

Public Charities and Correction.

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ERRATA.

- Page 158, line 34, for "Hermiplegia," read "Hemiplegia."
Page 159, line 37, for "Pericucephalitis," read "Periencephalitis."
Page 160, line 12, for "Pericucephalitis," read "Periencephalitis."
Page 160, line 24, for "1863," read "1868."
Page 166, line 7, for "exceptionally in doses less than twenty grains," read
"exceptionally in doses no lesser than twenty grains."
Page 170, line 6, for "Brown Siquard's," read "Brown Séquard's."
Page 170, line 14, for "endured," read "induced."
Page 171, line 8, for "arseniti," read "arsenate."
Page 181, line 17, for "our," read "one."
Page 187, statement of "Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Epileptic
and Paralytic Hospitals," to face page 188.
Table 2, 12th column, 19th paragraph from bottom, for "Musue," read
"Musœ."
Table 2, 13th column, 7th paragraph from bottom, for "Cephalagia," read
"Cephalalgia."
Table 2, 15th column, 10th paragraph from bottom, second line, after
"years," read "ago."
Table 2, 15th column, 19th paragraph, second line, for "acme," read
"acne."
Table 2, 6th column, 13th paragraph, on line one, period after "cousins."
Table 3, 8th column, in Report of Physician in Chief of Epileptic and Para-
lytic Hospitals, second and third lines from bottom, for "younger
and sister," read "younger brother and sister."
Table 3, 10th column, 7th paragraph from top line one, for "cerebal,"
read "cerebral."
Table 3, 10th column, 28th paragraph, for "Anæsthesia," read "Anæ-
sthesia."
Table 3, 10th column, 30th paragraph, for "anæsthesia," read "anæ-
sthesia."

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction

FOR THE YEAR 1869,

To the Hon. the Legislature

of the State of New York :

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Commissioners are charged with the supervision and maintenance of the Hospitals, Asylums, Nurseries, Alms Houses and Prisons, which constitute the system of charitable and correctional institutions of the City of New York. The constant population of these institutions is about eight thousand, and the aggregate number of persons who for great or lesser periods of time were subsisted during the past year, was—

In the Hospitals	18,202
Asylums	3,356
Nurseries.....	3,605
Alms Houses.....	4,203
City Prisons.....	42,537
Work House.....	17,232
Penitentiary.....	2,065
There have been treated by the Physicians of the Department and supplied with medicines, patients at their homes,	708
Treated and supplied with medicines by Physicians at the Bureau for the Out-Door Sick.....	17,050
Relieved by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, in money, fuel and other necessities	51,320

The foregoing table shows the general business of the Department, the aggregate populations of the several classes of institutions and the relief afforded to the poor, but it is of no further statistical value. It does not indicate the number of different individuals who have been the recipients of public charity, or who have been held as prisoners. Of those confined in the City Prisons, there were many who had been committed several times during the year, for vagrancy or intoxication or petty crimes, and as often transferred to the Work-House or Penitentiary; and of the number to whom relief has been afforded, many have been sent to the Alms Houses, or the relief has for a time been stopped and they have again become the recipients of charity. Very erroneous conclusions would, therefore, be drawn if the table were regarded as was a similar table in the

last Annual Report, as a measure of the crime or the pauperism of the city.

The great social questions which were in abeyance during the rebellion, have with the return of peace again become the subjects of public thought. The principles upon which relief should be granted to the poor, the proper measures for the repression of crime, and the various systems of prison discipline, have been largely discussed by philanthropists, by legislative bodies, and by the public press. The Commissioners have not been unmindful of the general interest in these questions or of their grave importance, and they have endeavored so to discharge the duties confided to them that while abundant provision should be made for the sick and the helpless, there should be no encouragement given to pauperism, and that the children committed to their care should be so reared as to make them useful citizens. The discipline of the Penitentiary has been maintained without the infliction of a blow, a night school has been established for the instruction of the prisoners, and means have been provided for the temporary maintenance of such, on their discharge, as may have given evidence of their desire to reform. The scheme of public beneficence has been enlarged by the establishment of a Nautical School for boys committed to the Commissioners; a Labor Bureau and Intelligence

Office have been opened, which are daily crowded by employers and those seeking employment; a system of Ambulances has been established, for the prompt and tender removal of persons wounded or taken sick in the public streets; the city has been divided into medical districts and a physician assigned to each, to visit and prescribe for the resident sick poor; and, for the advancement of medical science, the nomenclature of diseases at the hospitals of the Department has been revised, and a more accurate and precise classification adopted.

The City of New York has become as conspicuous for its voluntary associations of benevolence as for its public charities. The Children's Aid Society and kindred institutions, for the rescue of friendless and vagrant children, have been of incalculable value in abating the amount of juvenile crime that would but for their instrumentality have existed. And the Prison Association, by directing public attention to the necessity of the revision of prison discipline, has secured the early consideration of that important subject, and prepared the way to a systematic and intelligent inquiry into the causes, extent and conditions of our criminal population and the most effective measures for the repression of crime.

The appointment of a commission to supervise the charities of the State, marks the deeper interest of the

Legislature in the condition of the poor and helpless, and affords promise that the wrongs which for many years have been perpetrated at the County Poorhouses and Asylums will be exposed and corrected. But it is respectfully suggested that the supervision of that commission should be extended to the numerous private charitable associations in the city of New York and throughout the State, and especially to those having charge of orphan and friendless children, for there have been many established, the means of which are inadequate to the charge they have assumed, and the objects of their charity are destitute of proper food and clothing. Wherever there is restraint of liberty, as of children or the insane, there should be authoritative supervision.

In accordance with the recommendation of the State Commission, in their annual report of 1869, there have been carefully prepared estimates made, by competent citizens, of the value of the grounds, buildings, etc., occupied by this Department. Their report is herewith submitted. It will be seen that the value of

Lands for charitable purposes, is.....	\$1,905,000
Buildings for charitable purposes	3,579,500
Furniture for charitable purposes	126,566
	<hr/>
	\$5,611,066

Lands for correctional purposes.....	\$654,500
Buildings for correctional purposes.....	2,112,800
Furniture for correctional purposes.....	25,951
	<hr/>
	\$2,793,251

THE SICK POOR.

Of all the forms of public charity there is none so free from objection as aid to the sick. In other modes of relief the ingenuity of the idle and the dissolute is exercised to obtain without labor the necessities and comforts of life, but sickness is rarely simulated, or if attempted it is readily detected. Nor is there in providing for the sick the same danger of encouraging pauperism as in ministering to the relief of the simply necessitous. When public charity is accepted even by such as may be greatly in want, the energy of the man is sapped, and he soon learns to regard what was granted for his temporary relief as a permanent right. But in sickness the patient, when he recovers, rises from his bed grateful for the aid that has been afforded him, and as resolute as before to earn his subsistence by his own labor ; or if his family has been ill, he feels that as the visitation was unusual, so the relief was extraordinary and not to be continued.

Hitherto the poor have had to depend on the voluntary and occasional visits of Dispensary physicians, or they have been separated from their families and sent

to the hospitals of the Department. The frequent instances of prolonged and needless suffering from the want of proper medical aid, admonished the Commissioners of the necessity of a broad and comprehensive system that would embrace the sick poor of the city, and secure for them the prompt attendance of skilful physicians, proper medicines and the necessities they might require during their illness. With this view the city has been divided into eleven Medical Districts, and a physician assigned to each. It is made the duty of the physician, who is paid for his services, to visit and prescribe for the sick poor of his district, and to report to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor such as may require fuel, nutritious food and other necessities. If the sick be dangerously ill, the Attending Physician may call in the Consulting Physicians and Surgeons of the Department, so that the highest medical and surgical skill in the city is now at the service of the poorest of its inhabitants.

It is believed that under this system the condition of the sick poor will in all respects be greatly improved. They will be spared the separation from their families, and they will be more tenderly nursed by their relatives and friends than by the paid nurses of the hospitals ; and on the other hand, the hospitals will be relieved from over-crowding, and the time for their enlargement,

or for the erection of new and expensive structures, will be postponed.

AMBULANCES.

It has been the practice, when a person has been injured or taken sick in the public street, for the police or passing citizens to take the patient to the nearest druggist, and after administering restoratives, convey him on a cart or other vehicle to a hospital or his home. There was always great suffering from the rude means of conveyance and great loss of time before proper surgical aid could be obtained, resulting frequently in the loss of life. The Commissioners, since their last Annual Report, have provided Ambulances fitted up for the easy transportation of patients, and furnished with surgical instruments, bandages, restoratives, &c. Two surgeons have been specially assigned to the Ambulance service, who are on duty alternately, day and night. The Board of Police have very cordially seconded the Commissioners, and have been of essential assistance, for without their aid it would have been impracticable to have perfected the system.

Under the rules established, a stretcher is deposited at each police station. When a casualty occurs, it is made by the Board of Police the duty of the patrolman on the beat where the patient lies to go immediately to the station, report the case to the officer in command,

and obtain assistance to convey the patient on the stretcher to the station house. A telegram is sent to Bellevue Hospital, on the receipt of which the surgeon on duty proceeds with the ambulance to the station and after administering such remedies as the case may require, conveys the patient to the hospital or to his home. The ambulances were provided on the 20th June last, and since that date they have conveyed 558 patients.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was made for a small Hospital to be established south of Canal street for the reception of persons wounded in the lower part of the city; but because of a typographical error in the act, the appropriation was unavailable. The experience of the past year has demonstrated the necessity of such a hospital. It is respectfully requested that the error may be corrected.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals of the Department comprise:

Three General Hospitals of.....	2300 beds,
Small Pox Hospital	100 "
Fever Hospital	100 "
Paralytic Hospital.....	65 "
Epileptic Hospital	65 "
Incurable Hospital	130 "
Infants Hospital.....	300 "

Blind Asylum.....	96	“
Lunatic Asylum, proper	420	“
Lunatic Asylum, in course of construction,..	500	“
	<hr/>	4066 beds.

The General Hospitals are—Bellevue Hospital in the City, Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and the Children's Hospital, on Randall's Island.

Bellevue Hospital has the capacity for	800	beds.
Charity Hospital has the capacity for.....	1000	“
Children's Hospital has the capacity for.....	500	“

Bellevue Hospital is an old structure and its internal arrangements are such as prevent the adoption of many modern hospital improvements, nor is the ventilation as thorough as is desirable. It is the intention of the Board to correct the defect of the building so far as is practicable. The same general objection is applicable to the Children's Hospital. The structural arrangements of Charity Hospital embrace nearly every condition for the proper ventilation of the wards and the comfort of the patients.

It will be necessary to erect a Maternity Hospital as well because of the annually increasing accouchments at Bellevue as to provide further and better accommodations at that hospital for surgical cases.

In both classes of patients it is of the first importance that large and commodious wards be provided with an abundant supply of fresh air, and that other wards un-

occupied shall be in readiness to which the patients may be removed on the appearance of gangrene or erysipelas or puerperal fever.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The Small Pox and Fever Hospitals are situated at the westerly end of Blackwell's Island. The Fever Hospitals consist of two pavilions, each about 100 feet in length, one of which is assigned to either sex. The Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals are also pavilions on the eastern end of Blackwell's Island. The Incurable Hospital consists of two pavilions erected on the Alms House grounds.

Two wards in Charity Hospital devoted to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, are in charge of distinguished physicians who have made the diseases of those organs their special study.

There are several wards in Charity Hospital which are assigned exclusively to venereal patients. The Commissioners, in a former report, have referred to the unfavorable influence of the presence of syphilis, on the character of the Hospital, and the reluctance of reputable patients to remain there under treatment.

Though not strictly within the province of their duty, the Commissioners respectfully direct the attention of the Legislature to the rapid increase of syphilitic diseases in the City of New York and to the necessity of

stringent measures for their abatement. It is estimated by intelligent physicians that the increase of venereal patients has been thirty per cent since the termination of the war. The maladies caused and perpetuated by prostitution are the most serious that enter a hospital, and lead to death in its most appalling forms. Widespread in their ravages, they affect the innocent of offence as well as the licentious. As an indication of the fearful consequences of syphilitic disease, it may be stated that in London where the history of disease is carefully noted, the proportion of cases traceable to syphilis, is

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital.....	33	per cent.
Guy's "	43	"
Ophthalmic "	20	"
Children's "	20	"

There is a just repugnance in the public mind to the passage of any laws which may seem to legalize prostitution; whether as on the continent of Europe they provide for the registry of houses of ill-fame or the issue of bills of health to their inmates; and, aside from their questionable moral tendencies, there is great doubt of their efficacy. But a law has been passed by the British Parliament which, carefully abstaining from recognizing or countenancing prostitution, has been very efficacious in arresting the spread of syphilis. The law referred to, contemplates every woman ill of a contagious

disease within the meaning of the act, as a dangerous person, who shall be conveyed to a hospital, there to remain until discharged, cured by the attending physician. The efficacy of the law has been tested for five years in certain garrison and maritime towns to which its action was limited, and so great has been its success in the abatement of disease that it is proposed, with the concurrence of all classes, to extend its provisions to other cities of the kingdom.

INFANT HOSPITAL.

Infants remaining in Hospital 1st January, 1869.....	253	
Admitted during the year.....	1,263	
		<hr/> 1,516
Died.....	710	
Discharged and adopted.....	552	
		<hr/> 1,262
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....	254	

The Infant Hospital, which has been in course of construction for the past two years, has been partially completed. In former reports the Commissioners have narrated the history of the means they have from time to time adopted to lessen the mortality of infant life. They have now the satisfaction to state that under the administration of the present medical staff of the Hospital the mortality has greatly diminished, and that there is reason to believe that when the building shall have

been completed, the vital statistics of the Hospital will compare favorably with those of the infant population of the city.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Remaining in Asylum 1st January, 1869.....	83	
Received during the year.....	67	
	<hr/>	150
Discharged	65	
Died.....	1	
	<hr/>	66
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....		<hr/> 84

The Blind Asylum consists of two wards in the male and two wards in the female Alms Houses, to which are assigned the unmarried blind of the Department. They are attended by nurses and orderlies, and visited daily by a physician.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1869.....	1,035	
Admitted during the year.....	680	
	<hr/>	1,715
Discharged	412	
Died.....	122	
	<hr/>	534
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....		<hr/> 1,181

In the last Annual Report a detailed statement was submitted of the capacity of the several buildings constituting the Lunatic Asylum for the proper accommodation of the insane, and the numbers they actually

contained. The capacity of the buildings was for 576 patients, and the number confined in them at the date of that Report was 1,035. The number is now 1,181, of whom 150 are temporarily lodged in the Work House, though greatly to the disturbance of good order and discipline in that Institution.

The proportion of lunatics to the population of France is 1 to 432; in England, 1 to 444, and in the City of London, there is one insane pauper to 400 of the population. From the excitable temperament of our people it is probable that the proportion is still greater, but assuming the rate to be 1 in 450, there is then in a population of 900,000 at least 1,500 insane for whom adequate provision has not yet been made.

At the last session of the Legislature the Commissioners were authorized to build an additional Asylum, and an appropriation of \$300,000 was granted for that purpose. The building is now in course of erection, and will be so far advanced by the 1st July as to receive two hundred patients. When completed it will contain four hundred and fifty or five hundred patients.

Before proceeding to erect the building, a committee of experienced physicians was appointed to examine the defects of the old asylum, to determine the maximum number of insane that could properly be committed to the care of one medical organization, and to confer

with the architect in respect to the ventilation, heating and internal arrangements of the new building. The committee reported that the Medical Head of a Hospital for the insane is selected and placed in charge because of his superior knowledge of and skill in diseases of the mind, and that his assistants are merely for the purpose of acquiring knowledge which shall enable them to command higher positions elsewhere; and that there should not be more patients actually under treatment than could come under the personal observation and care of the Chief Medical Officer. The Report was conclusive as to the propriety of limiting the number of patients under treatment to four or five hundred in one asylum. The plans of the new asylum were carefully examined by the Committee, and with some modifications, which were adopted, were unanimously approved. It is believed that when the buildings shall have been completed, they will contain every improvement that has been devised for the comfort and safety of the insane. The estimated cost of the asylum is \$700,000. To provide for the erection of the asylum the Legislature directed the Comptroller to issue a special stock called the Lunatic Asylum Stock. It is respectfully requested that a further issue of the Stock for \$400,000 may be authorized.

BUREAU FOR OUT-DOOR SICK.

The Bureau for the relief of the Out-Door Sick Poor, or for those who are able to visit the Physician and Surgeons in attendance, was established in 1866. Each year it has grown in importance, and now forms an essential part of the medical system of the Department.

During the past year there have been treated,

Patients,.....	17,050
Prescriptions administered,.....	70,653

MORGUE.

There have been received at the Morgue during the year 149 bodies.

Recognized by friends,.....	70
Unrecognized,.....	79
	— 149

The statistics of hospital practice in the United States have been singularly defective in the accurate nomenclature and precise classification of disease. The age, sex or occupation of the patients, the sanitary condition of the wards as respects ventilation, temperature and cubic contents of atmospheric air or the number of beds, have been rarely recorded. The published tables have simply given the generic forms of disease, the number of patients, and the percentage of deaths. For all scientific purposes the tables are worthless. If the pro-

gress of science is noted and greatly accelerated by the record of ascertained facts, it is obvious that a better analysis of disease and a full statement of the conditions which surround it is necessary. To the end that the Hospitals of the Department may the more effectually aid in the advancement of medical knowledge, the Medical Boards of Bellevue, Charity and the Infant Hospitals have, at the request of the Commissioners, adopted a uniform nomenclature which will comprise every feature of disease and a series of tables which will set forth all the conditions that attend it.

The tables have been prepared by a committee consisting of Drs. Austin Flint, jr., F. H. Hamilton, and G. T. Elliot. They will embody all the statistical information concerning the medical, surgical and obstetrical cases that can be presented in a tabular form. The chief points in these tables are the following :

The exact situation of the different wards, the number of beds in each ward, and the number of cubic feet of air to each bed, the age, sex, nativity, civil condition and domicile of each patient.

The duration of sojourn of each patient in the Hospital and the fact of discharged cured, discharged improved, discharged unimproved, or death.

In cases of death, the cause of death by the disease noted, or by complications or intercurrent diseases.

The number of admissions in connection with the days and months of the year, and the meteorological statistics of each day.

The Surgical tables, in addition to the points of information contained in the Medical tables, will embody full statistical reports of surgical operations. The Obstetrical tables will contain, also, special statistics as regards the lying in women and the children.

These statistical reports cannot fail to increase the usefulness of the Institution from a scientific point of view. They will be compiled in such a way as to be entirely accurate and reliable. All of the information that is to be embodied in the full yearly reports, will be first noted upon the cards of the patient. These cards will be carefully preserved and will serve as the basis of the monthly reports. The monthly reports will serve as the basis for the quarterly reports, and these, again, will be consolidated into the yearly report. In this way any error or imperfection that may appear in the record, may be corrected without difficulty by referring back to the original cards.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM,

There have been received at the Inebriate Asylum during the year,

Paying Patients,	178
Non-Paying Patients,	1,463

The time which has elapsed since the Institution was opened for patients, has been too short to determine accurately its value as a means for the cure of the Inebriate. That it may be instrumental in the reformation of those who are earnestly desirous to reform, the experience of the past year has demonstrated, but it will probably be found that the sanguine expectations of the more ardent advocates of Inebriate Asylums will hardly be justified by the results. Habitual Drunkenness is a moral disease for which, as in other forms of licentiousness, there is no specific except the resolute determination of the patient. So far as freedom from temptation is secured, the Asylum may be regarded as a means of cure ; but the mere isolation or the temporary and compulsory abstinence from spirituous liquors, rarely provoke the desire of amendment. And even in some cases where the reformation of the patients has seemed to be complete, they have on their return to their former associations, lapsed into intemperate practices. Those addicted to drunkenness are in general too infirm in purpose to persist in their resolutions of amendment, and this infirmity of purpose is one of the sad consequences of their vice.

But unhappily in the large majority of cases there is no desire for amendment. Demoralized by excessive indulgence, they are impatient for the term of their

detention to expire that they may again indulge their appetites. For the small number who desire to abstain from inebriety but cannot, and for such as by their excesses disgrace their families and friends, the Asylums are fitting retreats. But for the lasting cure of confirmed inebriates, it is apprehended they will be found of little practical value.

It would be much more agreeable to the Commissioners to refrain from an expression of their views on this subject, but they deem it to be their duty thus frankly to state them, that the streams of public beneficence may not be unduly diverted from objects of great and permanent utility, to those the benefits of which, in their opinion, are largely factitious and imaginary.

SOLDIERS' RETREAT.

There is a large number of volunteer soldiers in the late war, citizens of New York, who, from infirmities caused by exposure in the field, are unable to obtain a livelihood. Many of them have been compelled to apply to the Department for support. To such as are unmarried, the Commissioners have assigned the east wing of the Inebriate Asylum, where they are organized in squads and perform such light labor as their wounds and infirmities will permit.

NURSERIES—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Remaining 1st January, 1869.....	493	
Admitted during the year.....	1,784	
	<hr/>	2,277
Discharged.....	975	
Transferred to hospital.....	735	
	<hr/>	1,710
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....	567	<hr/>

The inmates of the Nurseries are children abandoned by their parents and taken up by the police from the public streets, and children whose parents for the time are unable to support them. It is the aim of the Commissioners to make the Nurseries places of but temporary sojourn and to cause their distribution among families as early as practicable. To this end parents are notified that no child may claim to be retained longer than three months unless the board be paid. After that time the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor may apprentice such as are of proper age or, if too young, adopt them into families willing to take and able to support and educate them. The observance of the rule prevents the overcrowding of the Nurseries and avoids the greater evils incident to massing large numbers of children together through the tender years of childhood and early youth when the habits of their life are being formed.

NURSERY HOSPITAL—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Remaining 1st January, 1869.....	142	
Admitted during the year.....	735	
	<hr/>	877
Discharged.....	655	
Died	28	
	<hr/>	683
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....		<hr/> <u>194</u>

This hospital situated on Randall's Island, consists of two buildings, one for either sex, for the treatment of the sick children of the Nurseries. The hospitals, together with the Idiot Asylum, are in charge of a Superintendent and Resident Physician assisted by two House Physicians.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

Remaining 1st January, 1869.....	93	
Received during the year.....	39	
	<hr/>	132
Discharged.....	12	
Died	5	
	<hr/>	17
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....		<hr/> <u>115</u>

The Idiot Asylum has been enlarged and greatly improved in its internal arrangements of dormitories, play rooms and dining rooms. The inmates have been classified, and those showing any degree of mental ability have been separated from those whose condition is hopeless.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

An Idiot School was established, in 1866, with grave doubts of its success as a means of the mental development of the pupils, but with the hope that, if it failed in that respect, it would serve to break up the sad monotony of their daily life. Under the judicious training of Miss Dunphy, the principal of the school, the children committed to her care have made remarkable progress. Many of them evince great aptitude in learning, they have become decorous and orderly in their habits and in many respects compare favorably with children of sound mind. The number of scholars has increased from 20, with which the school was opened, to 80 on the 1st January.

ALMS HOUSES.

Under the stringent rules adopted, denying harborage in the Alms Houses to vagrants and able-bodied persons, the number of inmates is less than it was twenty years since when the population of the City was but 515,000.

On 1st January, 1850—there were in the Alms Houses 1,313 persons,
or 1 in 423 of population.

On 1st January, 1860—there were in the Alms Houses 1,631 persons,
or 1 in 432 of population.

On 1st January, 1870—there were in the Alms Houses 1,114 persons,
or 1 in 808 of population.

CITY PRISONS.

There are four district Prisons—

- The 1st District or Tombs Prison,
- The 2d District or Jefferson Market Prison,
- The 3d District or Essex Market Prison,
- The 4th District or 57th Street Prison.

The third and fourth district Prisons are at present sufficiently large for the temporary detention of prisoners. The first district or Tombs prison is wholly inadequate for either the proper accommodation or the secure confinement of prisoners. To that prison are committed persons charged with the gravest crimes, where they are oftentimes detained for many months awaiting trial. To it they are remanded after sentence and if sentenced to be executed there they remain till the day of execution. During the past year there have been confined in the Tombs

- 50 persons charged with murder,
- 323 persons charged with burglary,
- 10 persons charged with arson,
- 59 persons charged with forgery,
- 16 persons charged with rape,
- 82 persons charged with highway robbery.

And there are now in confinement at the Tombs 133 persons charged with the above mentioned crimes. The prison is unsafe from its defective interior arrangements from the multitude of prisoners and from its situation. In a popular tumult or riot it would be difficult to defend it. Because of its faulty construction

and limited room for prisoners it has been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the county. The vigilance of the officers is incessantly exercised to prevent escape, to maintain order and prevent the outbreak of fatal disease.

The second or Jefferson Market Prison is also too small for the number of prisoners. The third or Essex Market Prison is sufficiently large, but the Fifty-seventh Street Prison, which occupies the basement of the Court House, and is capable of holding but 38 prisoners, must be abandoned when the population of that portion of the City shall have increased in density.

In former reports the Commissioners have suggested that the Tombs Prison should be enlarged by the removal of the courts which occupy a portion of the building; but in view of the rapid increase of the population and the proportionate increase of crime, they respectfully recommend that a new and commodious prison be erected on a more eligible site, and embrace the modern improvements in prison architecture.

PENITENTIARY.

Prisoners, 1st January, 1869.....	502	
Received during the year	1,563	
	<hr/>	2,065
Discharged	1,597	
Died	7	
	<hr/>	1,604
Remaining.....		461

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. 27

Of whom there are, Males	377
Females	84

The discipline of the Penitentiary, as a means of reformation, has engaged the attention of the Commissioners, and they had hoped to have been able, by the introduction of discriminating marks analogous to those of the Mac Conochie or Irish system, by the establishment of schools and by the classification of prisoners, to have tested the efficacy of a more rational system of reformatory discipline than that of mere compulsory labor, without regard to the age or crime or previous history of the inmates. The classification of the prisoners has been made and schools have been established, but the more important and vital principle of discrimination by merit marks, with the corresponding abbreviation of the terms of confinement, cannot be adopted without the affirmative action of the Legislature. The Legislature has shortened the term of imprisonment of prisoners sentenced for a year and upward, but the full term is exacted of those sentenced for a less period. It is for the latter class that some hope of reformation may be held, rather than for criminals whose crimes are so grave as to demand longer terms of imprisonment. In the last Annual Report, it was recommended that an appropriation should be made to the Prison Association, for the assistance of such discharged prisoners as evinced

a desire to reform. In the absence of such appropriation, the Commissioners, under the powers lodged with them, have instructed the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor to provide for their temporary maintenance.

To the Board of School Trustees of the 19th Ward, the Commissioners are indebted for the establishment of the Prison Schools. The members of that Board at once complied with the request of the Commissioners for the establishment of the schools, and by the warm interest they have taken in their success and by their judicious selection of teachers, they have greatly lightened the labors of the Commissioners. The schools are opened every night from seven to nine, and are attended by two hundred and ten prisoners. The time which has elapsed since they were established, has been too short to determine their value, but the earnest desire to learn that has been evinced by the prisoners, encourages the belief that they will be beneficial as a means of moral improvement as well as of mental culture.

When the Penitentiary was erected on Blackwell's Island, the isolation of the site was properly regarded as its chief advantage. It was both a means of custody and, by the seclusion of the prisoners, an enhancement of the punishment of offenses. It is so no longer. The island is covered with hospitals and asylums; it is daily visited by large numbers of citizens and strangers, from

motives of curiosity or friendship or benevolence. The prisoners have more or less intercourse with the visitors, and the prison is a reproach to the charities of the island. They are degraded by its close proximity. The time is rapidly approaching when the quarries of the island, which form the chief subject of the labor of the prisoners, will be exhausted. Hart's Island, which is now owned by the Department, is in every respect a more eligible situation. It is distant from the main land and from the City, and the labors of the prisoners could be profitably employed for many years, in its cultivation and adornment. The expense of removing the materials of the old prison and erecting the new Penitentiary, would be inconsiderable.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To the Industrial School on Hart's Island are committed vagrant boys too old to be sent to the Nurseries on Randall's Island, habitual truants from school and incorrigible boys. Before the establishment of this School, boys of the classes referred to, if sent to the Nurseries, were, under the gentle discipline of those institutions, insubordinate; they incited the younger children to mischief, and their influence in all respects was demoralizing, or they were committed to the House of Refuge, where they associated with youthful

criminals and learned the ways of crime. At Hart's Island the discipline is strict and suited to self-willed and self-reliant boys of mature years, but corporeal punishment is not inflicted. They attend school daily for five hours, and the remainder of their time is devoted to play and light labor.

SCHOOL SHIP.

Under the authority conferred by the Legislature, a ship of 1,200 tons has been purchased and fitted up as a Nautical School. Over 200 boys from 14 to 17 years of age have been collected who are learning the science of navigation and practical seamanship, under experienced officers, as well as the elementary branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. The rules governing the ship are those of the apprentice ships of the United States Navy.

The want of a Nautical School in the port of New York has long been obvious. As early as 1812, the Reverend Dr. Stanford, of this City, earnestly directed the attention of the public authorities to the importance of such a school as a nursery for seamen, and as a means of rescuing from ruin a class of boys who, because of their adventurous dispositions, were not content to settle down to the ordinary and quiet avocations of life, and who, unless gratified, would find the excitement they loved in debauchery and evil practices.

The necessity of the school has grown with the increase of the City. The mercantile marine suffers for the want of intelligent seamen, and there are a multitude of boys fitted by temperament only for a seaman's life who are growing up in idleness and vagrancy. The course of instruction prescribed for the boys embraces every branch of seamanship, so that when they shall have completed their studies they will be competent not only to discharge the duties of able-bodied sailors, but they will possess the theoretical knowledge necessary to command a ship. The necessary alterations to the vessel were completed in September, since when she has made three trips to sea. On the return of spring longer voyages will be undertaken. The progress of the boys both in respect to their studies in school and in learning the duties of sailors has been very satisfactory. A copy of the rules for the government of the ship are herewith submitted.

LABOR BUREAU.

The Legislature, at the last session, made an appropriation for a Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office. There is a large population living so near to the means of subsistence that when from any cause they are thrown out of employment, they are deprived of the comforts and sometimes the necessities of life. The attempt was

made last year by the Commissioners to organize a system by which persons so situated might be transferred to the West where labor is always in demand. It was proposed that employers should make application setting forth the number of persons they required, the kinds of work to be performed, and the rates of wages to be paid. The application was to be accompanied by a sum sufficient to defray the passage of the laborers required. The plan was published through the western States, and several applications were received, but the wages offered were too low, and in no instance was money remitted to pay the expenses of travel. The scheme, though earnestly pressed by wise and philanthropic citizens, was abandoned, for the Commissioners do not deem themselves competent to expend the public moneys to facilitate emigration. They are charged with the support of the poor in the City of New York, and they believe such support is legally, as in popular apprehension, simply the maintenance from day to day of the destitute. If the Commissioners, under the act of their creation, can pay the expenses of families to the West to save them from want, they can for the like purpose provide them with the tools of their trades or other facilities to earn their livelihood here. In either category the applications, if granted, would exhaust the means placed at their disposal. But the appropriation

referred to for the establishment of an Intelligence Office, has enabled the Commissioners to attain the object in view without the resort to questionable powers. Since the office has been opened a large number of persons have been provided with employment at satisfactory wages, on the personal application of employers, many of whom are residents in other States.

The Intelligence Office was opened on the 15th June last. From that date to January 1, there were 6,670 male applicants for employment, 11,813 female, and employment was obtained for 3,965 males, 11,013 females. The number of applicants for labor was 20,035.

The success of the Intelligence Office has been very gratifying. It has brought the employer and those seeking employment face to face, without the loss of time and without the payment of fees, and it has broken up, in some degree, the system of petty frauds on the poor, which constituted so serious a grievance as to require legislative interference.

HOUSELESS POOR.

There is no provision for the houseless poor. The Commissioners, in their last annual report, referred to the large number of poor but reputable persons who, deprived of homes from various causes, are compelled

to wander through the streets at night or to seek shelter at the police stations among vagrants and persons committed for intoxication. The necessity for houses of shelter is annually increasing, but the Commissioners have not deemed themselves at liberty to include them in their estimates before the expediency of their establishment shall have been determined by the Legislature.

It has been the practice of the Common Council to annually appropriate a sum of money for the relief of the Blind. Two years since, at the suggestion of the Comptroller, the distribution of the money was made through this Department, and last year the appropriation was made direct to this Department by the Legislature, for distribution. In the absence of a law directing the Commissioners to provide specifically for the Blind, they have regarded the duty as but temporary, and limited to the year for which the appropriation was made. If it shall be the pleasure of the Legislature to continue the relief to the Blind, an appropriation of \$28,000 will be required.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

The most difficult function of the Department is to relieve the simply necessitous, or those in temporary need from want of employment. The sick poor have a claim on the charities of the public higher than those who may

be suffering from misfortune or want of employment. To provide for the sick is to obey the dictates of sound policy, as well as of humanity, but the relief to other classes of the poor involves considerations of very grave import to the community. Of all the calamities that can befall a commonwealth none are more serious than a large pauper population, nor is there so fruitful a source of this great evil as lavish or indiscriminate charity. The inevitable consequence of public relief in such cases is to increase the evil, which the relief is intended to avert. The energy and self-reliance of the recipient are destroyed in the precise ratio of the aid afforded. With each installment he is less disposed and less able to fight the battle of life, till at length he becomes a vagrant and a pauper, and perhaps a criminal.

In densely populated countries where the competition of labor reduces wages in the most prosperous times to bare subsistence, and a reverse in trade or a short harvest throws large masses of the population on public charity to save them from starvation, the relief must be commensurate to the necessity of the case, and embrace the able bodied as well as the sick and infirm. Thus, in England, the number of persons receiving public charity on January 1, 1869, was 1,046,569, of whom 183,162 were able bodied. It may well be questioned whether this frightful amount of human misery is not

greatly attributable to the unwise regulations of former ages for the support of the poor. But with us there is no such overwhelming necessity. The instances of want among the able bodied are few and generally traceable to dissipation or loss of character. or they are widows struggling to rear families of children.

All applications for relief are made to the Chief Executive Officer of the Department, Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. To guard against fraudulent or improper applications, the City is divided into eleven districts, and a visitor is assigned to each, whose duty is to make personal examination into the condition of every applicant resident in his district and report thereon to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

The number who were receiving out-door relief on the

1st February, 1869, was.....	19,616 persons
1st August, 1869, was.....	2,656 persons
1st January, 1870, was.....	8,017 persons

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BOWEN,

ISAAC BELL,

O. W. BRENNAN,

JAS. B. NICHOLSON,

Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1869.

Cash .....	.....	\$62,402 64
Comptroller .....	.....	94,124 16
Alms House	62,839 86	
Bake House .....	.....	8,246 92
Bellevue Hospital	104,387 99	
Charity Hospital	113,175 87	
City Cemetery	3,919 20	
City Prisons	55,887 81	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals	10,778 94	
Island Improvement	23,863 40	
Infants' Hospital	58,712 28	
Lunatic Asylum	132,760 29	
Indigent Blind Asylum	6,861 91	
Colored Home	18,085 73	
Garden Bureau .....	.....	7,659 86
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,570 00	
Hospital for Incurables	11,164 89	
Office	78,196 34	
Out-Door Poor	119,035 72	
Penitentiary	44,865 04	
Randall's Island Nursery	40,164 55	
Randall's Island Hospital	37,267 75	
Small Pox Hospital .....	.....	2,506 66
Work House	27,609 26	
Steamer Bellevue	2,408 38	
Steamer Hope	9,108 42	
Stables, Blackwell's Island	197 33	
Clothing Bureau	156 40	
Store House Expenses	4,567 44	
Store House .....	.....	2,738 93
Hospital for Out-Door Poor	11,780 09	
Inebriate Asylum .....	.....	11,103 68
Idiot House	6,916 20	
Printing Office .....	.....	614 89
Carried forward .....	.....

Brought forward.....		
New Store House Building.....	\$500 00	
General Drug Department	2,511 74	
Soap Factory.....	13 94	
Central Office Building.....	31,195 55	
Infant Hospital Building	11,955 50	
Hart's Island	19,574 05	
Labor Bureau		\$2,898 72
Morgue	128 45	
New Steamer	34,295 69	
Appropriation for Blind		3,471 20
Steamer Minnahonnock.....	8,450 07	
Ambulance Department	3,308 55	
School Ship Mercury, purchase and repairs to	32,184 41	
New Lunatic Asylum Building		120,914 53
School Ship Mercury	27,239 90	
Randall's Island Improvement	14,259 69	
Permanent Building Improvements.....	10,500 00	
Soldiers' Retreat.....	1,234 56	
	<u>\$1,186,682 19</u>	<u>\$1,186,682 19</u>

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

*Of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and
Correction, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.*

1869. Jan. 1.	
To Balance 31st December, 1868.....	\$14,124 16
Comptroller's Warrants received.....	953,000 00
do Lunatic Asylum building.....	250,000 00
do Inebriate Asylum.....	40,000 00
do Intelligence Office.....	10,000 00
do Appropriation for Blind.....	25,000 00
do Infant Hospital Building.....	125,000 00
do School Ship, Mercury.....	40,000 00
Received for Indenture Fees.....	\$72 00
do Interments.....	67 00
do Sale of Groceries.....	5,902 16
do do Live Stock... 1,896 19	
Rec'd for sale of Barrels, Casks, &c. 4,872 60	
do Bones, Grease, &c. 2,018 00	
do Sundries, Rags, Pa-	
per, Iron, &c.; Rent of Hospi-	
tal, Students' Tickets, Passage	
Money and Freight	33,230 95
Received for Board of Pay Patients.....	58,000 07
do Illegitimates.....	3,555 00
do Inebriate Asylum Fines. 5,903 00	
	<hr/>
	115,516 97
	<hr/>
	\$1,572,641 13
Balance	62,402 64
By Payment of Bills:	
January	\$170,919 54
February	146,433 60
March	131,902 37
April.....	146,774 51
May	87,092 09
June....	79,948 64
July.....	122,489 59
August	129,735 69
September.....	130,670 63
October.....	192,747 12
November	137,292 81
December	159,037 18
	<hr/>
	\$1,635,043 77
	<hr/>
By Balance, 31st December, 1869.....	\$62,402 64
	<hr/>

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.

Alms Houses	\$63,541 36
Bellevue Hospital	112,551 64
Charity Hospital	115,852 06
City Cemetery	4,109 20
City Prisons	57,853 92
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	10,850 94
Island Improvement	23,912 40
Infants' Hospital	63,003 20
Lunatic Asylum	136,265 01
Indigent Blind Asylum	6,861 91
Colored Home	18,085 73
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,570 00
Hospital for Incurables	11,164 89
Office	85,459 62
Out-Door Poor	122,699 72
Penitentiary	52,241 56
Randall's Island Nursery	52,785 76
Randall's Island Hospital	89,977 83
Work House	34,759 34
Steamer Bellevue	16,596 03
Steamer Hope	9,119 26
Stables, B. I.	197 33
Clothing Bureau	156 40
S. H. Expenses	4,567 44
Store House, B. I.	5,845 44
Hospital O. D. P.	11,790 09
Inebriate Asylum	47,610 71
Idiot House	5,916 20
New S. H. Building	500 00
General Drug Department	2,511 74
Soap Factory	13 94
Central Office Building	31,195 55
Infant Hospital Building	136,955 50
Hart's Island	22,541 83
Labor Bureau	7,101 28
Morgue	128 45
Steamer Minnahannonck, new	34,295 69
Steamer Minnahannonck	8,450 07
Ambulance Department	3,308 55
School Ship Mercury, purchase of and repairs to	72,184 41
Lunatic Asylum Building	129,085 47
Carried forward	

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

41

Brought forward	
School Ship Mercury	\$27,531 96
Appropriation for Blind	24,528 80
R. I. Improvement	14,259 69
Permanent Improvements	10,865 00
Soldiers' Retreat	1,234 56
	<u>\$1,647,038 08</u>
Deduct amt. of credits to Institutions for supplies furnished,	11,994 31
Disbursements for the year	\$1,635,043 77
Deduct amount charged which does not belong to current expenses for support of Department	598,637 61
	<u>\$1,036,386 16</u>
Deduct on hand December 31 :	
Drugs and Medicines	\$18,520
Flour, Malt and Hops	4,015 74
Dry Goods	38,134 87
Coal	2,283 08
	<u>62,953 69</u>
Expenses for maintenance of the Department and of Out-Door Poor for the year 1869	<u>\$978,432 47</u>

LUNATIC ASYLUM BUILDING ACCOUNT.

By Cash for Comptroller's Warrants	\$250,000 00
To Sundries	129,085 47
By Balance, 31st December, 1869	<u>\$120,914 53</u>

Appropriation by the Legislature of the State of New York for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the City of New York.

Balance, 31st December, 1868	\$3,000 00
Amount of Appropriation for 1869	25,000 00
	<u>28,000 00</u>
Amount paid on account	24,528 80
Balance in hands of Commissioners, 31st Dec., 1869	<u>\$3,471 20</u>

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Cash Disbursements from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1869.

Beef (fresh).....	\$126,263 51
Beef (salt).....	14,223 50
Boats and Repairs	1,878 80
Brooms and Brushes.....	3,568 08
Buildings and Repairs	10,673 28
Butter.....	18,277 64
Candles	64 00
Children (nursing in the city).....	4,270 00
Cleaning and Office expenses.....	5,662 58
Coal { Institutions	52,491 14
Out-door Poor.....	43,854 86
Coffee, Cocoa, Peas, Rye, &c.....	5,179 14
Colored Home Paupers.....	18,085 73
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00
Combs.....	250 00
Crackers	730 28
Crockery, Glass, Stoneware, &c	3,616 79
Croton Water Expenses and Steam Heating	6,468 44
Donations to Out-Door Poor.....	48,566 00
Drugs and Medicines.....	41,371 11
Dry Goods	61,589 67
Eggs.....	8,025 75
Farming Implements.....	688 62
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners.....	165 50
Fish (fresh and salt).....	8,549 38
Flour	86,376 57
Furniture.....	20,694 60
Garden Seeds.....	448 85
Gas Light and Fixtures.....	4,554 42
Groceries (small).....	1,897 07
Hardware, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c	10,709 10
Hats and Caps.....	776 64
Hay, Grain, Feed, Straw, &c.....	7,325 03
Extra Hire and Rent	6,952 90
Ice	2,072 43
Lard.....	405 37
Leather and Finding's.....	3,979 22
Lime (white-wash).....	11 11
Carried forward	

Brought forward	
Live Stock	\$2,299 65
Lumber	6,401 70
Malt and Hops	534 78
Marketing for Hospitals	5,039 93
Mason Work and Materials	5,031 00
Manure and Freight	11 10
Meal, Corn and Oats	12,357 32
Medical Attendance (lunatic)	1,269 77
Milk	26,302 73
Miscellaneous	1,894 20
Molasses	6,120 49
Mutton	25,489 91
Oil Lamps, Camphene, Oil, &c.	5,422 40
Pain s, Oils, Glass, &c.	3,648 86
Plumbing and Pumps	605 21
Postage and Stamps	544 48
Pork, Hams, &c.	2,000 07
Potatoes	7,682 20
Powder and Safety Fuse	517 16
Refreshments	2,569 49
Rice	2,261 70
Rope, Twine, &c.	2,323 80
Salaries—Commissioners, Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians, Clerks, &c.	285,528 97
Salt	1,072 55
Sand (white)	211 50
Shoes	10,888 80
Soap and Materials for Making	9,472 47
Spices	1,660 34
Starch	54 44
Stationery, Printing, &c.	11,470 62
Steamboats	8,672 26
Stoves, Ranges, &c.	4,440 76
Subscription and Advertising	467 21
Sugar	29,580 16
Surgical Instruments	2,530 90
Sweeping Chimnies	31 25
Tea	13,493 69
Tin and Copper Ware	842 25
Tobacco and Snuff	4,742 74
Transportation of Paupers	2,009 90
Transportation of Prisoners	2,400 00
Transportation of Children	639 65
Vehicles, Harness, &c.	4,842 58
Carried forward	

Brought forward.....		
Vinegar.....	\$787	25
Wages of Mechanics.....	702	00
Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c., for Hospital use.....	16,145	20
Wood.....	474	30
Wooden Ware.....	959	22
Inebriate Asylum.....	7,797	39
Island Improvements.....	2,887	52
Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office.....	2,289	46
Appropriation for Blind.....	24,628	80
New Store House Building.....	500	00
Infant's Hospital Building.....	136,844	06
Harts Island.....	1,839	72
Central Office, Building, &c....	30,064	86
Idiot House.....	4,595	64
Morgue.....	103	45
New Steamer Minnahonnock.....	33,973	12
Lunatic Asylum Building.....	129,054	42
Nautical School Ship Mercury.....	72,278	83
Randall's Island General Improvement.....	14,259	69
Ambulance Department.....	2,137	20
Permanent Improvements:		
Bellevue Hospital.....	\$8,400	00
Charity Hospital.....	265	00
Inebriate Asylum.....	360	00
Idiot Asylum.....	60	00
Lunatic Asylum.....	645	00
Work House.....	685	00
Steamer Bellevue.....	450	00
		10,865 00
		<u>\$1,635,043 77</u>

REPORT OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit for your consideration the third Annual Report of the Examination Office, for the year ending 31st of December, 1869.

The total number of patients examined during the year was 10,780, of whom 8,801 were assigned to the various Hospitals in the department, and 1,979 rejected.

The following table exhibits the number of applicants, number admitted and number rejected, for each month in the year :

Month	Number Applicants.	Admitted to Hospitals.	Number Rejected.	Per cent Rejected.
January.....	787	581	206	26.17
February.....	684	544	140	20.46
March	851	700	151	17.74
April	913	747	166	18.10
May	1,037	880	157	15.1
June.....	895	736	159	17.7
July	945	769	176	18.7
August	960	800	160	16.6
September.....	944	831	113	11.9
October	808	678	130	15
November	934	760	174	18.6
December	1,022	775	247	24.16
	<u>10,780</u>	<u>8,801</u>	<u>1,979</u>	

The 8,801 admitted were assigned as follows :

To Bellevue Hospital.....	5,744
Charity do	2,659
Fever do	154
Small Pox do	132
Paralytic do	67
Epiliptic do	28
Infants do	17
	<hr/>
	8,801
	<hr/>

Included in the above number are the police cases 1,305, and ambulance cases 556, making a total of 1,861, which were, for the most part, severe injuries and the like.

Of the 1,979 refused admittance to the Hospital, 575 were sent to the Alms House, 299 to Work House, 326 treated at the Out Door Bureau, and the remaining 759 were rejected as fraudulent.

There is much need of more hospital accommodation in the department, as they are all at present in a very crowded condition. The Epiliptic and Paralytic Hospitals do not accommodate more than half of these cases, the overplus have to be assigned to the general hospitals.

A separate hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases would relieve Charity Hospital of nearly half its inmates, and at the same time remove the principal objection which respectable patients have to being sent there.

A considerable number of patients still gain admission to the Hospitals on the Island, especially the Fever and Small Pox, without having been seen by Examining Physician. This makes our records incomplete, and consigns many cases of non-contagious diseases to these Hospitals. I would therefore recommend that during the absence of the Examining Physician, no case be transferred to the Fever or Small Pox Hospitals until seen by one of the Hospital Physicians, and the name and other data kept for permanent record in the Examination office.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my obligations to your Honorable Board, for the uniform kindness received at your hands during my term of office which has just expired, and also to Warden Brennan, for having aided me in every possible manner.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O'DWYER, M. D.,

Examining Physician.

EXAMINATION OFFICE, *January 3d, 1870.*



BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS—JANUARY 1st.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *Warden.*
JOHN FREY, *Apothecary.*
JAMES J. CARROLL, *Clerk.*
JOHN CONWAY, *Engineer.*
EMMA RIDDLE, *Matron.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D. WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D., LL.D. ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D. JOHN W. S. GOULAY, M. D.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D. FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D. H. B. SANDS, M. D.
T. M. MARKOE, M. D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, M. D.
BENJAMIN W. MCCREADY, M. D. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.
ISAAC B. TAYLOR, M. D. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr. M. D.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr. M. D.
THEODORE G. THOMAS, M. D.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D. *Chairman.*
ALONZO CLARK, M. D. JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF.

HOUSE SURGEONS.

D. C. GRAHAM, M. D. M. McLEAN, M. D.
J. O. PINGRY, M. D.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS.

J. G. CURTIS, M. D. C. MCBURNEY, M. D.
N. G. McMASTER, M. D.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

S. PIERSON, M. D. L. D. SPROAT, M. D.
T. J. MOORE, M. D.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS.

C. W. BADEAU, M. D. J. G. REID, M. D.
W. M. POLK, M. D.

1870.

AMBULANCE SURGEONS.

G. R. PHILLIPS, M. D. H. C. GORHAM, M. D.

YBA 9811 11

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, }
January 1st, 1870. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned has the honor to present to your Honorable Board the Annual Report of Bellevue Hospital, accompanied with the usual statistics, and an account of its expenditures and credits for the year 1869 :

The number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1869.....	693
The number of admissions during the year.....	6,008
The number of births during the year.....	473

The total number treated during the year was.....	7,174
The number of patients discharged, cured or relieved.....	5,586
The number of deaths during the year was.....	899
	<u>6,465</u>

Total number of patients remaining in Hospital under treatment December 31st, 1869.....	709
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In the following statement will be found the number of cases treated in this Institution for the year 1869:

Police and accidental cases treated	1,305
Obstetrical cases treated	537
Infants born and treated	473
Sunstroke cases treated	2
Ambulance cases treated	558
All other cases treated	4,299
Total number of cases treated during the year	<u>7,174</u>

*Abstract of Disease causing Death in Bellevue Hospital
during the year 1869.*

Abscess of Brain	1
do Heart	1
do Hepatic	1
do of Liver	4
do Pelvis	1
do Thigh	1
do Iliac	3
do Multiple	1
Acute Atrophy of Liver	3
Aneurism of Abdominal Aorta	2
Anthrax and Senectus	2
Apoplexy	27
do and Brights	1
Apriœa	10
Asphyxia	2
Asthenia	1
Atelectasis	13
do and Premature Birth	1
Atheroma	1
Bright's Disease	52
do and Cardiac	5
do and Chronic Gout	2
do and Cirrhosis of Liver	13
do and Dysentery	4
do and Oedema of Lungs	2
do and Phthisis	3
do and Pleurisy	2
do and Sloughing Ulcer	1
Bronchitis	4
do and Pleurisy	1
Burns	9
Cancer of Arm	1
do of Breast	2
do of Liver	1

Cancer of Neck.....	1
do of Spleen.....	1
do of Stomach.....	2
Cardiac.....	20
Carcinoma.....	1
do Uteri.....	5
do of Neck.....	1
Cartarrhall Pneumonia.....	2
Cholaema.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	6
Coloid Cancer of Ovaries.....	1
Concussion of Brain.....	2
Congestion of Brain.....	1
Congestive Fever.....	1
Convulsions Infantile.....	7
Cut Throat (suicide).....	1
Cynosis non-clasure of Ductus Arteriousus.....	1
Degeneration of Spinal Cord.....	1
Delirium Tremens....	54
Diarrhoea.....	1
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	12
Diphtheria.....	1
Dislocation of Hip, (Uremia).....	1
Dysentery.....	11
do Chronic.....	3
Emphyemia.....	2
do and Gangrene of Lung.....	2
do Phthisis.....	1
do Pneumo-thorax.....	1
do Pneumonia.....	1
Endocarditis.....	1
Enlarged prostate (with Cystitis, Pyelitis and Pleuritis).....	1
Enteritis.....	2
Enterocolitis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3
Erysipelas Facial and Alcoholism.....	1
do Phlegmonous.....	1
Exhaustion.....	15
do after Parturition.....	2
do from Vomiting.....	1
do from Amputation.....	7
Fatty Heart.....	1
do Liver and Bright's.....	3
Fracture of Pelvis.....	2
do Skull.....	23
do Spine.....	

Gangrene of Genitals.....	1
do Leg	1
do Lungs	5
Gastro Enteritis.....	1
Groves Disease	1
Gun Shot Wounds.....	10
Hemiplegia	1
Hemorrhage of Umbilicus.....	3
Hospital Gangrene.....	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Hydrophobia	2
Hysterical Convulsions.....	1
Jaundice.....	1
Icterus	1
Inanition	14
Inflammation of Brain.....	1
do of Lining of Ventricles and softening of adjacent Brain matter.....	1
Injuries.....	30
do by Stabs.....	3
Insolation.....	2
Malignant Fever and Cerebral Congestion	1
do Pernicious	1
do Devain of Axilla	1
do Tumour of Thorax.....	1
Mania Acute	1
Marasmus	14
Menengitis.....	5
do Spinal.....	2
do Sub-acute	12
Metritis and Peritonitis	1
Miscarriage and Exhaustion	1
Necrosis of Metatarsal Bones.	1
Oedema of Glottidig	1
do of Lungs	4
Ovarian Tumour.....	1
Paralysis and Insanity.....	1
Paraplegia.....	1
Pelvic Cellulitis.....	1
Pericarditis	1
do and Pleurisy.....	1
Peritonitis	5
do Metro	2
do (Puerperal)	11
do and Perforation of Intestine.....	1
do (Operation for Hernia).....	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	146

Phthisis and Pneumo Hydro Thorax	9
do and Syphilis	1
Pleurisy	5
do and Ascitis	1
do Subacute	6
do do and Cardiac	2
Pneumonia	59
do and Capillary Bronchitis	4
do and Delirium Tremens	6
do and Disease of Liver	2
do and Endocarditis	2
do and Fracture of Inf. Maxilla	1
do and Gangrene of Lung	2
do and Peritonitis	2
do and Pericarditis	2
do of Third Lobe of Lungs	1
Pneumo-Thorax	7
Poisoning	1
do by Carbolic Acid	1
do by Opium	2
do by Paris Green	3
Premature Birth (artificial delivery)	2
Psoas Abscess	1
Pyæmia	14
do and Dysentery	1
do and Phthisis	1
Pyæclitis	2
Remittent Fever	2
Rheumatism, Acute Articular	3
do Chronic	1
Rinol Calculus (causing destruction of one Kidney)	1
Rupture of Bladder	1
Sarcoma of Uterus and Ovary	1
Softening of Spinal Cord	3
Strangulated Hernia	4
Stricture of Urethra	2
Syncope	1
Synoritis	2
Syphilis	2
Tetanus	4
Thoracic Aneurism	1
Thrombosis of Heart	2
Trismus Nascentium (breach case)	1
Tuberculosis	6
do and Brights	1
Tubercular Menengitis	2

Tumour of Brain.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	2
Typhus Fever.....	2
Ulceration and Perforation of Bladder.....	1
Uremia	11
White Softening of Brain....	7
Total	<u>899</u>

The statistics of interest and importance for the year will be found in the tables attached to this report.

In Table A will be found the number of monthly admissions, births, discharges and deaths.

In Table B will be found the nativities of those admitted.

Table C shows the number of ambulance, police and accident cases, together with the number which proved fatal, and on which the Coroners were summoned to hold the usual inquests.

Table D gives the average monthly and daily cost of each inmate for the year for provisions, clothing and beddings, salaries, liquors and medicines, coal and miscellaneous articles.

In Table E you will find the amount expended for different materials, used for necessary repairs and improvements; also the amount expended for surgical instruments, ambulance corps, &c.

Table F shows the number of new articles made by our female inmates, who have also performed all the necessary repairs to the clothing and bedding in the

Institution, as well as some sewing for Store Department
B. I.

The amount credited to this Institution for the year 1869, will be found in Table H.

During the few years of your commission, it is but just to say that much has been done to promote the welfare and comfort of the patients in this Institution; no better proof is needed of the above statement than the list of improvements which have appeared in my annual reports for the past three years, as well as the following report of important improvements, suggested by the wants and necessities of the Hospital, on tendering to its further developments for the year just closed:

REPORT OF IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

In order to have the Institution more thoroughly heated, and for the purpose of giving an abundant supply of hot water in every ward in the Hospital during the winter months, the four old boilers were altered and a new chimney erected in place of the old one, which was found unable to perform the duty required of it. Repairs and alterations have also been done to the new boiler; by these additions and remodeling, we now secure the necessary quantities of hot water, and an equal and sufficient amount of heat throughout the entire building.

No greater improvement has, or could have been made, than the refitting of the Cook House with new kettles and steam fittings, the old utensils and pipes having been entirely worn out and unfit for use, we not being able to cook the food properly in them.

The new apparatus cooks and works beautifully. The oven, not cooking satisfactory, it was torn down and rebuilt, and a small flue built for it separately.

The flagging in the Cook House was also in bad condition, some parts of which was badly broken, it was all raised, and concrete to the depth of eight inches was placed under it when it was relaid, and new flagging substituted where necessary.

For the still further comfort of the patients, crockery ware, such as plates, cups and saucers were substituted for the tin cups and mess pans, and 300 beautiful high-backed arm chairs were provided for the very sick patients who were unable to sit upon the old fashioned stool, and who were compelled to lay in their beds for that reason. They now take advantage of the means provided for them, and get up and sit for hours in the day.

A piece of carpet two yards in length has been laid between the beds in the wards, so that now the patients can get up without being compelled to stand or walk on the bare floor. Two beautiful mirrors have been supplied to each ward.

An extra sheet and pillow-case has been supplied for each bed, which now gives us an abundant supply for an entire change weekly. Woolen gowns, such as those used during the war in the United States Hospitals, have also been provided for the male patients who sit up for a few hours during the day.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

The organization since my last report of an Ambulance Corps, by which sick and injured persons are conveyed to the Hospital, has been found to work admirably. The advantages it possesses over the old method of crowding badly wounded persons in carriages or hastily accommodating them in rough wagons or carts, are apparent to the most superficial observer, with the present thoroughly systematized arrangement, upon the receipt at the Hospital of a telegram from the Police Precinct at which patients may be, a very brief period is necessary in which to send for and convey them to this Institution. Four ambulances are now in use, the horses attached to which are kept harnessed, and with the attending surgeons and drivers are at all hours of the day and night in readiness to attend a summons however urgent it might be. Each ambulance is provided with conveniences whereby two patients may be at once transported, and it is no unusual circumstance for an am-

bulance to arrive at the Hospital with two injured people in it. These commodious and well constructed vehicles, are supplied with all necessary surgical and medical appliances, and are invariably attended in their missions of mercy by a surgeon whose duty it is to apply such remedial or alleviative agents as may be requested, either at the Station House, or *en-route* to the Hospital.

The utility of the present ambulance system and its advantages over all other methods that have yet been devised for conveying patients to the Hospital, with respect to expedition, comfort, and due care on the way, is, in my judgment, greatly in advance of any scheme that has yet been devised for the attainment of that end. The great practical usefulness of these well equipped conveyances, are fast rendering them an indispensable adjunct to an increased usefulness of this Institution. In order to hasten the delivery of a message for the ambulance, where needed, a telegraph connecting this Institution with Police Headquarters was completed, thereby saving much valuable time in bringing the injured parties to Hospital.

Your Honorable Board having adopted a rule allowing our convalescent patients the privilege of taking a sail on the steamer Minnahnock to Hart's Island, whenever their doctor deems it prudent, serves as an adjunct in the restoration to their health, their comfort

being promoted by an exchange of the atmosphere of the sick ward for the invigorating sea air.

In addition to the above, seats have been placed in the summer-shed on the Hospital dock for the accommodation of those patients who feel disposed to go there; and I would here state that a very large number of them avail themselves of both opportunities.

It was my good fortune during the past year, to visit a number of the Institutions East. Among the number thus visited was the Boston, Hartford, New Haven, and Providence Hospitals. I found some things in them very suggestive, the items of which I have presented to your Honorable Board for your consideration.

For the purpose of procuring a better class of orderlies and nurses than a number of those employed here, your Honorable Board resolved to increase the salaries of those who were deserving of it, discharge them who were inefficient, and appoint more competent ones in their stead.

We are called upon during the past year to mourn the death of Dr. J. W. Southack, Jr., Curator of the Hospital Museum, and formerly House Surgeon of this and Charity Hospitals. He was a young man of talent, skillful as a surgeon, and ambitious to distinguish himself in the profession which he had chosen; cut down at

the threshold of his professional career, he has gone to join the grand army of those who had fallen in the cause of humanity.

Attached to this report will be found that of Mr. Frey, Apothecary. It contains a full statement of the amounts expended for liquors and medicines for this Institution and the General Drug Department, together with complete inventories of the amount and value of stock on hand in both places.

The number of medical students attending this and Charity Hospitals is still increasing. I annex a schedule which shows the names of the different medical colleges whose students attend here, together with the number from each college.

To the attending physicians and surgeons the thanks of your Board are due, it is to their disinterested faithfulness, that may be greatly attributed the high character which this Hospital bears among the different institutions of this as well as other countries.

The spiritual welfare of the patients has been strickly attended to by the clergymen of the different denominations, also by the Sisters of Charity and other lady visitors.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I commend the valuable services of our House Staff of physicians and

surgeons, their unremitting kindness and attention to the sick placed under their care, highly entitle them to the acknowledgement of your Honorable Board.

To my associate officers, I return my most hearty thanks for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have acquitted themselves of their respective obligations.

THE MORGUE.

In referring to this Institution and its work of charity, I am highly pleased in being able to report that the same gratifying results have attended it during the past year as heretofore. Appended to this report will be found a table marked G, which exhibits the number of bodies received there, the names of those recognized, together with the number which were unrecognized, the cause of death and place of burial. At present there are in the Exhibition Hall 16 photographs of unrecognized bodies which were interred in the City Cemetery, Hart's Island, on account of their advanced state of decomposition.

The photographs will be retained there with the hope of their being identified by some relative or friend of the unfortunate deceased.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR THE
OUT-DOOR POOR.

The patients in this department are daily increasing in numbers, and what is far more important it may be observed, a large proportion of them are of a more deserving and appreciative class than formerly. A great number of the applicants are afflicted with serious diseases, requiring from the consulting and attending physicians and surgeons a great deal of time, study, and a degree of skill, which with their scanty means, would be impossible for them to obtain elsewhere. With the ample facilities afforded for treating the patients in this bureau, it will be seen (by referring to the report of Dr. O'Dwyer, Examining Physician,) that a large number of applicants for admission to Hospital have been referred to this department for treatment, thereby relieving the city of clothing and feeding them in the different Hospitals of your department. The number of patients treated during the year just closed was 45,026. The number treated in 1868, was 25,557, which shows an increase of 19,469 over that of the previous year.

Before closing this report, I desire to express my sense of obligation to your Honorable Board for any success which has attended my labors in this Hospital during the past year, and for the personal kindness, the

cordial support, and the sympathy enjoyed at all times for the poor patients, by the individual members of your Board.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

Warden.

Names and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Thomas S. Brennan.....	Warden.....	\$1,750 00
James J. Carroll.....	Clerk	1,219 00
John Conway.....	Engineer	1,100 00
Emma Riddle	Matron	500 00
Dr. S. Pierson	House Physician.....	416 00
Dr. L. D. Sproat.....	do	416 00
Dr. T. J. Moore.....	do	416 00
Dr. C. W. Badeau.....	Ass't Physician.....	416 00
Dr. I. J. Reid.	do	416 00
Dr. W. M. Polk.....	do	416 00
Dr. A. C. Graham.....	House Surgeon.....	416 00
Dr. M. McLean	do	416 00
Dr. J. O. Pingry.	do	416 00
Dr. J. G. Curtis.....	Ass't Surgeon.....	416 00
Dr. C. McBurney.....	do	416 00
Dr. N. G. McMaster.....	do	416 00
Charles S. Reynolds.....	1st Ass't Apothecary.....	400 00
Edgar W. Close.....	2d do	300 00
A. N. White.....	Register Clerk.....	120 00
John O'Brien.....	Keeper Dead House.....	500 00
David O'Brien.....	Ass't do	300 00
Margaret Barrett.....	Night Nurse.....	120 00
Mary Steaken	do	120 00
Phoebe Brink	do	120 00
Catherine Rose	do	120 00
John Coffey	Orderly	240 00
Thomas McCabe	do	240 00
James Nelson	do	240 00
Patrick Mallon.....	do	240 00
Patrick Hanley.....	do	240 00
Richard Ridgeway.....	do	168 00
John Grey.....	do	168 00
Joseph Greenhalgh.....	do	240 00
Michael Slattery.....	do	240 00
August French.....	do	240 00
Robert Landrum.....	do	168 00
James Melsom.....	do	168 00
Margaret Sheriden.....	Nurse.....	168 00

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Margaret Herman.....	Nurse.....	\$168 00
Mary Smith.....	do	168 00
Mary Nihill.....	do	168 00
Mary Walker.....	do	168 00
Maria Keecheyer.....	do	168 00
Bridget Conway.....	do	168 00
Betsy Murray.....	do	168 00
Catherine Tierney.....	do	168 00
Ellen Hogan.....	do	168 00
Ellen Dempsey.....	do	168 00
Margaret McArdle.....	do	168 00
Mary Heeney.....	do	168 00
Mary J. Macdonough.....	do	168 00
Catherine Donohoe.....	do	120 00
Anne Harrington.....	do	144 00
Margaret Heard.....	do	60 00
Thomas Maher.....	Cook.....	240 00
Margaret Swift.....	Waitress.....	96 00
John Alexander.....	Wash House.....	60 00
Thomas McElroy.....	Bottle Washer.....	120 00
John Whitman.....	Printer.....	120 00
John Stillwel.....	do	240 00

Ambulance Corps.

H. C. Gorham.....	Surgeon.....	\$416 00
G. R. Phillips.....	do	416 00
Daniel Maguire.....	Driver.....	360 00
James Stone.....	do	360 00

SCHEDULE,

Showing the names of the Medical Colleges and the number of Students from each College who have attended Clinical instructions, for the year 1869-70.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....	376
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	160
University Medical College.....	127
Homœopathic Medical College.....	17
Eclectic Medical College.....	18
New York Medical College for Women.....	5
Total	<hr/> 703 <hr/>

TABLE A.
Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths during the year 1869.

1869.	ADMISSIONS.					BIRTHS.					ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	M.	W.	B.	G.	O.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.			
January...	251	204	2	2	19	22	500	147	353	199	180	13	26	418	122	296	42	35	8	1	81	17	64		
February...	194	175	3	1	23	19	415	130	285	177	146	20	11	354	109	245	22	23	5	4	54	20	34		
March...	250	216	1	3	28	14	512	162	350	244	194	28	21	487	150	337	29	29	9	4	71	28	43		
April...	319	235	1	4	12	23	594	174	420	269	232	16	20	537	162	375	37	16	4	8	65	21	44		
May...	324	229	3	1	19	24	602	190	412	279	210	12	15	516	150	366	59	27	5	6	97	34	63		
June...	276	188	6	2	32	27	531	184	347	239	175	22	22	457	150	307	38	28	8	7	81	32	49		
July...	309	202	1	6	24	19	561	177	384	242	180	23	25	470	155	315	54	25	4	1	84	19	65		
August...	302	209	1	3	23	21	550	178	381	270	199	25	29	523	168	357	47	26	1	74	18	56			
September...	303	222	3	2	17	13	560	178	382	248	190	23	17	478	148	330	44	22	2	1	69	16	53		
October...	296	210	6	2	22	18	554	169	385	242	196	27	17	482	160	322	58	27	3	1	89	23	68		
November...	299	193	2	3	14	12	523	149	374	231	163	19	17	420	146	274	38	21	1	3	63	18	48		
December...	302	236	2	2	23	5	70	158	412	248	149	19	8	424	115	309	44	26	1	71	18	53			
Total ...	3,425	2,319	31	33	256	217	6,481	1,996	4,485	2,688	2,204	246	228	5,566	1,733	3,833	512	305	4,537	899	261	638			

TABLE B.
Nativity of those Admitted, including Births, for the year 1869.

	U. STATES.		IRELAND.		ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		DOMINIONS.		WALES.		GERMANY.		FRANCE.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
1869.																
January	78	69	130	127	10	13	6	2	4	.....	1	1	31	11	2	.....
February	70	60	115	106	3	9	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	23	13	2	1
March	95	67	109	130	12	11	7	4	3	4	.....	2	36	12	6	1
April	87	87	175	143	8	9	6	2	4	3	.....	.....	33	17	2	.....
May	122	68	156	155	10	8	4	3	.....	2	1	.....	39	16	3	1
June	116	68	140	109	14	10	4	2	4	5	1	.....	23	15	.....	3
July	113	84	149	137	14	7	8	3	3	1	.....	1	39	11	3	3
August	110	68	155	139	10	6	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	36	12	4	.....
September	114	64	141	142	10	4	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	38	15	2	2
October	98	71	152	136	15	2	4	2	3	2	1	.....	37	11	2	2
November	95	54	145	122	13	7	5	6	3	3	1	.....	37	15	4	.....
December	103	55	156	149	14	9	8	5	3	5	2	3	36	15	2	.....
Total	1,201	795	1,723	1,595	133	95	62	37	31	34	7	9	418	163	32	13

TABLE C.

Ambulance, Police, Accidents and Coroner's cases during the year.

Month.	Ambulance cases.	Police cases.	Coroner's cases.
January.....	..	126	15
February .....	..	91	8
March.....	..	130	10
April .....	..	164	13
May .....	..	192	26
June.	82	153	21
July.....	63	136	25
August.....	97	77	22
September.....	96	69	29
October	86	64	30
November.....	69	50	19
December ...	65	53	18
	<hr/> 558	<hr/> 1,305	<hr/> 236
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

28, *Total Yearly Cost of the same.*

Daily.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
	c. m.	\$ o. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
5	2 7.6	11 72 5.1	37 8.2	9,837 42
6	3 3.5	12 88	46	10,600 32
5	3 4.9	11 36 7.2	36 6.6	9,161 99
5	3 3.7	9 19 1.8	30 6.3	7,160 46
5	3 1.3	9 95 5.4	32 1.1	7,655 71
6	2 5.4	9 43 7.1	31 4.5	7,285 46
6	2 3.5	9 09 5.8	29 3.4	6,803 73
6	2 9.4	8 63 5.9	27 8.5	6,563 34
6	3 1.2	10 09 6.4	33 6.5	7,602 60
6	2 7.8	9 58 5.2	30 9.2	7,179 37
6	2 5.7	12 37 3	41 2.4	9,354 02
6	1 9.3	8 82 8.4	28 4.7	7,115 75
74	34 3.3	\$123 17 1.3	\$4 06 1.4	\$96,320 17
6	2 8.6	\$10 26 4.2	33 8.4	\$8,026 68

TABLE E,

Showing the amount expended for the different Materials used for Repairs and Improvements, Surgical Instruments, Ambulance Corps, Out-Door Poor Department.

Hardware	\$100 75
Window Glass and Sash Cord	91 44
Lumber and Material for Coffins	1,571 47
New Range and Repairs to others	74 90
Mason Work and Material	110 95
Painting Work and Material	111 67
Material for Engineer	140 07
Furniture for Dr.'s Rooms	184 20
Carpets, Crockery and Mirrors for Wards	1,417 21
Four Suits of Clothing for Boys	100 00
Tin Roofing and Leaders	265 24
One new one-horse Truck	300 00
One Refrigerator	27 00
Glass Jars and Alcohol for Museum	341 25
Repairs to Hospital Wagons	42 00
Morgue Advertising	112 50
Surgical Instruments	792 25
Ambulance Corps, amount expended for board for two Surgeons.	447 90
do for two Pocket Cases for Doctors	48 00
do for five Horses	1,525 00
do for two Ambulances and Stretchers	1,120 00
do for two sets Harness, Blankets and Whips	267 50
do for two Suits Rubber Cloth for Drivers	19 00
do for two Ambulance Lanterns	9 00
do for Horse Feed, Shoeing, &c.	280 45
do for Salaries for Drivers	266 66
<i>Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor.</i>	
Amount expended for Surgical Instruments	75 75
do for Painting Material	74 71
do for Register for Examining Physician	26 50
do for one dozen Settees for Waiting Room	90 00
do for Drain for Cellar	3 30
Total amount expended for Repairs, &c.	\$10,037 17

TABLE F,

Showing the number of new articles made up, with the repairing done in this Institution, during the year 1869.

Shrouds made up	576
Yards Muslin, made up into Fracture Bandages.....	3,880
Sheets made up.....	1,224
Pillow Cases.....	912
Hand Towels (dozen).....	10½
New Mattresses	200
New White Spreads.....	180
do Shirts.....	300
Women's W. H. Dresses.....	100
Night Gowns	50
Yards Carpet bound.....	700
Bed Ticks altered to Mattresses.....	378
Linen Suits Boys' Clothing.....	4
White Bosom Shirts, Boys.....	10
Night Shirts, Boys.....	4
Sheets for Hart's Island.....	59
Pillow Cases do	50
Blue Cloth Jackets, School Ship "Mercury".....	24
Red Flannel Shirts do do	12
do do do do	50
Work House Dresses repaired.....	26
Mattresses repaired	270

TABLE H,

Showing the amounts credited to this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

Store Department, B. I.—For 115 Iron Bedsteads, at \$5 each..	\$575 00
do do For 1 Ice Cart.....	10 00
do do For 1 Old Cart.....	10 00
do do For 3 1-12 doz. Scrub Brush handles at \$2.....	6 16
Lunatic Assylum, B. I.—For 60 Iron Bedsteads, at \$5 each...	300 00
Charity Hospital, B. I.—For 1 Bedstead for Lying-in ward...	10 00
do do For 2 dozen Coffins, at \$30.....	60 00
Infants Nursery, W. I.—For one pair Whiffle-trees.....	5 00
Epileptic Hospital, B. I.—For 3 Wire Mattresses, at \$16.25 each.	48 75
Paralytic Hospital, B. I.— do do do ...	48 75
Infants Nursery, R. I.—For 1 Meat Cart.....	45 00
do do For 8 Spring Beds and castings, at \$4.	32 00
do do For 8 Iron Bedsteads, at \$3.75 each...	30 00
Hart's Island.—For making 59 Sheets, at \$3 each.....	1 77
do For making 50 Pillow Cases, at 3c. each	1 50
do For one Black Mare	200 00
do For one Steam Kettle.....	50 00
Central Office.—For 13 Hair Mattresses, at \$3 each	39 00
do For 1 ton Grate Coal.....	7 75
do For Casks and Barrels, sold by Mr. Spelman..	184 74
Bellevue Hospital Medical College.—For heating College for 1867, 1868 and 1869...	1,200 00
Steamboats Bellevue, Minnahanonek and Hope.—For 103 tons Coal, at \$7.75	798 25
do do For 1 Hair Mattress.....	5 00
do do For Carpenters work and material on Twenty-sixth street dock.....	68 36
do do For 28 Iron Bedsteads for Houston dock,	168 00
do do For sundries.....	16 57
City Prison.—For carting 11 loads of Wood	5 50
School Ship Mercury.—For making 24 Blue Cloth Jackets....	12 00
do do For making 12 Red Flannel Shirts.....	3 00
do do For 48 tons of Chestnut Coal, at \$6.20..	297 60
Ambulance Department.—For Sundries	49 39
do For Board of 2 Drivers	210 00

Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor.—For			
Engineers, Carpenters and Painters			
		Work for 1869	\$153 50
do	do	For Sundries	56 14
do	do	For Board of T. H. Meyers, Apothecary,	180 00
do	do	For Board of E. McLaughlin (boy),	
		Assistant	120 00
do	do	For Board of Clerk and Messenger for	
		Examining Room	360 00
do	do	For 2 Suits of Clothes and 3 Pairs Shoes	
		and Stockings, E. McLaughlin	36 00
Printing Office.—For Sundries			
			4 14
do		For Board of I. Whitman, Printer	180 00
do		For Board of H. Stillman & Wilson, Assistants,	310 00
do		For salaries for Messrs. Whitman and Stillman,	280 00
do		For Carpenters Work and Material	4 70
Chemical Laboratory.—For Board for Chas. Rice, Chemist . . .			
			180 00
do		For Engineers Work and Materials	6 75
Out-door Poor Department.—For 1 Black Horse for Prison Van,			
			325 00
no	do	For bills for Coffins	2,195 00
Cash received from Patients for Board, &c., &c.			
			5,489 62
do		for sales of Rags, Old Iron, Tea, Lead, &c. &c. .	247 38
Total			<u>\$14,629 32</u>

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Medical Board of the Bellevue Hospital respectfully submit the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1869:

Number of patients remaining in Hospital, January 1, 1869....	693
do admissions during the year 1869.....	6,008
do births during the year 1869.....	473
Number of patients treated during the year 1869.....	7,174
do of patients discharged during the year 1869.....	5,566
do deaths during the year 1869.....	899
	<u>6,465</u>
Total number remaining in Hospital, January 1, 1870.....	<u>709</u>

Statement of Cases Treated.

Police and accident cases.....	1,863
Obstetrical cases.....	537
Infants born.....	473
Cases of sunstroke.....	2
All other cases.....	4,299
Total cases treated during the year 1869.....	<u>7,174</u>

Analysis of Deaths.

Deaths from injuries and accidents, (Coroner's cases).....	159
do do sun-stroke, (Coroner's cases).....	2
do in child-birth and from puerperal fever.....	11
do of infants born during the year.....	82
do from Bright's diseases.....	85
do do phthisis pulmonalis.....	205
do do all other cases.....	455
Total number of deaths during the year 1869.....	<u>899</u>

In presenting their annual report, the Medical Board can bear testimony to the order and efficiency which continues to mark the general management of the Hospital. Their professional efforts have been most ably seconded by those in immediate charge of the Institution, who have spared no pains in their endeavors to promote the welfare and comfort of the sick poor committed to their charge. With a constant improvement in sanitary management, the Hospital has, for several years, steadily increased in importance as a centre for medical instruction, and has more and more fully carried out its objects as a great charitable institution. It now compares favorably with any institution of the kind, at home or abroad, and probably contributes as efficiently to medical education as any general hospital in the world.

Much has been done during the past year to improve the condition of the patients. The apparatus for cooking has been thoroughly repaired and the ovens have been in part rebuilt, so that now the food can be much better prepared than ever before. A great improvement has also been made in substituting crockery ware for the tin dishes that were formerly used. The crockery is more easily kept clean and its appearance is much better than tin.

Among the many improvements in the past year,

which will be presented more in detail in the Warden's report, are measures to promote the comfort of convalescents and those suffering from chronic diseases. Three hundred arm chairs have been provided for those patients who are able to sit up for a short time during the day. Such patients are also furnished with comfortable woolen gowns, and on fine days, those who are able are permitted to take occasional trips on the steamboat, or breathe the fresh air under the pavilion by the side of the river. All of this is useful in promoting the cheerfulness of patients who have been long confined in the Hospital, and being under the direction of the physicians, these provisions frequently constitute important measures of treatment.

The spring-beds have now had a fair trial and answer the purpose admirably. The Warden has lately placed a piece of carpet two yards long by the side of each bed, so that patients, in getting up, need not put their feet upon the bare floor; looking-glasses have been hung in the wards, and, in short, every effort is made to make the patients as comfortable as their position will permit.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES }
AND CORRECTION. }

Dr. Elliot, on terminating a service of three consecutive months in the Obstetric Division, desired to express

his satisfaction with the condition of the service, the thorough cleaning and scraping of the walls by the Warden, the improvement in the beds, the thorough way in which the ventilation is attended to, the provision of a separate quarantine ward, and other hygienic observances, have greatly contributed the result; and the lying-in and uterine wards are worthy of the inspection of those interested in the difficult question of providing for lying-in women in general hospitals. To such conditions is greatly due the fact, that during these three months it was his good fortune not to lose a mother's life, notwithstanding the occurrence of some serious cases.

The ambulances lately provided for the transport of patients to the Hospital, constitute one of the most important of the improvements made during the year. Four of these are now in use, with the horses harnessed and a surgeon in readiness to answer any call, day and night. As telegraphic communication has now been made between the Hospital and the police precincts, cases of accidental injury can be brought to the Hospital very rapidly and safely. The Ambulance Surgeons have positions frequently of great responsibility, as they are required in many cases to apply temporary dressings, restoratives, &c. They perform their duties

well, and contribute much to the efficiency of the Ambulance Corps.

The Committee of Inspection have continued their weekly visits to the Hospital during the year. The entire accord between this Committee and the Warden, and the thoroughness with which their duties are performed, have served to correct every deviation from order and propriety on the part of the subordinates at the outset.

The Committee of Examination have continued to perform their arduous duties, without fear or favor. The number of applicants for vacancies in the house-staff is large, and the examination of candidates demands the greatest care and discrimination. This rigid competitive examination has secured for the Institution the high order of talent in the resident Medical Staff, so necessary for those in immediate charge of the sick.

The Curators, the late Dr. Southack, and Drs. Janeway and Delafield, have performed their duties in supervising the post mortems with great efficiency. The autopsy-room has, under their management, become a most important school of pathological anatomy, and the Hospital Museum has been enriched during the past year by the addition of many valuable specimens. Since the last meeting of the Medical Board, we have

to announce the death, probably from disease contracted in the Hospital, of the Curator, Dr. J. W. Southack. Dr. Southack was passionately devoted to the study of morbid anatomy, and having just returned from a protracted sojourn in the great pathological schools in Europe, had entered upon his duties with renewed vigor. He was a young man of rare promise, and his loss is keenly felt by this Board from his high professional attainments, as well as his amiable personal qualities.

The Medical Board cannot give too much praise to Mr. Brennan, the Warden of the Hospital. Mr. Brennan is a model officer. He understands thoroughly every department of the Hospital, and performs his duties with rare efficiency and unwearied zeal. He is always ready to second the Medical Board in all their efforts for the welfare of the patients, and is frequently in advance in suggesting important reforms.

The Apothecary, Mr. Frey, continues to perform his duties with commendable efficiency and fidelity. He manages his department with judicious economy and in such a manner as to meet with the unqualified approval of the Medical Board.

Finally the Hospital is now in a condition of which the Commissioners and the Medical Board may justly be proud; and during the next year we look for further improvements now on foot, with regard to its general

management and in the recording of statistics, which will make it equal to any institution of the kind in this or any country.

A. FLINT, JR. M. D.

Secretary.

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1870.*

Expended for Drugs, Medicines and Miscellaneous articles..	\$13,087 32
Stock on hand.....	3,846 11
	<hr/>
	\$16,433 43
Stock remaining on hand.....	2,990 57
	<hr/>
Expended for liquors, wines and ale.....	\$5,141 97
Stock on hand December 31, 1868.....	406 45
	<hr/>
	\$5,548 42
Stock remaining on hand.....	\$397 42
	<hr/>
Number of patients treated during the year.....	7,174
Number prescriptions put up.....	123 669
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Apothecary.

REPORT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1869.

The whole number of negative plates finished during the year was two hundred and thirty-two, of which number two hundred were of a miscellaneous character, illustrating treatment and operations in several classes of cases.

Of the positive paper prints from these negatives, more than twelve hundred have been taken, and they have been of such a character as to already attract the attention of the medical profession, not only in our immediate vicinity, but at a distance, and have called forth many expressions of interest and commendation.

Members of the medical profession begin to visit the Department periodically, for the purpose of obtaining such photographs as pertain to each one's more especial class of investigation. Many interesting cases of skin disease, fractures, and results of important surgical operations have been fully illustrated by series of photographs, which give opportunity for comparison and study not offered by any other means.

The photographing of the unknown dead at the Morgue, a measure introduced near the close of last

year, has been continued. Thirty-two cases have been taken this year, the prints from which have, in several instances, proved this work to be an important feature of the Department.

Below will be found a summary of the work done and the cost incurred. The prices charged, as fixed by a printed schedule are much below those charged for the same class of work outside of the Institution. In the Morgue cases the price has been estimated at the lowest figures charged for that class of work.

	Apparatus.	Chemicals, &c.
On hand January 1, 1869....	\$269 75	\$53 79
Purchased during 1869.....	12 63	136 59
On hand January 1, 1870....	282 38	114 22
Amount of Chemicals, &c., used in 1869.....		76 12

The work done in the Department during the year amounts to \$952.16, and the money received for photographs sold was \$60.16, one-half of which was paid to the photographer according to agreement, and the other paid to the Central Office.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Superintendent.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1870.*

Charity, Fever and Small Pox Hospitals.

OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN B. SIBELL, *Warden.*

PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

JOHN SLATTERY, *Engineer.*

WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, *Apothecary.*

CORNELIUS MAYLAN, *Ass't Apothecary.*

BERNARD O'BRIEN, *Watchman.*

MARGARET DUNPHY, *Matron.*

CHARITY, FEVER AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CHARITY HOSPITAL, }
January 1st, 1870. }

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR—Herewith please find the Annual Reports of Charity, Fever and Small Pox Hospitals, for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

TABLE A.

General Statement, Charity Hospital, 1869.

1869.	WHITE.		COLOR'D.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1869.	408	411	2	8	829	171	658
Admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	2,798	3,189	55	149	6,191	1,573	4,618
•	3,206	3,600	57	157	7,020	1,744	5,276
Died from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.....	301	235	4	2	542	117	425
Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	2,450	2,870	39	112	5,471	1,410	4,061
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1869.....	455	495	14	43	1,007	217	790

It will be seen by the above Table that the number of patients received and treated are yearly increasing, and it will soon be found necessary to provide additional Hospital accommodation for the unfortunate sick.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The new Fever Hospital has been occupied during the year, and the increased number of patients have been comfortably provided for within its walls. The following Table shows the number admitted, &c., during the year:

TABLE B.
General Statement, Fever Hospital, 1869.

1869.	WHITE.		COLOR'D.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1869.....	2	5	....	1	8	4	4
Admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869....	123	108	2	3	236	78	158
	125	113	2	4	244	82	162
Died from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.....	21	16	1	1	39	14	25
Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869...	75	75	....	2	152	59	92
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1869	29	22	1	1	53	9	44

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

In consequence of small pox prevailing in the city as an epidemic, the Hospital has not, at any time during the year, been without patients.

TABLE C.

General Statement, Small Pox Hospital, 1869.

1869.	WHITE.		COLOR'D.		Total.	Native.	Foreign.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1869	2	4	....	....	6	3	3
Admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869....	313	337	7	5	662	151	511
	315	341	7	5	668	154	514
Died from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.....	30	21	1	....	52	14	38
Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869..	243	280	6	5	534	124	410
Remainining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1869....	42	40	....	....	82	16	66

The Hospitals are in good condition, and are well supplied with arrangements and facilities for conducting them properly, and patients have all the advantages that can be given to them, compatible with a proper degree of economy. Tables O, K, T, show the cost of maintaining each Hospital.

The religious wants of the inmates have been ministered to, as in former years, by the Rev. Zetus Searle, Rev. Fathers Duranquet, Fetter and Rev. Edward Cowley, each of whom have been assiduous in their attention to the sick.

I am indebted to the officers of the Hospitals for their hearty co-operation in endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners. I may here also bear

testimony to the faithful manner in which orderlies and nurses have performed their duties.

In conclusion, I return my thanks to the Commissioners for their promptness and liberality in providing for the sick, and for their kindness to me, while I have endeavored to serve them in behalf of the unfortunate.

Very respectfully,

B. B. SIBELL,

Warden.

TABLE D.

Nativities of Patients admitted to Charity Hospital during the year 1869.

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	662	911	1,573
Ireland	1,480	2,039	3,119
England	136	158	294
Scotland	48	55	103
Wales.....	5	5	10
Canada	37	51	88
France.....	30	6	36
Germany	326	142	468
Italy.....	5	...	5
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden	10	..	10
Portugal.....	1	1	2
Switzerland	16	7	23
West Indies.....	11	6	17
Holland.....	7	2	9
Norway.....	3	..	3
Denmark.....	4	2	6
Africa .....	..	2	2
Af Sea.....	..	2	2
Russia.....	2	..	2
Austria	3	..	3
Poland.....	7	..	7
Mexico	2	1	3
Belgium	1	.	1
Sicily	1	..	1
East Indies.....	1	..	1
China	1	..	1
Total	<u>2,800</u>	<u>3,391</u>	<u>6,191</u>

TABLE E.

*Nativities of Patients admitted to Fever Hospital during
the year 1869.*

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	43	35	78
Ireland	42	62	104
England	10	4	14
Scotland	4	1	5
Wales.....	1	..	1
Germany.....	18	4	22
France.....	1	..	1
Austria	1	..	1
Sweden .....	..	1	1
Africa .....	..	1	1
West Indies.....	2	1	3
Total	<u>122</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>231</u>

TABLE D.

Nativities of Patients admitted to Charity Hospital during the year 1869.

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	662	911	1,573
Ireland	1,480	2,039	3,119
England	136	158	294
Scotland	48	55	103
Wales.....	5	5	10
Canada	37	51	88
France.....	30	6	36
Germany	326	142	468
Italy.....	5	..	5
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden	10	..	10
Portugal.....	1	1	2
Switzerland	16	7	23
West Indies.....	11	6	17
Holland.....	7	2	9
Norway	3	..	3
Denmark.....	4	2	6
Africa .....	..	2	2
Af Sea .....	..	2	2
Russia	2	..	2
Austria	3	..	3
Poland.....	7	..	7
Mexico	2	1	3
Belgium	1	..	1
Sicily	1	..	1
East Indies.....	1	..	1
China	1	..	1
Total	<u>2,800</u>	<u>3,391</u>	<u>6,191</u>

TABLE E.

*Nativities of Patients admitted to Fever Hospital during
the year 1869.*

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	43	35	78
Ireland	42	62	104
England	10	4	14
Scotland	4	1	5
Wales.....	1	..	1
Germany.....	18	4	22
France.....	1	..	1
Austria	1	..	1
Sweden .....	..	1	1
Africa .....	..	1	1
West Indies.....	2	1	3
Total	122	109	231

TABLE F.

*Nativities of patients admitted to Small Pox Hospital
during the year 1869.*

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	71	80	151
Ireland	35	75	110
England.....	10	3	13
Scotland	4	1	5
Wales.....	...	1	1
Germany.....	156	159	315
Sweden	26	15	41
Canada	1	3	4
Spain .....	...	1	1
Norway.....	1	...	1
France.....	4	...	4
West Indies.....	4	1	5
Novia Scotia	2	...	2
Switzerland	3	...	3
Italy	1	...	1
Holland.....	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	2	3
Total	320	342	662

TABLE G.
Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths in Charity Hospital during the year 1869.

ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.										DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.												
ADMITTED.					BORN.					WHITE.			COL.			WHITE.			COL.									
W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.	C. Female.		W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.		C. Female.		W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.		C. Female.		Total.		Native.		Foreign.	
W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.	C. Female.		W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.		C. Female.		W. Male.		W. Female.		C. Male.		C. Female.		Total.		Native.		Foreign.	
January.....	168	202	4	5	3	4	..	..	386	111	275	154	164	3	4	325	98	227	22	22	16	..	38	9	29	..	..
February.....	192	203	2	4	5	4	..	..	410	113	297	197	180	2	5	384	94	290	20	12	..	1	33	8	25	..	..
March.....	232	234	7	5	3	6	..	..	487	112	375	226	223	2	6	457	120	337	27	16	1	..	44	9	35	..	..
April.....	171	246	3	15	5	4	..	..	444	113	331	216	248	5	12	481	119	362	29	22	2	..	53	13	40	..	..
May.....	249	294	5	12	7	5	..	..	572	136	436	261	299	3	13	576	146	430	24	20	..	..	44	11	33	..	..
June.....	218	237	3	13	..	..	..	..	471	121	350	182	244	4	6	436	107	329	24	14	..	1	39	5	34	..	..
July.....	246	325	6	25	1	1	..	..	604	165	439	192	256	6	19	473	119	354	18	23	..	..	41	9	32	..	..
August.....	250	335	7	27	3	11	..	..	633	152	481	201	275	..	..	476	123	353	23	25	..	..	48	9	39	..	..
September..	241	206	3	14	5	10	..	..	479	112	367	223	248	5	19	495	116	379	25	23	1	..	49	12	37	..	..
October.....	254	306	2	15	5	3	..	..	587	150	437	227	250	1	8	486	118	368	30	28	..	..	58	7	51	..	..
November..	273	309	7	10	3	1	..	..	603	164	439	190	252	4	15	461	120	341	26	20	..	..	46	15	31	..	..
December..	258	238	6	4	6	3	..	..	515	124	391	181	231	4	5	421	130	291	33	16	..	..	49	10	39	..	..
Total.	2,752	3,135	55	149	46	54	..	..	6,191	1,573	4,618	2,450	2,870	39	112	5,471	1,410	4,061	301	235	4	..	2,542	117	425	..	..

TABLE J,

Showing the cost of Medicines received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year 1869.

Amount of invoices of medicines received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....		\$20,645 91
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity		
Hospital	\$14,402 56	
Fever Hospital	666 39	
Small Pox Hospital.....	572 79	
Penitentiary.....	1,191 15	
Alms House.....	3,259 71	
Work House.....	533 31	
	<hr/>	\$20,645 91
		<hr/>

179.

and Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
2 2.7	12 91 2.3	36 4.3	11,274 35
2 8.3	9 60 3.3	34 2.6	8,499 17
1 8.7	10 47 0.9	33 7.7	9,046 81
3 1.7	9 56 8.1	31 9	7,750 32
3 4 2	10 86 7.8	35 0.2	8,398 42
4 4.3	7 64 9.7	25 4.7	5,599 77
2 6.2	9 05 0.2	28 9.4	7,059 36
2 1.2	11 53 6.3	37 1.6	9,389 95
2 2.9	10 82 5.8	36 0.7	9,288 98
2 9.5	9 99 4.3	32 2.3	8,745 11
3 7.8	14 86 9.0	49 5.6	14,408 07
1 3.6	4 75 7.9	15 3.5	4,880 70
633 1.1	\$122 10 5.6	\$3 96 1.6	\$104,341 01
2 7.5	\$10 17 5.4	33 0.1	\$8,695 07

TABLE M,

Showing the cost of Wine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year 1869.

Amount of invoices of Wine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., from January 1st, 1869, to December 31st, 1869.....		\$1,858 40
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity		
Hospital	\$1,760 07	
Fever Hospital.....	42 55	
Small Pox Hospital.....	46 48	
Penitentiary	7 70	
Work House.....	1 60	
	<hr/>	\$1,858 40
		<hr/>

TABLE N,

Showing the cost of Ale received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year 1869.

Amount of invoices of Ale received at the Apothecary Shop,	
Charity Hospital, B. I., from January 1st to December 31st,	
1869	\$729 50
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity	
Hospital	\$706 92
Fever Hospital	3 51
Small Pox Hospital	19 07
	<hr/>
	\$729 50
	<hr/>

CU869.

Dat.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
\$	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
	3 1.5	22 56 8.1	67 2.6	293 39
	5 5.7	31 59 6.6	1 12 7.9	379 16
	3 4.8	20 46 6.7	66 0.1	307 15
	4.5	21 74 0.3	72 4.6	304 36
	1.5	17 62 1.5	56 8.5	246 70
	3.6	19 14 0.6	63 8.5	325 39
		19 60 5	63 2.7	313 68
	6.1	25 16 3.2	81 0.5	327 12
	2.8	21 68 5	72 2.7	433 70
	3 1.1	20 44 3.4	65 9.4	776 85
	2 0.2	17 65 7	58 8.5	759 26
	8.9	17 39 3	56 1.1	747 90
2	20 0.7	\$255 08 0.4	\$8 36 7.1	\$5,214 66
	1 6.7	\$21 25 7.5	69 7.2	\$434 55

TABLE P,

Showing the cost of Whiskey received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year 1869.

Amount of invoices of whiskey received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....		\$4,357 37
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity		
Hospital	\$3,854 34	
Fever Hospital	243 17	
Small Pox Hospital.....	209 26	
Penitentiary	28 19	
Work House.....	22 77	
	<hr/>	\$4,357 73
		<hr/>

TABLE S.

Names and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Benjamin B. Sibell.....	Warden.....	\$1,750 00
Patrick Campbell	Clerk.....	1,000 00
do do Board	do	219 00
John Slattery	Engineer.....	1,200 00
William P. Clothier.....	Apothecary	1,050 00
Cornelius Moylan.....	Assistant Apothecary...	250 00
Bernard O'Brien.....	Watchman.	900 00
Margaret Dunphy	Matron	600 00
Martin Terborg	Orderly	168 00
John J. O'Reilly	do	168 00
Daniel McClelland.....	do	168 00
Edward De Forrest.....	do	168 00
James Harrigan.....	do	168 00
Bernard Halligan	do	168 00
James Reynolds.....	do	240 00
Richard Creagh	do	168 00
Jane Wiley	Nurse	120 00
Minnie Schlirff.....	do	120 00
Annie McGee	do ..	120 00
Bridget Hart.....	do	120 00
Jeannette Ketchum	do	120 00
Mary Messersmith.....	do	120 00
Bridget Ryan.....	do	120 00
Ann Fitzgibbons.....	do	120 00
Louisa Fuller	do	120 00
Kate Hendrickson.....	do	168 00
Ann McFadden.....	do	120 00
Margaret Shanahan	do	120 00
Hannah Wilkison	do	120 00
Mary Stapleton.....	do	120 00
James Dwyer.....	Night Watchman.....	168 00
Annie Casey	Night Nurse.....	120 00
Mary Sheridan.....	do	120 00
Eliza Ring.....	Laundress.....	216 00
Louis Matchot	Cook.....	168 00

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FEVER HOSPITAL.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
John Colligan.....	Orderly	168 00
John Dougherty.....	do	168 00
Eliza Dillon.....	Nurse	120 00
Anna E. Kennedy.....	do	120 00

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

August Westphalen.....	Orderly	240 00
Alice Healy.....	Nurse.....	240 00
Elizabeth Sheridan.....	Night Nurse	180 00
Thomas Cunningham	Night Watchman.....	120 00

other 1869.

Daily.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
1	2 2.7	32 63 2.9	92 2.5	424 23
	2 9.3	22 91 7.4	81 8.1	412 52
	2 5.8	16 03 3.1	51 7.1	529 10
	4 0.8	13 72 5.1	45 7.4	480 38
	8.8	9 38 0.4	31 0.4	600 33
	1.6	7 13 4.4	23 8.1	620 64
	-----	20 67 5.4	66 6.6	1,405 99
	2.3	14 07 3.2	45 3.6	605 24
	4	16 09 0.1	53 9.8	486 05
	1 5.2	14 86 7.9	47 9.6	386 57
	1 8	17 50 8.6	58 3.6	525 26
	1 0.5	11 98 1.3	38 6.5	671 01
7	17 9	\$197 01 9.8	\$6 37 3.3	\$7,147 32
	1 4.1	\$16 01 8.3	53 1.1	\$595 61

List of Diseases of those who Died at Charity Hospital during 1869.

Aneurism	2
do Aorta	3
Addisons disease.....	1
Apoplexy	2
do Meningial.....	2
do Cerebral.....	1
Abscess Iliac.....	1
do of Brain Multiple.....	1
do Asthenia.....	1
Alcoholism	1
Asphyxia	2
Bright's disease.....	54
Bronchitis	4
do Senile.....	1
do Capillary	9
do Acute.....	1
Cancer of Liver.....	3
do of Stomach.....	3
do of Breast.....	2
do of Uterus.....	10
Cardiac disease.....	1
Cirrhosis	8
Convulsions.....	3
Chills, Congestive	1
Compression of Funis.....	1
Delirium Tremens	5
Dysentery.....	15
do Chronic.....	4
do Acute	3
Diphtheria	1
Diarrhoea	17
Debility	5
Drowned	1
Exhaustion.....	3
Epithelioma.....	2
Empysema.....	7
Empyema.....	1
Erysipelas.....	8
Entero Colitis	2

Fatty degeneration of Liver.....	1
do Remittent	4
do Puerperal	2
Fever Malignant, Typhus	1
Gangrene of Lung.....	2
do of Leg	1
Hæmoptisis.....	2
Hernia Strangulated.....	1
Hydrothorax	1
Hemiplegia	1
Hæmorrhage.....	1
Hybrid Typhoid	6
Inanition.....	4
Injuries.....	1
Lupus.....	1
do Exedens	1
Meningitis	17
Morbus Coxarius.....	3
Myelitis.....	1
Mania Potu.....	1
Metro Peritonitis.....	2
Nephritis Acute.....	1
Oedema Glottitis.....	2
do of Lungs.. ..	7
Ophthalmic Goitre.....	1
Phthisis.....	162
Pneumonia	53
Peritonitis	8
Pleurisy	2
do subacute.....	2
Pneumo-hydro-thorax	2
Polt's disease.....	2
Pyelitis.....	2
Pyæmia.....	1
Pericarditis	1
Pyo-pneumo-thorax ...	1
Paralysis, Gloss Laryngeal.....	1
Premature Birth.....	1
Syphilis.....	2
Syphilitic Ulceration.....	1
Scalds.....	1
Sloughing Phagedæna.....	1
Softening of Brain.....	6
Still Born.....	21
Tuberculosis.....	2
do Acute.....	1

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Tumor	2
do of Brain.....	1
do Ovarian	1
Trismus.....	1
Ulceration of knee.....	1
do of Pharynx.....	1
do perforating.....	1
Uræmia.....	3
Valvular, disease of Heart.....	1
Total	<u>542</u>

Fever Hospital.

Asthenia.....	1
Bright's disease.....	4
Extravasation of Urine.....	1
Fever, Typhus.....	10
do Typhoid.....	18
Icterus.. ..	1
Pneumonia	2
Perforation of Intestines.....	1
Phthisis.....	1
Total	<u>39</u>

Small Pox Hospital.

Erysipelas	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Inanition	1
Scarlatina	1
do Maligna.....	1
Variola	12
do Confluens.....	19
do Semi-Confluens	4
do Discreta	7
do Maligna	3
do Corymbosa.....	1
Varioloid	1
Total	<u>52</u>

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CHARITY HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1870. }

HON. JAMES BOWEN, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

Sir—The Medical Board of Charity Hospital, respectfully submit the following Report of the Institutions under their supervision on Blackwell's Island, for the year just ended:

Charity Hospital.

Remaining in Hospital, January 1st 1869.....	829	
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	6,191	
		7,020
Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	5,471	
Deaths do do do 	542	
		6,013
Remaining in Hospital, January 1st 1870.....	1,007	

Fever Hospital.

Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1869.....	82	
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	236	
		244
Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	152	
Deaths do do do 	39	
		191
Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1870.....	53	

Small Pox Hospital.

Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1869.....	6	
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	662	
		668
Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.....	534	
Deaths do do do 	52	
		586
Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1870.....	82	

There has been a steady improvement in the general conditions of the Hospital during the past year, due in great measure to the care of the Committee of Inspection, who have had the general supervision of the wards at all times, and the building now presents a neat and cleanly condition, and will compare favorably with any institution of a similar kind.

That the advantages offered by the treatment of special diseases in separate wards are being appreciated, is evidenced by the large attendance of students at the clinics, which are held several times a week by the gentlemen connected with the different departments.

The Medical Board have endeavored during the past year to establish a system for keeping accurate records of the cases treated in the Hospital, the supervision of which has been entrusted to a Special Committee. Although the histories have not, as yet, been kept in as satisfactory a manner as we should desire, still enough has been accomplished to make us hope that hereafter the records will be complete, and the experience obtained in this Hospital may serve as a valuable contribution to medical science.

A larger amount of small pox has been treated in the Hospital set apart for that disease during the past year than ever before, and the building has at times been more than full.

The report of the Hospital will be found annexed.

A source of much embarrassment to the Medical Board has been the want of proper buildings for the separate treatment of other contagious eruptive diseases which have been heretofore and are still of necessity put in the Small Pox Hospital, and we regret to be obliged to state that in several instances patients admitted there with other eruptive diseases, have contracted small pox of which they have died. This matter has now been fully brought to the attention of your Honorable Board, and the erection of separate pavilions for scarlet fever and measles, which you have ordered, will, we hope, hereafter prevent the occurrence of any such unfortunate accidents.

We would respectfully but earnestly urge that these pavilions be erected with all possible dispatch. The erection of a new Fever Pavilion and the repair and completion of the old one, both of which are now occupied, supplies a want which has long been felt and will prove of material advantage to the patients.

The Museum of the Hospital under the care of the Curator and Assistant Curators, has received many new and valuable preparations.

In this connection we would suggest to your Honorable Board the need of a large and more convenient pathological room for Charity Hospital. The present

building is altogether too small, and contains more of the conveniences which should be found in that department of so large an institution.

We would in conclusion express our thanks to your Honorable Board, for the courtesy and consideration we have received from you, and venture to hope that the improvements suggested in this report, will so far meet with your approbation as to ensure their accomplishment.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT WATTS, M. D.,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INFANT HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

MEDICAL BOARD:

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., *President.*
J. LEWIS SMITH, M. D., *Secretary.*
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., AUSTIN FLINT, SR., M. D.,
ABRAHAM JACOBS, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF:

VALERY HAVARD, M. D., DAVID F. UNGER, M. D.,
FRANCIS M. DEEMS, M. D. WILLIAM HUGHES, M. D.,
JAMES KEEN, *Apothecary.*

OFFICERS:

E. S. DUNSTER, M. D., *House Physician.*
GEORGE W. VAN LOAN, *Clerk.*
THOMAS F. BRADY, *Engineer.*
ELLEN DUNDAS, *Matron.*
HENRY MINER, *Keeper.*
JOHN E. HARTMAN, *Watchman.*

INFANT HOSPITAL.

INFANTS' HOSPITAL, R. I., }
December 31st, 1869. }

HON. JAMES BOWEN, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

SIR—In presenting the Report of this Institution for the year ending at date, permit me at the outset to refer to the somewhat peculiar position in which my former and present relations to the Hospital have placed me.

Occupying a place as a member of the Medical Board of the Hospital for the first half of the year, and during the last half holding the post of House Physician, it is but just for me to state that my ideas as to the proper conduct of an institution like this have been moulded in a large degree by the opinions of those with whom I was so long and pleasantly associated. By reason of this association I have been, perhaps, a better exponent of the views of the Board than would one who had not stood in so intimate a relation to them ; and whatever may have been accomplished under my administration, may therefore be accepted as the result of the action of

the combined Board rather than as the fruit of my own individual efforts.

I assumed the duties of House Physician on the first day of July, while the Institution was located in the Inebriate Asylum building on Ward's Island. Up to that time the history of the Hospital for the year, so far as concerns the mortality of the infants, had not been at all gratifying, as a glance at the accompanying records (Table C.) will show. But this was no fault of the administration, as has been clearly shown in the last annual report of my predecessor, Dr. Castle, and in the monthly reports of the Medical Board. Then came that most disastrous epidemic of measles, of such a character as to resist the best medical skill, which carried up the mortality during the first month of my administration to a point probably greater than was ever known in the history of the Institution. The violence of the epidemic was such as soon to exhaust itself, and at the close of July it had almost entirely subsided, in part, perhaps, from the very exhaustion of the supply of material. The difficulties attending the administration were such, that, during this month, I contented myself with a simple attempt to put the wards in a somewhat better hygienic condition; and I devoted a considerable share of my time to making ready the new building for the reception of the inmates.

The removal was made on the 9th of August last, and from that time there has been a very happy change in the condition of the infants. Brought then into a building which was vastly better adapted to their needs than were the old quarters, it was expected that there would be an improvement in their health and a diminution in the mortality; and this expectation was not disappointed. This is best shown by a comparison of the five months during which we have occupied our present premises, with the five corresponding months of the previous year:

1868, August to December, inclusive,	383 deaths,	or 21.10 per ct. per month.
1869, do do do	156 do	10.07 do do

A comparison with the five months immediately preceding the removal would show a still greater discrepancy, but would be unjust, by reason of the presence of the epidemic above alluded to. Whatever may be the future, these results already attained are, I think, sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom, and to justify the large liberality of the Board of Commissioners in providing a home especially adapted for the infants. Whether we can maintain a continued record as favorable as this, is a matter of very grave doubt, for causes that are constantly at work in large hospitals become intensified with time; and so well is this question now decided, that competent authorities in Europe, at the

very writing of this report,* are engaged in a brisk controversy, bearing upon the abandonment of large hospital buildings. With us, however, the problem to be solved is quite of the opposite nature; and it is to be hoped that this magnificent structure with all its improved appointments and surroundings may contribute something to that solution.

The accompanying tables will give a detailed history of the Institution for the year. In making these tables I have followed the elaborate plan of my predecessor, Dr. Castle, merely adding two tables comparing the statistics of the present with the previous year. I have, however, throughout, substituted the term "Orphan Children" for "Nurse Children," as being less liable to misconstruction. Strictly speaking, the term orphan does not apply to all of the class; but practically, and so far as concerns our relation to them, they may be considered orphans—for they are abandoned by their parents and are dependent upon the care of strangers. The classification of the children into "wet-nursed," "bottle-fed" and "walking-children" is retained as a matter of convenience, these designations being made and recorded immediately on admission. There is, however, so much necessary changing of the plan of

* See *Londor Lancet*, *passim*. Controversy between Sir James Y. Simpson, Mr. Holmes, and others.

feeding the orphans, owing to the incessant changing of the attendants who care for them, that to make any deduction as to the percentage of mortality based upon the manner of feeding would be scientifically vicious and deceptive. To illustrate, a child enters the Hospital to-day and is given to a woman to bottle-feed, there being no available wet-nurses on hand. Next week perhaps a number of wet-nurses will be admitted, and this child is given to one to wet-nurse. On the other hand, a child may, on admission, be given to a wet-nurse, and this nurse the next week or month may take her discharge, throwing the child on our hands to be bottle-fed. The only real value of the statistics is in taking the two classes of children, mother's children and orphan children by themselves, and ascertaining the percentage of mortality for each class. Table B compares the two classes in this way, and shows that while 70.32 per cent of all the orphan children admitted (including, of course, those remaining on hand January 1st,) have died, the percentage of mortality among the mother's children is but 20.44 per cent. This large disproportion is easily accounted for; but I must not dwell on the matter, inasmuch as it has been so often and fully commented on in the reports of the Medical Board, and it would necessarily increase the length of this annual report. Nor is it necessary for me here to

enter into any discussion on the questions, which an examination of the statistical tables herewith appended would naturally give rise to. I therefore content myself with a few general remarks on the condition of the children, and the conduct of the Hospital.

As far as practicable, the plan of wet-nursing is adopted; each wet-nurse being required, if able, to nurse an orphan child in addition to her own child. But it is impossible, except in occasional instances, to secure for the orphan the same care and attention that the other child receives. And the effect of this neglect is so marked, that in walking through the wards a mere glance is sufficient to determine which is the orphan and which the mother's own child. Where it is impracticable to wet-nurse an infant, cow's milk, furnished from our own dairy, is used as the best substitute for breast milk. The supply of cow's milk has been, until lately, abundant, and the quality perfect. After the children are weaned condensed milk is given, and is found to be perfectly satisfactory. Experiments have lately been made with certain farinaceous foods, which seem to promise good results in feeding even very young infants; but it would be premature at present to state any definite conclusions concerning the advantages or disadvantages of the use of such food. Children of a still larger growth, the walking children, so-called, are fed at the

public table, their diet comprising both animal and vegetable foods, with a liberal allowance of condensed milk.

The "hopeless ward" which was formerly a feature of the Institution has been abandoned, and the plan so fully adopted by my immediate predecessor, Dr. Fisher, of placing the children wherever it was deemed they would receive the best care, has been strictly followed. I believe the plan to be a wise one, and that it has saved the lives of some who, under the old system, would have died. At all events it has prolonged life in very many instances. With the class of attendants at our command it is unwise in the highest degree to have them consider any infant that may be consigned to their care as "hopeless"; for it only encourages that carelessness and neglect which is at the bottom of a large share of the sickness and death seen in this Hospital. This carelessness and neglect it is almost impossible to overcome; and this assertion is frankly and understandingly made, even though it may be interpreted as a reflection on the watchfulness and administrative ability of those in charge of the Hospital. And yet, since our removal to the new building, where the wards are smaller and the number of paid or supervising nurses therefore, greater than previously, and where the wards are better adapted for the care of chil-

dren than were the old ones, there has been considerable improvement in this respect; and by securing a higher grade of the nurses in charge of the wards, it is to be hoped that we shall be able to show still further amendment. In this connection I venture to call the attention of the Commissioners to what I conceive to be an unwise policy, in employing work house and pauper labor, in any capacity, in or about the Institution. I have most carefully, and with no little solicitude, watched the working of this system; for this institution, like the others of the Department, has been dependent on this class of help; and it is my deliberate conviction that, with rare exceptions,* this so-called free labor is, in a mere pecuniary point of view, more expensive than honest paid labor, while at the same time the effects of it upon the administration and discipline of the Hospital are simply deplorable.

The new Hospital, though not a faultless structure, as the monthly reports to the Medical Board have shown, is a noble building. In the matter of light, ventilation and capacity of the wards, it is admirable. In

* During my service I recall three most brilliant exceptions to this statement. They were men who voluntarily came to the Hospital to reside, on account of their inability, when in the city, to withstand the temptation of drink. Had they been paid at the full rate which their services would command in civil life, and I may say without leaving room for their identification, that this would not have been less than \$1,200 per annum each, they could not have worked more faithfully. But these exceptional instances only serve by contrast to intensify the general assertion made above.

some other respects it is open to serious criticism; but taken as it stands, it is, I believe, by all odds, the best building yet erected by the Department. It is expressly desirable, however, that there be added to it a pavilion, which may serve in part for the purposes of a quarantine. The prevention of disease is the first and the grandest duty of the physician, and in the case of public asylums like this, this duty transcends all others. The mere remembrance of that dread epidemic of last summer, which cost not far from one hundred lives, is sufficient to give a point to this recommendation.

The grounds about the Hospital, though now in the state of confusion incident to the rearing of so large a structure, are capable of being made very ornamental. Much labor has already been expended upon them—a gang of men from the Penitentiary and Work House having been employed under keepers Graham and Miner the most of the summer, in building, grading, etc. It will require, however, fully another year to complete the work already laid out. The roads and walks are being built in the most substantial manner, on stone foundations varying from one to two feet in thickness, and macadamized. When completed they will be thoroughly durable, which will more than compensate for the slow progress made in their construction. The old orchard on the grounds immediately adjoining the Hos-

pital has been partly removed, and the whole of it from necessity will be taken away during the winter. Its place can be supplied at a moderate expense by planting forest trees and shrubbery, which will greatly ornament and add to the comfort of the place. The approach from the city to the building, which presents a most imposing appearance, is sadly encumbered by the coal sheds and boat houses on the dock. If a coal dock were built on the eastern side of the Island, as recommended by Warden Stephens in his last annual report, the appearance of the Island and of our Hospital would be vastly improved, and the facilities for trans-shipping coal and freight greatly enlarged.

Within doors a large amount of work has been done, in the way of furnishing many conveniences and improvements which the occupation of the building has shown to be necessary, but which, in the original construction, could not have been foreseen. When once these additions are completed, so thorough and workmanlike is the construction of the building, it is believed that it will be many years before any extensive repairs will become necessary. The furnishing of the interior in hard wood, was a wise, and in the end, an economical policy; though, at the outset, it may have involved a somewhat increased expense over soft wood and paint.

In the administration of the Hospital I have been

ably seconded by my subordinates, and it would be invidious in me to designate any individuals where all have worked so well. I feel it, however, incumbent on me to express my obligations to the House-Staff, for the valuable aid they have given me. Originally placed as it has always seemed to me, in a false position, from mistaken views as to the proper duties of the medical officers in an asylum for infants, their experience during the year has been in some respects not a pleasant one, and there has not been accorded to them that cheerful obedience which is so essential for the smooth and effective working of an institution like this. It has been my policy to delegate to them in their respective wards all my authority, and I have endeavored to overcome the unjust conceptions entertained by the inmates of the house of the proper nature of the duties of the physicians. The entire medical supervision of the wards, except in urgent cases, where my opinion was taken in consultation, has been latterly entrusted to them, and I have every reason to be pleased with the manner in which they have performed the work.

The records of the Hospital are kept upon the admirable system introduced by Cr. Castle, and they are now perfectly reliable. Several months were required to eliminate the errors which had gradually crept in and remained overlooked. These errors showed a dis-

crepancy of eighteen or twenty between the actual census of the Hospital and the number that the books called for. By the simple devise of daily morning reports from the ward physicians, a check is kept upon the records in the office, and there is now no possible opportunity for error.

In conclusion, permit me to make to your Honorable Board my sincere acknowledgements, for the prompt and hearty manner in which you have supported me in my position. Your generous liberality has not refused a single grant that has been asked, and the interest manifested by you in the success of the Institution, has been my daily encouragement in the difficult task of dealing with a problem which has so long brought to the department anything but pleasing results. While much has already been accomplished, there remains a still greater work before us; but, relying on the kind offices of the Medical Board, and the approbation received from yourselves, that work will be entered on, not with serious misgivings as to the result, but with increased hope of success.

I am, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

E. S. DUNSTER, M. D.,

House Physician.

TABLE A.
Census of the Infants' Hospital for the year 1869.

	CHILDREN.						ADULTS.					
	MOTHERS'.			ORPHAN.			Total Children.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1869.....	73	75	148	54	51	105	4	154	158	31	127	
Admitted during the year.....	274	292	566	345	352	697	155	823	978	194	784	
Total.....	347	367	714	399	403	802	159	977	1,136	225	911	
Died	77	69	146	296	208	504	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged.....	201	236	437	36	49	85	523	780	898	175	723	
Adopted.....	1	....	1	12	16	28	...	...	...	...	...
Eloped.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	18	25	5	20
Total.....	280	305	585	344	333	677	125	798	923	180	743	
Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1869,	67	62	129	55	70	125	34	179	213	45	168	

Adults and Children.

TABLE B.
*Comparative Statistics of the Infants' Hospital for the
 years 1868 and 1869.*

	YEARS.		PERCENTAGE.		Percentage difference.
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	
MOTHERS' CHILDREN.					
Admitted, including those remaining from previous year...	729	714	02.05 less.
Died	150	146	20.57	20.44	
Discharged	431	439	59.12	61.40	
Remaining	148	129	20.31	18.07	
ORPHAN CHILDREN.					
Admitted, including those remaining from previous year...	1,158	802	30.74 less.
Died	889	564	76.77	70.32	
Discharged	164	113	14.16	14.09	
Remaining	105	125	09.07	15.59	
TOTAL CHILDREN.					
Admitted, including those remaining from previous year...	1,887	1,516	19.66 less.
Died	1,039	710	55.06	46.83	
Discharged	595	552	31.53	36.42	
Remaining	253	254	13.41	16.75	

TABLE C.
*Comparative Monthly Mortality at the Infants' Hospital
for the years 1868 and 1869.*

	1868.			1869.		
	Remaining and admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Remaining and admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage.
January	416	93	22.35	359	61	16.99
February	378	74	19.58	358	75	20.95
March	411	78	18.98	352	73	20.74
April	426	111	25.45	391	67	17.13
May	385	92	23.92	382	66	17.28
June	434	91	20.96	383	96	25.06
July	441	117	26.53	323	116	35.91
August	406	126	31.03	273	31	11.35
September	351	94	26.78	301	31	10.29
October	341	71	20.82	335	38	11.34
November	319	35	10.97	323	22	6.81
December	358	57	15.92	322	34	10.55
Average	389	87	21.94	342	59	17.56

TABLE E.
Admissions, Discharges and Elopements of Adults at the Infants' Hospital for the year 1869.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				ELOPMENTS.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January .....	..	50	50	10	40	1	39	40	12	28	..	..	..	..	..
February .....	..	49	49	14	35	1	54	55	14	41	..	..	..	..	..
March	1	52	53	14	39	..	64	64	13	51	..	..	..	..	..
April .....	..	65	65	12	53	..	78	78	16	62	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	..	70	70	21	49	..	66	66	10	56	..	..	..	..	..
June	2	84	86	12	74	..	75	75	19	56	..	..	..	..	..
July	2	57	59	10	49	3	68	71	7	64	..	..	..	..	..
August	41	64	105	24	81	17	63	80	23	57	..	..	..	..	..
September	32	93	125	24	101	32	68	100	19	81	3	5	8	1	7
October	28	98	126	22	104	30	93	123	22	101	..	5	5	5	5
November	25	79	104	18	86	19	64	83	12	71	3	6	9	1	8
December	24	62	86	13	73	15	48	63	8	55	1	2	3	3	..
Grand total	155	823	978	194	784	118	780	898	175	723	7	18	25	5	20

NOTE.—The nativity of the adult inmates was as follows: Males—United States, 37; Ireland, 85; England, 10; Scotland, 4; Canada, 3; Germany, 15; Sweden, 1; total, 155. Females—United States, 157; Ireland, 574; England, 29; Scotland, 15; Canada, 15; Germany, 33; total, 823. The apparently excessive number of adult male inmates for an Infants' Hospital is explained by the fact that a gang of workhouse men are constantly employed upon the grounds of the Institution in building roads, grading, &c. The absence of all elopements for the first 8 months of the year is due to the fact that the work of the Institution was mostly performed by the Inebriate Asylum help. Any elopements therefore during these months were entered on the books of the latter institution.

TABLE F,
Showing the number of Infants Admitted, with their Class and Condition on Admission.

MONTHS.	MOTHERS' CHILDREN.												ORPHAN CHILDREN.												Monthly total.
	WET NURSED.						BOT. FED.						WALKING.						Total.						
	WALKING.			Total.			WALKING.			Total.			WALKING.			Total.									
	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.		P.	H.				
January.....	19	4	2	1	1	2	5	1	4	38	10	8	1	19	11	10	3	4	1	1	69	106			
February.....	10	14	6	1	1	1	3	1	5	38	9	10	5	3	10	17	7	1	4	1	51	89			
March.....	9	13	6	1	1	1	6	3	2	40	6	6	2	6	13	26	7	1	1	1	68	108			
April.....	13	22	8	1	1	1	5	6	1	58	6	10	3	14	24	26	4	5	..	..	92	150	
May.....	26	13	10	1	1	1	12	3	4	71	4	1	1	18	4	22	10	6	1	1	67	138			
June.....	13	16	11	1	1	1	8	3	1	53	3	9	..	6	26	19	1	2	1	1	67	120			
July.....	12	13	3	3	3	1	9	1	1	46	7	8	2	3	2	5	8	4	..	..	39	85	
August.....	18	10	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	38	5	7	4	7	15	7	4	4	2	2	55	93			
September.....	27	11	7	3	3	1	8	1	1	53	8	4	4	10	9	7	1	2	2	1	48	101			
October.....	24	12	3	3	3	1	7	4	1	53	11	4	2	3	18	12	2	2	1	1	56	109			
November.....	23	12	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	43	7	2	2	16	18	7	2	1	3	1	56	99			
December.....	11	6	3	1	1	2	8	2	1	35	1	3	1	12	8	2	1	2	1	1	30	65			
Grand total.....	205	146	65	7	8	6	1	77	29	1566	70	72	24	117	158	160	43	33	14	6	697	1263			

TABLE G,
Showing the number of Infants that Died, with their Class and Condition on Admission.

MONTHS.	MOTHERS' CHILDREN.												ORPHAN CHILDREN.												Monthly Total.
	WET NURSED.						BOTTLE FED.						WET NURSED.						BOTTLE FED.						
	WALKING.			Total.			WALKING.			Total.			WALKING.			Total.			WALKING.			Total.			
	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	G.	F.	P.	H.	
January.....	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	6	7	..	15	14	8	5	1	3	1	..	50
February.....	4	1	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	16	7	2	1	6	14	19	..	7	3	..	..	59
March.....	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	11	8	..	4	13	20	5	1	..	..	..	73
April.....	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	4	2	1	..	2	18	6	..	1	..	..	62
May.....	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	3	6	..	9	3	6	..	13	8	17	10	..	1	..	55
June.....	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	29	6	5	1	2	3	1	6	16	21	3	5	2	..	67
July.....	9	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	31	6	13	2	1	7	17	18	20	6	1	..	2	..	96
August.....	2	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	6	1	..	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	85
September.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	3	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
October.....	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	5	2	3	4	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
November.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	3	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	38
December.....	3	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	..	1	3	7	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	22
Grand total..	47	33	30	5	3	7	3	1	6	7	4	..	146	55	49	12	81	143	146	47	16	9	6	..	504
																									710

TABLE H,
*Showing the Ages of those that Died in the Infants' Hos-
 pital during the year 1869.*

AGES.	MOTHERS' CHILD'N.			ORPHAN CHILDREN.			Total.
	Wet nursed.	Bottle fed.	Walking.	Wet nursed.	Bottle fed.	Walking.	
Less than 1 week .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 weeks .....	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
3 weeks	1	..	..	1	32	1	34
1 month	2	2	..	1	53	..	58
2 months	9	2	..	14	130	..	155
3 months	7	1	..	20	69	..	98
4 months	15	1	..	17	27	..	60
5 months	17	4	..	15	25	..	61
6 months	14	1	..	10	11	..	36
7 months	6	1	..	12	8	..	27
8 months	4	..	1	9	11	..	25
9 months	6	..	..	5	5	..	16
10 months	4	..	..	2	11	..	17
11 months	3	..	..	3	6	1	13
1 year	7	1	..	1	1	1	11
2 years	20	1	13	5	15	23	77
3 years .....	..	..	2	1	1	5	9
4 years .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Grand total	115	14	17	116	417	31	710

TABLE I,
*Showing the Time in Hospital of those that Died during
the year 1869.*

TIME IN HOSPITAL.	MOTHERS' CHILD'N.			ORPHAN CHILDREN.			Total.
	Wet nursed.	Bottle fed.	Walking.	Wet nursed.	Bottle fed.	Walking.	
Less than 1 week	5	1	..	..	44	1	51
2 weeks	10	2	..	15	133	1	161
3 weeks	8	3	4	16	75	2	108
1 month	2	3	..	9	65	3	82
2 months	20	3	5	26	59	8	121
3 months	27	1	3	10	24	5	70
4 months	15	1	1	16	9	3	45
5 months	6	..	..	7	2	..	15
6 months	3	..	..	5	1	1	10
7 months	5	..	..	6	4	1	16
8 months	6	..	1	1	..	1	9
9 months	4	..	1	1	..	..	6
10 months	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
11 months	1	..	..	1	..	1	3
1 year .....	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
2 years	2	..	1	1	..	3	7
Grand total	115	14	17	116	417	31	710

TABLE J.

Showing the Diseases of those that Died, with the number that died of each, during the year 1869.

Diseases.	Mothers' Children.	Orphan Children.	Total.
Abscess of Knee Joint	1	...	1
Adenitis Collis .....	..	1	1
Bronchitis Capillary	9	22	31
Cancerum Oris .....	..	2	2
Cardiac Cyanosis .....	..	1	1
Cellulitis, Exhaustion from .....	..	2	2
Cholera Infantum	12	40	52
Convulsions.	3	3	6
Croup Membraneous.....	2	2	4
Diarrhoea	24	254	278
Diphtheria .....	..	1	1
Erysipelas.....	2	...	2
Hemorrhage	2	...	2
Hydrocephaloid	2	...	2
Hydrocephalus	1	4	5
Inanition.....	16	129	145
Jaundice, Infantile .....	..	1	1
Measles	22	19	41
Meningitis (simple).....	2	3	5
do Tubercular.....	2	2	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	..	1	1
Pleurisy .....	..	2	2
Pneumonia	19	35	54
do Broncho.....	10	19	20
do chronic.....	2	...	2
do pleuro	1	3	4
Poisoning	1	1	2
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	4	1	5
Pyæmia	1	...	1
Pyothorax	1	...	1
Scarlatina.....	..	1	1
Syphilis, Congenital	2	8	10
Tetanus Neonatorum.....	..	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	5	6	11
Total	146	564	710

Name and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

NAME.	Rank.	Ann'l Salary.
E. S. Dunster, M. D.....	House Physician	\$1,000 00
George W. Van Loan	Clerk	1,000 00
Thomas F. Brady.....	Engineer	1,000 00
Ellen Dundas.....	Matron	500 00
James Keen.....	Apothecary	180 00
John E. Hartman.....	Watchman.....	900 00
Henry Miner	Keeper	900 00
Valery Havard, M. D.....	House Staff.....	566 00
Francis M. Deems, M. D	do	506 00
David F. Unger, M. D.....	do	566 00
William Hughes, M. D.....	do	566 00
Matthew Martin.....	Cook	600 00
Charles Early	Assistant	120 00
Mary A. Smythe.....	Night Nurse	144 00
Ann Holton.....	Nurse	144 00
Agnes Thompson.....	do	144 00
Eliza Morgan.....	do	144 00
Susannah Campbell	do	144 00
Annie Phillips.....	do	144 00
Ellen Jones.....	do	144 00
Elizabeth Galvin.....	do	144 00
Mary E. Farrow.....	do	144 00
Ellen Smith.....	do	144 00
Maria Morrow.....	do	144 00
Mary Dolan	do	144 00
Mary Boos.....	do	144 00
Ellen Andrews.....	do	144 00
Mary Smith	do	168 00
Lucy Chew.....	do	144 00

BALANCE SHEET,
*Showing the Debit and Credit Account of Infants' Hos-
 pital for the year ending December 31, 1869.*

DR.

To amount of Inventory, December 31st, 1868	\$9,824 89	.8
do Storekeepers' Distributions	52,423 36	.6
do Salaries paid	8,124 75	.6
Total	\$70,372 91	.2

CR.

By amount of Inventory, December 31st, 1869	\$18,957 31	.4
do of Bills against Store Department	925 77	.6
do of Cash to Central Office	352 70	.7
By articles furnished new Building	2,283 07	.3
By balance Net Expenses	47,853 06	.6
Total	\$70,372 91	.7

Cost of the same.

Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
n.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
3.9	8 5.3	11 83 5.7	38 1.8	5,456 27
0.6	8 2.5	10 75 2.1	38 4	4,881 48
.8	3 2.2	9 37 2	30 2.3	4,011 21
0.6	2 6	7 34 0 9	24 4.6	3,075 85
.2	1 9.8	6 81 7.4	21 9.9	2,938 30
.4	5 4.8	7 73 4.3	25 7.8	3,302 56
	9 4.8	10 34 5.4	33 3.8	3,745 14
.6	5 8.2	8 29 8.5	26 7.7	2,921 09
.7	9	9 89 6.6	32 9.8	3,829 98
.3	2 3.1	12 42 8.5	40 0.9	5,021 13
	5 9.4	13 52 6.7	45 0.8	5,857 07
.6	1 7.6	6 12 3.6	19 7.5	2,731 14
.7	64 3.7	\$114 47 1.7	\$3 77 0.9	\$47,771 22
.5	5 3.6	\$9 53 9.3	31 4.2	\$3,980 94

NURSERY HOSPITAL
AND
ID I O T A S Y L U M .

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, December 31st, 1869.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President of Committee of Public Charities and Correction:*

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report on the Nursery Hospital and Idiot Asylum for the year ending at date:

In the Nursery Hospital on the first day of the current year, there were one hundred and forty-two (142) patients. Since that date there have been seven hundred and thirty-five (735) admissions, making the total number of inmates eight hundred and seventy-seven (877). Of this total, six hundred and fifty-five (655) have been discharged, cured or relieved, and twenty-eight (28) have died, leaving in the Hospital, at date, one hundred and ninety-four patients. The rate of mortality is, therefore, 3.19 per hundred of inmates. This,

considering the character of the cases admitted, may be considered a very fair success. A majority of the deaths, it is true, were from acute diseases; but it must be borne in mind that these were engrafted on constitutions enfeebled by hereditary taint or long privation, or that they occurred as complications to some previously existing malady. A goodly proportion of the permanent population of the Hospital are the subjects of incurable diseases; and, in such cases, an acute disease setting in as a complicating or secondary affection, almost always proves fatal, while in a robust and healthy subject such disease might readily be recovered from.

The statistics of the Idiot Asylum for the year are viz: Remaining January 1st, 1869, ninety-three (93); admitted during the year, thirty-nine (39); making the whole number of inmates one hundred and thirty-two (132). Twelve (12) have been discharged, and five (5) have died, leaving at date one hundred and fifteen (115) in the Asylum. The percentage of mortality to whole number of inmates is, therefore, 3.78; and this, in its turn, must be considered a very creditable showing.

The tables appended to this report will give further and more complete information regarding the statistics of these Institutions, and I do not deem it necessary to enter into any discussion thereon.

My service as Visiting Physician to these Institutions

begun with the month of July, last. At that time the Infants' Hospital was in the midst of a violent epidemic of measles, and besides, I was compelled to spend no small share of my time in preparing for the occupation of the new building. It was, therefore, a source of almost inexpressible relief to me to find, as I did, in a very few visits, that the Nursery Hospital and Idiot Asylum were so thoroughly organized and so ably officered, as to require from me only a formal supervision. The House-Staff were abundantly competent; I accordingly contented myself with visiting the Institutions, rather in the capacity of an inspecting and consulting officer, than as one taking immediate charge of the medical administration. Although this course may not have been in exact accordance with the views of the Commission as to the duties of the Visiting Physician, it was rendered necessary by my almost unintermitting occupation in the double capacity of warden and physician, in the other and larger institution under my charge; and I have never had occasion to observe any detriment to the interests of the Department from adopting this course.

But few events of sufficient importance to make them worthy a place in the Annual Report have occurred during the year. In the early part of September, an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the large "Boys'

Nursery," and for several days it was the source to me of much anxiety, although the character of the disease was not alarming. Thorough and repeated examinations of all the buildings occupied by these boys, and inspection of the food and cooking, together with a searching inquiry into the habits and occupations of the boys, enabled me soon to eliminate every possible source of causation for the disease, except the drinking water used in this department. The engineer then was requested to explore thoroughly the water pipes, and very soon the fault was detected and as speedily remedied. The defect was of such a nature that it could only operate when the Croton water was at or near its lowest point, and as the Warden informs me that in previous summers there had been outbreaks of a similar disease, I have reason to believe that it was connected with the same cause. With the additional water supply now brought to the Island, it is to be hoped that the Institutions will not again suffer from such an accident. This new water supply, I may remark in passing, will be of vast advantage in a hygienic point of view to the Hospital and Nursery, for during the summer the supply has been wholly inadequate, even with the most careful economy, to the necessary demands of the Institutions. The Infants' Hospital building standing first on the line,

necessarily appropriated the largest share of the supply of water.

In the late spring and early summer there was present an epidemic of measles, but it was of a very mild character, quite in pleasant contrast to that which raged so severely in the Infants' Hospital on the adjoining island. The cases which occurred under my observation, were handled very skillfully by the assistant physicians. There were some deaths due to this epidemic, but the immediate cause of death in every instance was some complicating affection. I regret to add, that just at the writing of this report, this disease has again made its appearance, manifesting itself simultaneously at two points, viz: the Girls' Nursery and the Quarantine.

A case of scarlet fever developed in the Boys' Hospital, south building, in the month of September. The child was immediately transferred to the play room attached to the building, a special nurse was provided for the patient, and all communication with the other inmates of the building was forbidden. Happily these measures proved successful in preventing the spread of the disease. The repeated occurrence of these contagious diseases must be expected while such large liberty of communication with the city is allowed, and I earnestly recommend that special provision be made for the isolation and care of such cases. The present quaran-

tine is not available for such purposes. It only serves as a house of temporary detention, to give time to examine the children and see that they are not the subjects of contagious disease. If it happens that they are suffering from such disease, they must be transferred at once to the general wards of the Hospital, and as soon as this is done the danger of contamination of the other inmates commences. A former epidemic of scarlet fever in this Institution, I am informed, destroyed sixty lives, and it is a wise and humane precaution to guard against such disastrous occurrences.

During the year both the Hospital and Idiot House have usually had more inmates than ought to be kept in them. The system of hospital records to be adopted with the incoming of the new year will show that our ward capacity is by no means up to the standard which the best authorities on such matters have deemed necessary for the proper welfare of patients. The rapid growth of our city necessarily increases in a corresponding ratio the number of unfortunates thrown upon the Department, and it is well to be prepared, by some anticipatory action, to provide for this constant increase.

In conclusion I take the opportunity of testifying to the excellent service rendered by the resident officers of the Institutions. In the medical administration the Hospitals have been especially fortunate in securing the ser-

vices of gentlemen of large experience, and I should be wanting in ordinary courtesy did I not put on record my appreciation of the manner in which their duty has been performed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. P. DUNSTER,

Visiting Physician.

TABLE A,
*Showing the Number of Children Admitted and De-
 ceased from each Department of the Nursery.*

		Admitted.	Deceased.
Admitted from the City		160	15
do Quarantine		47	3
do Infant Nursery		146	4
do Small Boys' Nursery.....		110	2
do Girls' Nursery.....		71	1
do Large Boys' Nursery.....		201	3
Total		<u>735</u>	<u>28</u>

TABLE B,

Showing the Time of Residence on the Island before Admission to the Hospital of those who have been Admitted, and of those who have Died.

		Admitted.	Deceased.
Residence on the Island less than 5 days,		128	..
do from 5 to 10 days		33	..
do from 10 to 20 days		80	..
do from 20 to 30 days		58	2
do from 1 to 2 months		80	2
do from 2 to 3 months.		78	1
do from 3 to 4 months		32	4
do from 4 to 12 months		131	2
do from 1 year and over		115	7
Total		<u>735</u>	<u>28</u>

TABLE C,
*Showing the Ages of Children who have been Admitted,
 and of those who have Died.*

	Admitted.	Deceased.
Admitted between 2 and 3 years of age	23	8
do 3 and 4 years of age	90	5
do 4 and 5 years of age.....	55	3
do 5 and 6 years of age.....	73	1
do 6 and 12 years of age	397	8
do 12 and upwards	97	3
Total	<u>735</u>	<u>28</u>

TABLE D,
*Showing the Diseases of those who have Died, for the
year ending December 31st, 1869.*

Bright's Disease.....	3
Acute Cerebral Meningitis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	4
Pneumonia.....	8
Dysentery.....	2
Gangræna Oris.....	1
Inanition.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	4
Morbus Coxarius.....	1
Rubeola.....	1
Total.....	28

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, *January 1st, 1870.**Honorable Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN—The report of this Department for the year 1869, is respectfully reported:

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1868.....	77	65	142
Admitted during 1869.....	517	218	735
	<hr/> 594	<hr/> 283	<hr/> 877
Discharged.....	463	192	655
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 222
Died.....	22	6	28
	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 194
Remaining December 31st, 1869.....	109	85	194
Adult Domestics.....	9	40	49
	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 243
Total population.....	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 243

The rate of mortality is gratifyingly small in proportion to the number of children admitted. Several of the deaths were chronic cases, who had been for years inmates of the Hospitals. Our number at present is greater than it has been for years past, and we are gradually accumulating a population of hospital cases who will probably remain for years in this Department.

The alterations effected and the improvements made,

during the years 1867-8, in the internal and external affairs of the Institution, leave but few changes to note. The buildings and appurtenances are in good order, and have been kept so by our inmate labor.

The defective sewerage of both Hospitals, which caused so much trouble during the spring, has been remedied; new and larger drain-pipes laid down, connecting the water-closets with the sewers.

The supply of hot water, which grew very scarce during the month of August, has been increased and rendered assured, by laying down new lines of iron pipe from the boiler room of the Nursery Department to both Hospitals.

The establishment of schools in the Hospitals for the benefit of those children whose bodily ailments precluded the possibility of their attending the Nursery school on the island, has been the most marked and essential work of the year, and has been attended with complete success.

The children in each Hospital are taught by Miss Hart (detailed from Ward school No. 6,) for an hour and a half daily, and their progress equals my fullest anticipations. The average daily attendance is sixty-two. Many of these pupils have been afflicted from their earliest years, and never saw the inside of a school

room; nor have they had, until now, any opportunity of receiving instruction.

The School is held in the play room, which has been furnished with desks, chairs and all the necessary appliances.

The introduction of gas into the buildings has been a great and desired improvement, relieving us from all anxiety of the danger incident to the use of kerosene oil.

Owing to the opening of the Foundling Hospital on the island we have been greatly embarrassed by the short supply of croton water. That difficulty has just been overcome by laying an extra pipe across the river, which will ensure us an ample supply.

A site for a new cemetery has been selected, and some interments made therein. I respectfully suggest that the cemetery be inclosed with a suitable railing or fence.

A great deal of small jobbing and repairing has been done by carpenters and painters, to keep the hospitals and asylum in proper order; in addition to which a carpenter shop has been erected, remote from the building, the drug shop painted and grained, brick walks relaid, plastering patched, &c., &c.

The Matron of the Hospitals, Miss B. A. Byren, with her assistant, as well as the nurses, have been zealous and faithful in the performance of their several duties.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1869.....	53	40	93
Received during 1869.....	28	11	39
	—	—	—
	81	51	132
Discharged.....	8	4	12
	—	—	—
	73	47	120
Died	3	2	5
	—	—	—
Remaining January 1st, 1870.....	70	45	115
Adult Domestics.....	3	28	31
	—	—	—
Total Population	73	73	146
	=	=	=

The Department having been put in complete repair at the date of my last annual report, not much remains to be done beyond keeping the house in proper repair.

The result of the year's experience, however, has led to the following wants being supplied, viz :

Heavy wire fenders have been placed around all the steam heaters, thus preventing any possibility of the children being burned, as was unfortunately the case last year.

The school children have been provided with chairs, and knives and forks at meals, and are taught to observe a proper behavior at table.

The second floor of the main house, the halls and stair-cases, have been wainscoted, grained and varnished, lightning rods placed on the building, floors of the dormitory water closets lined with heavy sheet lead, the

destruction of glass in the boys' play room prevented by placing wire screens over all the windows, the imminent danger of fire by using kerosene lamps among idiots averted by the substitution of gas for illuminating purposes.

The cleanliness and discipline of the house promoted, by the appointment of a matron in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Herbert, whose duties are intelligently discharged, and who, with longer experience, will prove a valuable aid to me, in caring for the comfort of this unfortunate class of young dependents.

Having now given you a resumé of the operations of the year, permit me to call your attention to the crowded condition of the building. A pavilion might be erected near the Asylum devoted entirely to the most hopeless cases who cannot derive any benefit from the school, thus securing the Asylum proper to the pupils whose rapid increase in number will, in a year or so, demand the occupancy of the whole house.

Our population is augmenting steadily, having almost doubled in two years.

Accompanying I append the usual exhibit, showing the cost of each inmate for provisions, clothing, medicines, salaries and other current expenses, as well as the support of the Idiot School. While nothing has been withheld that was reasonable and proper, I am pleased

to report a notable reduction of expenses as compared with last year.

The Visiting Physician, Dr. E. T. Dunster, has promptly responded to all demands made upon his professional services. The House Physicians, Drs. A. S. Doherty, J. S. Callender and John Winslow, have been unremitting in their attention upon the sick.

Mr. Alexander McLean, the efficient Engineer, is worthy of favorable mention for the manner in which the duties of his department have been performed.

The Rev. Father Chambon and the Rev. Marinus Willett, each has vied with the other in imparting the consolation of their respective faiths to all who required the services of their sacred calling.

The thanks of the children are again tendered to the gentlemen of the "Volunteer Firemen's Committee," for their opportune gift of ice cream. Mrs. A. H. Gibbons annually claims our gratitude for her Christmas offerings. The Hon. Geo. W. McLean, Street Commissioner, has by his usual yearly gift of strawberries endeared his name to the sick and suffering.

Your Honorable Board have provided pleasant excursions for the idiotic and convalescent children on the steamer *Mimiahannonck* during the past summer. Your generosity has enabled us to celebrate pleasantly the holidays. Your daily visits have aided me to carry out

your plans, adopted from time to time, for the protection of the sick and imbecile, while your willing assistance and prompt supply of all my requisitions has enabled me to keep the buildings and surroundings in good order, to secure prompt medicinal attention, to comfortably clothe, abundantly feed, and, in short, completely provide for our children in a manner that has now the approval of all who have visited this portion of the Charities of the great metropolis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. COMAN,

Superintendent.

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Cost of the same.

Day	1st.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
		c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
	7	6 7	13 29 1	42 7	4,360 49
	8	3 6	10 16 7	36 1	3,306 48
	7	2 9	9 49 2	30 2	3,131 59
	7	1 1	8 85	29 3	2,962 45
	7	2	7 94	25 4	2,598 24
	7	2 7	7 69 2	25 3	2,546 64
	7	2 7	7 38 9	23 7	2,541 37
	6	8	5 81 2	18 5	2,063 99
	6	1 8	6 78 8	22 8	2,527 82
	6	3 1	8 53 8	27 3	3,245 59
	6	5 2	11 38 8	37 7	4,386 91
	6	5	6 18	19 7	2,386 88
86		33 1	\$103 52 7	\$3 38 7	\$36,058 45
7		2 8	\$8 62 7	28 2	\$3,004 87

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOSPITAL
FOR
EPILEPTICS AND PARALYTICS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN IN-CHIEF.

To the Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—In presenting to your Honorable Board the following Report, I must state that I have been deprived of medical records fit for any purpose of comparison, previous to the first of last August, when, by your appointment, I again took in hand the direction of this Hospital. The accompanying tables, carefully prepared by Drs. Morgan and Ross, House-Physicians, contain an accurate registration of the most prominent facts with reference to the patients now in Hospital, and also a digest of the autopsies made since the above date. The statements of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year have been furnished by Mr. James W. Smyth, Warden.

Patients in Hospital the 1st of January, 1870, and their Diseases.

	Males.	Females.
Epilepsia Gravior.....	15	40
do Mitior.....	..	..
do Gravior and Mitior.....	1	2
Epilepsy and Right Hemiplegia.....	2	4
do Left Hemiplegia	2	1
Right Hemiplegia	8	5
Left Hemiplegia	7	7
Paraplegia	10	2
General Paralysis (spinal)	1	1
Progressive muscular Atrophy.....	..	2
Locomotor Ataxy	2	..
Mercurial Palsy and Tremor.. ..	1	..
Chorea.....	1	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis.....	..	1
Rheumatism .....	..	1
Total	50	67

Table of Admissions during 1869.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy	28	29	57
Right Hemiplegia.....	11	6	17
Right Hemiplegia and Aphasia	1	2	3
Left Hemiplegia.....	24	13	37
General Cerebral Paralysis.....	1	2	3
Locomotor Ataxy.....	2	2	4
Paralysis Agitans	1	..	1
Chorea.	1	1	2
Progressive muscular Atrophy.....	..	3	3
Chorea and Right Hemiplegia	1	..	1
Paralysis (nature not stated).....	1	..	1
Hemiplegia (side not stated).....	1	2	3
Total	84	62	146

Admitted a second time:

Epilepsy	1	..	1
Right Hemiplegia.....	1	..	1
Left Hemiplegia	1	..	1
Chorea and Right Hemiplegia	1	..	1
Paraplegia	3	..	3
Locomotor Ataxy.....	1	..	1

Admitted three times through the year:

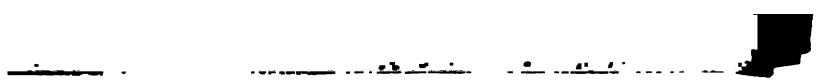
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Left Hemiplegia.....	1	..	1
Paraplegia.....	1	..	1
Total	<u>94</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>156</u>

Table of Discharges during the year 1869.

DISEASES.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Epilepsy	27	23	1	24	25	50
Right Hemiplegia.....	11	2	..	8	5	13
Right Hemiplegia and Aphasia.....	2	1	1	..	2	3
Left Hemiplegia	17	5	1	2	..	22
Alternate Hemiplegia (left limbs affected)	1	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia	3	1	..	1	3	4
General Cerebral Paralysis.....	3	..	..	3	..	3
Locomotor Ataxy	6	2	..	4	4	8
Progressive muscular Atrophy.....	2	1	..	..	3	3
Intermittent Tetany.....	1	..	1	..	..	1
Chorea	2	1	..	2	1	3
Myelitis	1	..	..	..	1	1
Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	1	1
Paralysis of left leg.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	2	..	..	..	..	2
Intermittent Fever.....	1	..	1	..	..	1
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	82	36	5	64	49	118

Table of Deaths and their Causes during the year 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy and Cerebral Meningitis.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy and Cerebral Hemorrhage .....	..	1	1
Epilepsy with Hemiplegia and Asthenia..	1	..	1
Left Hemiplegia and Uræmia	2	..	2
Left Hemiplegia and Cerebral Apoplexy	1	..	1
Left Hemiplegia and Subacute Pericuecephalitis..	..	1	1
Left Hemiplegia and Cerebral Softening.....	1	..	1
Left Hemiplegia and Cardiac Disease.....	2	..	2
Left Hemiplegia and Chronic Bronchitis.....	1	..	1
Left Hemiplegia and Diarrhœa	:	1	1



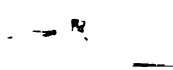
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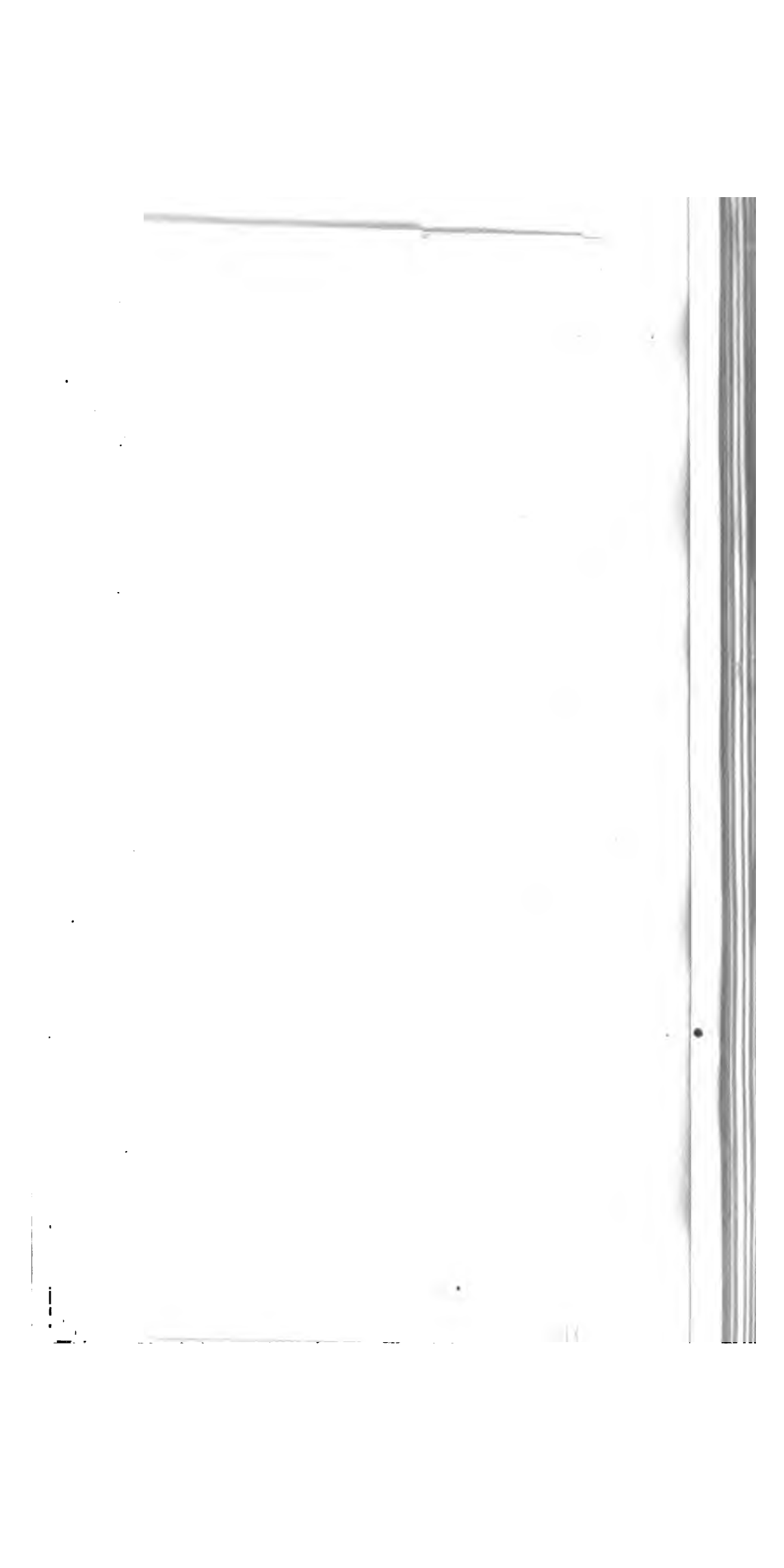
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The character and restricted limits of this report forbid my entering into the consideration of the data here adduced, with the development they merit. Nevertheless, I will make some brief remarks on the principal results of their comparison. The epileptics first admitted into the Hospital, when established, were all females, whose proportion on this account prevailed over that of males. Notwithstanding this favorable circumstance to swell the number on the female side, we find that from the 1st of January to December 31st, 1869, twenty-three males and twenty-four females with epilepsy were admitted into this Institution. This evidently confirms the fact, that the greater proclivity to epilepsy is by no means displayed by females, whose mortality does not equally predominate in the annexed statement. These results agree with the more definite of our eighth census, with those of the table of deaths from epilepsy in England and Wales, from 1848 to 1854, supplied to Dr. Sieveking by Dr. Farr; with those again of the elaborate statistics published in 1863, by Girard de Cailleux, concerning 1,506 patients treated at the Asylum of Auxerre, and finally, with my own previous observation, extending over 306 epileptics. Consequently, the views generally endorsed by French physi-

cians, that females are more prone than males to epilepsy is, assuredly, not the correct one.

The age of invasion of epilepsy, in the majority of cases, corresponds with adolescence, namely: from fourteen to twenty-five years. Psychical agencies were the most frequent. Onanism appeared distinctly only once as origin of the fits in a male, and another time it had a probable though not positive share in the production of the spasms in a female. Three of the males with epilepsy coming under my care, had congenital phimosis. The first of them, seized with epilepsia mitior at one year, is now twelve, and addicted to onanism. The second, aged twenty-one, was taken with fits a year and a half ago, and is free from self-abuse. The third, aged seventeen, became epileptic at nine; he is ruled by masturbation, and circumcision, practiced the 12th of August, has neither arrested the pernicious habit nor the frequency of the fits; nor has blistering of the penis operated more successful in the first case. It is worthy of notice, that while onanism has been so rarely met with as cause of epilepsy, this, on the contrary, has been attended often with great venereal appetite, prompting the former vice. The establishment of menstruation has favored the onset of the fits, which have more usually disturbed the regularity of the catamenia.

The propagation of epilepsy, by its existence or that

of other nervous disease in parents, is indeed very conspicuous with our patients. But the prolific influence of intemperance strikes still more ; first, among parents entailing epilepsy, insanity, locomotor ataxy, palsy, etc., on offspring; and secondly, as the primary or aggravating cause of such nervous derangement. Not infrequently epilepsy, instead of outbreaking the last, is one of the incipient in the train of nervous disorders peculiar to alcoholism, and its occurrence displays itself more among women, according to the cases here in question and others fallen under my observation. Furthermore, epilepsy has been singled out on many occasions as derived from parents addicted to excessive drinking, without conspicuously exhibiting any of the nervous trouble begotten by intemperance. Mary A. Williams illustrates the fact, and how deeply intemperance may contribute to moral and physical degeneracy of mankind. She no less evinces the hereditary predisposition transmitted by the parents, and undoubtedly hastened or aggravated by the relation of consanguinity of these latter. Predisposing agencies could not higher exist than in this unfortunate woman, in whom they reach the utmost degree. C. Haley, with locomotor ataxy, whose younger brother and sister are afflicted with the same despairing malady, may be again cited as evidence of the irreparable evil visiting upon children of

intemperate parents ; for this patient's father has been addicted to drunkenness for long before he and his brother were born, and there is no taint of nervous disease in the father's nor in the mother's family. A glance at the synoptic table of patients now in hospital shows how commonly intemperate habits have acted as exciting cause of epilepsy and palsy. The fact glaringly stares at the face to need more comments on the fearful agency of intemperance, which I have narrowly watched and detected among the most momentous factors in the production and prevalence of nervous disease generally, both in higher and lower classes. Let me, however, make one last but not least important remark on the subject. The largest number of our patients proceed from the lower classes, and not a few from our Work House. Hence the question seriously occurs, ought they to mix indiscriminately with younger patients, and those of unstained character ? Or, taking it in a broader and more truthful sense, have we attended to the moral treatment so loudly demanded by the bodily and physical infirmities of these ever-increasing class of patients ? The task is harder than it looks, but this should not excuse our not having undertaken it. Intemperance and syphilis, ranking foremost among our social evils, seem doomed to perpetuation ; the correctives against their progress, instead of stopping, conjure up to their propa-

gation, and without engaging myself into the reasons of their weakness, I may merely assert that there remains a simpler and more tardy, perhaps, but not barren experiment, to this day untried. Let the best endeavors be directed to fertilize the soil in the youngster for the good seed of a fruitful man. Let the defiler also feel the helpful gentle rain of education to remove dryness and misery from his soul. Let him, at last, be educated, and while hearing teachings in abundance to elevate him, let him insensibly become more and more familiar with labor until rendering it a necessity to his life. Habit is a second nature that may be as much turned to good as to evil, and labor and vice are incompatible with each other. Therefore the whole science of those entrusted with the welfare of the unfortunate pauper—whether sunk in misery or crime—is, to convince him that he is not abandoned, that ignorance and idleness degraded him, and that his present and future happiness rests in labor. The Board of Commissioners have entered this right path in establishing a school at the Penitentiary for the education of convicts who voluntarily should desire to attend to it. The step thus taken is a great forward one, and I am convinced of meeting the views of the Board in requesting them not to confine the benefits of the plan, so wisely inaugurated, and to provide in the same manner for the intellectual

advancement of our patients, who find themselves deprived even of a library to afford them amusing reading.

The disadvantages of this Hospital have not impeded its affording considerable relief, specially to the epileptics, with whom no specific course of treatment has been employed. Bromide of potassium has been administered, exceptionally in doses less than twenty grains. Usually the amount reached forty, fifty and sixty grains, and in many instances it has been combined with five or ten minims of Fowler's solution. The epileptic paroxysms have very materially decreased, or even completely disappeared, upon the exhibition of such high doses of bromide of potassium as shown in the columns from August to December of the table containing the number of paroxysms had by every patient. In none of these cases have I noticed mischief from the above practice, which I have further observed with the epileptics under my care, for a period of over ten years, and with similar favorable results. The bromide has brought on mania with suicidal tendency and hallucinations of hearing, in Rosa Bradley. This phenomenon I noticed since she entered the Hospital in October, 1866, supervening then upon exhibition of as low a dose as ten grains of the salt. At present, however, she is taking twenty-five grains of bromide of potassium, unattended by the above symptoms and with improvement. Mary

A. Walshe became also maniacal on using twenty grains of the bromide. The same quantity has rendered Ellen Purden melancholic, with mania and delusions, and it has besides disturbed M. McKenna in a similar melancholic and drowsy manner. Pulmonary tuberculosis and epilepsy have been associated frequently enough to manifest their relation, and that the former has acknowledged its cause in the lesion of the oblong medulla peculiar to the latter. I may in addition state that the pulmonary symptoms have decreased and not been aggravated by the use of the bromide of potassium.

Ergotine and conium have acted more effectually than any of the other remedies praised for epilepsy, including belladonna. But conium, to be efficacious, has had to be given in often-repeated doses—from three to five grains of the extract, together with one or two grains of ergotine, every second or third hour, according to the severity of the fits. When used only in the morning and evening the quantity of conium has been from four to six grains, with two of ergotine. In regard to diet, the epileptics have been kept under a generous one, wine or whiskey having been allowed to those very depressed. Experience proves that starvation is as injurious as bleeding in epilepsy, and that those means are best which tend to regenerate the blood and to improve the always deficient nutrition of epileptics.

*Record of Fits of Epileptics in Hospital during the
year 1869.*

NAMES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
FEMALES.												
Armstrong J.....	12	15	25	26	23	22	29	21	20	8	12	18
Barrett C. E.....	15	25	16	20	30	25	30	18	21	20	13	18
Bell E.....	1	1	..	..	8	1	3	1	..	2	..	..
Betz M.....	15	15	10	11	8	16	12	20	..	13	9	..
Bradley R.....	8	7	15	9	11	9	24	7	3	5	1	3
Broqua M.....	2	3	..	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	1
Brown E.....	7	9	11	14	8	15	1	17	5	14	3	2
Brown M.....	18	7	21	13	13	17	16	12	20	17	12	16
Callahan L.....	13	41	34	28	19	12	13	26	4	12	20	12
Charlton M.....	13	27	9	..	27	12	31	11	37	20	8	8
Cody K.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Crawford M.....	23	28	19	41	18	24	26	25	24	7	14	23
Daley M.....	19	20	3	11	12	24	9	25	17	22	14	4
Digex L.....	12	19	12	11	22	10	6	14	5	..	9	3
Frost P.....	6	3	22	16	7	15	8	4	9	2	..	10
Gardiner C.....	17	14	16	14	10	11	15	18	3	5	19	16
Gireaux H.....	14	15	16	13	40	28	9	8	..	..	2	2
Gray M.....	32	40	17	31	28	16	16	43	39	21	18	17
Hart C.....	9	10	9	9	10	14	9	18	20	13	3	9
Harlon J.....	32	83	35	12	54	42	34	28	5	33	34	34
Herring E.....	9	1	7	2	5	2	4	2	..	5	9	4
Hickey M.....	21	15	24	12	32	22	22	25	14	5	6	8
Hugenin M. A.....	11	21	21	15	26	8	10	28	6	9	4	3
Jordon M.....	31	22	52	30	55	54	51	38	46	26	15	19
Johnson I.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelly B.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	6	2
Kelly S.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	19	39	9	4
Lockhart J.....	16	13	13	7	16	25	17	15	6	9	3	3
Maney K.....	23	34	35	20	28	21	22	25	12	6	20	..
Mooney M.....	14	14	16	14	18	23	24	24	17	..	9	5
Murphy E.....	8	16	14	20	14	11	32	11	17	6	7	4
Murphy B.....	19	14	17	20	38	28	31	22	11	16	15	21
McGuire M. A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
McKenna M.....	8	9	16	13	11	15	17	15	25	6	6	6
O'Brien H.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	24	28
Owens K.....	7	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	2
Parker M.....	12	8	10	..	7	..	2	1	3	1	..	1
Purden E.....	18	5	13	4	6	9	10	7	..	3	..	6
Regan E.....	9	13	20	12	26	6	14	12	1	5	7	9
Schlim E.....	7	34	52	42	70	32	12	25	35	115	80	119
Toomey M.....	4	10	5	2	13	16	7	6	5	4	1	2

Record of Fits of Epileptics, etc.—Continued.

NAMES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Walshe M. A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	14	15	14
Weaver L.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	5	36	32	14	23
Williams D.....	12	16	24	16	24	5	30	30	16	2	5	9
Williams M. A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Windover R.....	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	4	1	6	1	3
*Yates S. J.....	..	..	..	..	390	..	..	..	..	..	108	79
MALES.												
Barry G.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Bland W. E.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	2	7	3
Burnell A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	10
Coleman J.....	12	12	8	6	7	11	11	11	11	6	7	12
Duffy J.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Duffy M.....	8	..	14	..	5	4	5	1	14	4	1	4
Dunlap J.....	9	7	5	7	8	..	4	4	4	..	5	2
Gray J. C.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9
Harriott E.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	13	8	14	10	24
Lent A.....	28	19	19	10	20	19	19	23	16	18	19	19
Letty O.....	8	5	6	5	11	8	9	7	7	13	4	8
Mettle H.....	4	4	8	6	9	7	2	3	4	7	..	13
Mitchell J.....	9	5	3	5	6	5	5	4	6	5	6	10
McDonald W.....	..	..	..	..	18	36	14	25	2	2	14	41
Palmer F.....	12	9	12	14	4	6	9	4	8	12	4	12
Riley C. H.....	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	4	5	6	18
Ross D.....	21	11	8	10	†	..	..	..	†	7	6	..
Smith G.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	14	5

* This last patient has had as many as 200 attacks in one single day in May, and in November and December, they respectively occurred also in one day, with considerable of the hysterical element.

† Discharged.

‡ Re-admitted.

The foregoing patients have been taking bromide of potassium in doses of from twenty to thirty, forty, or even sixty grains, three times daily—in many instances together with conium, also in large doses. This course has been pursued since August, and I was informed by Dr. D. McEwan, then House Physician, that bromide of

potassium had been administered to these epileptics only at intervals, during the three first months of the year, in doses of from five to ten grains, seldom reaching twenty, and, of course, without benefit. It was further generally combined with bromide of ammonia and bicarbonate of soda, after Brown Siquard's advice. In cases where manifest improvement has accrued from the above administration of bromide since the month of August, oxyde of zinc (grs. v. to xxx.) and extract of belladonna (gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$) had been given for the three months previous, without any influence. In those deriving benefit from full doses of bromide—forty to sixty grains—congestion, with swelling of the fauces and soft palate, has been easily endured, with redness of the conjunctiva and cheeks, thickness of speech, slowness of pulse, tottering gait and drowsiness, in a few instances alternating with hallucinations of sight or hearing, and mania. A curious fact, I have long ago noticed, is that furred tongue and fetidity of breath, usually accompaniment of the exhibition of bromide, occur with greater facility and earlier in those who do not attend to regular cleanliness of the teeth; hence the more striking character of the phenomenon in hospital patients. Its occurrence is of transient duration, after commencing the use of bromide of potassium, and disappears upon its prolonged continuance in most of the cases. The

eruption of acne is by no means indicative of bromism; it may equally be induced by small and large doses, unattended by any of the peculiar symptoms with the latter. I discovered, four years ago, that the association of liquor potassa arseniti and bromide of potassium prevented the just mentioned eruption; we, however, fall short of this result if alkaline baths are not employed in conjunction with the arseniti of potash, or if the eruption be not previously stopped on discontinuance of the bromide. The lack of bath arrangements has not let me try to relieve such unpleasant effects of the bromide, although none of the above has shown the extensive pustular eruption I have met with in other hospital patients. It seems that females are more liable to the eruption than males, and children ordinarily remain free from it. Menstruation, for four months suppressed, reappeared, and the severity and frequency of the attacks very materially subsided in S. Kelly, upon her taking, thrice daily, one drachm of bromide of potassium with five minims of Fowler's solution in infusion of calumba. Reference has been already made to mania and hallucinations, which are rare though not strange consequences of bromism, as noticed by Puche more than twenty years ago.

Trephining of the skull has been twice resorted to for the relief of Epilepsy. The first operated upon, Octo-

ber 2, 1869, was John Coleman, aged 22, and admitted into the Hospital October 1, 1867. Ten years ago he was engaged in gathering wood from the second story of an unfurnished building, and while trying to escape from a workman who was pursuing him, fell through a window headlong upon the flags of the pavement below. The fracture of the skull which resulted, extended upwards across the right parietal bone, the fragments displaced leaving at the lower part a space deficient in bone, forming a depression where marked pulsation could be detected. Six months after infliction of this injury, the epileptic attacks commenced, with the nocturnal character that have preserved, throughout, their frequent recurrence, impairing the intellect until rendering Coleman almost an idiot. Since admission into the Hospital he had been unsuccessfully treated with every variety of remedies. This circumstance, and the nature of the injury received on the cranium, the displacement of bone, with the dull stupid condition of the patient, who scarcely ranked above a helpless idiot, decided me to trephine the skull, in order to relieve the brain from the irritation existing at the site of injury. The patient was therefore etherized, and the operation carried out in the presence of Professor Boëck, of Christiania, Dr. Meredith Clymer, the House Physicians to the Hospital, and other visitors. A portion of the pari-

etal, three inches long by over one inch wide, removed from the upper extremity of the fracture downwards to the above noticed depression, allowed me to withdraw from a cavity underneath this latter, an old sanguineous clot, in a state of fatty degeneration, and measuring one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter. The walls of said cavity were white, shining, slightly vascular, and formed by the very cerebral tissue which had suffered such deep dislaceration. The interesting details of the subsequent march of the case could not be exposed here. Constant application of ice to the wound, conium and ergotine administered steadily every hour while awake, and the most diligent nursing, rapidly brought about reunion by first intention. The silver sutures were removed on the 6th of October; the intellect gradually recovered its former brightness, and on the thirteenth day from the date of the operation, I found Coleman sitting in a chair, clothed in his right mind and reading a newspaper, a thing which no one until then had supposed him to be capable of. Unfortunately, however, although the mental faculties have so considerably improved, and the patient rejoices himself with their return, the nocturnal fits have still recurred, less severe than formerly and at long intervals.

J. Cheeseboro is the other patient in whom trephining of the skull has, from all appearances, removed the

source of the epileptic attacks. These were arrested since the operation performed the 12th of October, and the maniacal excitement previously manifested by the patient, and persisting after removal of the diseased portion of the left parietal, has also ceased, Cheeseboro being now quite sensible and rational. In this instance the fits and mania directly followed severe contusion of the head, which occurred six years ago, the patient having been then thrown from a carriage, and struck with his head a lamp post. No cicatrix existed at the place of injury, but the bone was very tender to touch, and, on removal, found thick and hardened from inflammation.

Gymnastic exercise has been practiced by females, and male patients have been detached for light out-of-door work. I have on more than one occasion manifested to the Board the necessity of establishing a systematic plan of work for the benefit of our patients. The present system is very imperfect and irregularly carried out, if such may be called the prevailing laziness, with all its harm, that remains engrafted to this Institution. Foundations are laid close by our pavilions, where a building can be raised with nearer accommodation for the officers of the Hospital, a work-shop, and a room for post-mortem examinations, now performed in an unwholesome shanty, without water or any

convenience for the purpose, and, in one word, disgraceful to the Institution. I doubt not that the Board of Commissioners appreciate the necessity for erecting such building, and the advantages to be derived from a work-shop where patients might be regularly employed at some useful labor more favorable to their health than the idleness in which they roam or lay around the grounds of this Hospital.

The number of paralytics cured since the first of August is quite insignificant. Several, however, have left the Hospital on their own request, on seeing themselves much improved. Many paralytics have been transferred here from other hospitals, after having undergone there a long treatment; others have been sent from the Incurable Hospital; consequently it is not surprising that true cure has been so exceptional, and with such an intractable malady as paralysis generally is.

Serious accidents have occurred to some of our inmates, and of that unavoidable character observed in hospitals for epileptics, even when discipline and order are enforced more strictly than we have been able to do it. I here, of course, refer to accidents, recorded since the 1st of August.

Myers Hess, hemiplegic, was found by one of the Penitentiary guards, floating dead in the river in front of the Retreat, on the morning of August 10th, 1869.

Nobody saw him fall in the water, and on post mortem examination, it was ascertained that death suddenly happened from most extensive softening of the right cerebral hemisphere, which was almost wholly diffuent. It was manifest from the state of the lungs and heart, that breathing ceased before Hess fell in the water.

The 11th of August, Charles C. Baker, twelve years of age, and epileptic, had a fit while bathing in the river and came near drowning, had it not been for some other patients, who fortunately removed him from the water in an unconscious state. It is needless to state, that, as soon as I took cognizance of the fact, strict orders were given to the Warden to interdict bathing in the river to any of our patients. This and the foregoing accident were consequent on the freedom allowed to our inmates when I took charge of the Hospital, and which I have had to oppose strenuously.

Andrew Willie, epileptic, subject to mania after the fits, being in such excitable state August 12th, was sent to the Lodge, where he had the right hand severely bitten by another maniac, with an uncontrollable tendency to bite those around him. Acting on my communication on this occurrence, and at my suggestion, the Board was pleased to order, at once, that a special building should be raised with rooms, where maniacal epileptics could be safely separated from other patients.

The building has been erected close to the north end of pavilion D, with four separate rooms.

On September 11th, Kate Maney was locked in a room adjoining pavilion C, and left by herself, while in one of the maniacal attacks following her fits. Being quite alone, she pulled out every tooth from the left upper jaw by means of a pin, a string and her fingers, and in a fearful manner denuded the jaw-bone from its covering. Injuries of this nature could have been avoided, had we had a different kind of attendance than that in practice at this Hospital; but I abstain here from further considerations, as I am about alluding specially to this inefficiency of our system of nursing.

The 23d of September, Mary Brown scalded her right arm, side and neck with hot soup, from a boiler standing over the dining-room stove. She was seized with an epileptic fit on going to lift the boiler, and fell over it. This terrible accident evinces the danger in allowing epileptics near fire places, and one of the mischiefs of cooking or warming meals in the pavilions, which otherwise impregnate them with a kitchen's atmosphere. The practice is objectionable in every respect, although females particularly like to cook themselves the provisions brought by their friends, using for this purpose the dining-room stove. I will simply add,

that much danger may be prevented by excluding epileptics from the kitchen-room, and by banishing the practice already condemned of cooking in any of the pavilions.

Pavilion D has been visited this month by typhus fever. Owen Donohue, paraplegic, died the 17th of December, after suffering over three weeks with symptoms of undefined nature, and which resulted to be of typhus. William Fallis, occupying a not distant bed from Donohue's, went to it the night of the 13th with declared typhus, and died before yesterday at the Fever Hospital. Edward Mahan and Michael Donnelly, attendants in the pavilion, were transferred with typhus to the Fever Hospital, the first on the 25th and the second on the 26th inst., and having, for several days before, suffered from pain in the limbs and chills. The 26th of December all the patients were removed to pavilion B, and the vacated pavilion D was thoroughly disinfected, and its water-closet and sink thoroughly washed out. These timely measures arrested the progress of the fever, for to this date no more case has broken out; and W. Cooper, who remained in Quarantine with chills and suspicious symptoms, has also completely recovered. The sources of zymotic disease are not easily appreciable, yet there exist circumstances that must have favored the outbreak of typhus in pavilion D. Damp weather

throughout last month has been propitious to breed fever, but to this atmospheric, other local causes have been added in our case. Overcrowding, imperfect ventilation and heating, and the effluvia from the artificial ground surrounding the pavilion, have unquestionably contributed to spread typhus. Its occurrence was not sudden; three more paralytics at this pavilion died in short succession from each other, during the first week in December, with malarial symptoms, and without the least exacerbation in their nervous derangement. This pestilence of typhus naturally draws me to consider the sanitary arrangement of our pavilions. Their great loss of heat and unequal temperature has told with fatal effect on other two nurses, seized with pneumonia, in either instance aggravated by the excessive chilliness of the pavilions at night. The stoves since then, added to each pavilion, contribute very little to a healthy distribution of heat. Less efficiently do they help ventilation; the atmosphere of the pavilions continues foul when windows and doors are closed at night, or in a cold or rainy day. The actual quantity of air required for a healthy man is at least 1,500 cubic feet per hour, and it is notorious how far short of this requirement our pavilions fall, having hardly any inlet for free renewal of fresh air, when doors and windows remain closed. During November and December their

average temperature has been $49\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, the extreme marks being 62° and 41° . Finally, no small amount of closeness and dampness proceeds from the daily washing and scrubbing of the floors, which certainly secures cleanliness, though at dear risk of the inmates.

The bathing accommodations are quite inadequate for the necessities of this Hospital. We are deprived of hot water to administer more than one or two tepid baths at a time, and there is only one bath tub in each division for the use of from sixty to seventy patients. The small boiler over the stove in the pavilion scarcely heats sufficient water for the wants of the Hospital. Consequently when tepid baths are ordered to the patients the hot water has to be supplied by the Lunatic Asylum, and the trouble thus occasioned makes it almost impracticable to give warm or tepid baths. Nor are the bath rooms either safe to administer cold baths during the winter, their northern exposure and reduced capacity—which prevents placing a stove in them—rendering the place extremely cold. Greater insalubrity of the room still arises from its close vicinity to the water closets and sink, always tainting the atmosphere with effluvia from their want of drainage, and in spite of vigilance to maintain them clean. In no case are baths more needful than in nervous disease. They, indeed,

rank among the most reliable means at our command to re-establish regularity and activity of the peripheral circulation, so much depressed with epilepsy and paralysis. It is, besides, well acknowledged that in certain forms of palsy and convulsive disease remarkable improvement is obtained from vapor baths, used either alone or in conjunction with any of the other kinds. But we are compelled to desist from their administration, inasmuch as that of ordinary baths is now nearly beyond our reach for the reasons hitherto exposed. The necessity of proper bath arrangements, however, does not yield in importance to any of the others, for baths are of vital consequence in the treatment of epilepsy and paralysis.

The difficulty of securing good nurses for this Hospital has no less earnestly attracted the attention of the Board than mine. I have already incidentally manifested our sad instance of the inefficiency of the system of nursing here in practice, which I condemn without reserve. Neither enforced discipline nor the discharge of delinquent attendants are of avail to secure positive results ; and, painful though it be, I find myself in truth bound to acknowledge that our epileptics and paralytics are not cared for as they require. The fault rests not with the physicians in close relation with them, nor with the Commissioners, whose solicitude for the welfare of the sick is self-speaking. Closer to the epileptics and

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paralytics than the Commissioners or the physicians stand the nurses, who fail to do their duty. "A patient may often be saved by careful nursing when everything else will fail," has said Florence Nightingale, whose words in regard to sick children are in every sense applicable to epileptics and paralytics. "It is not enough to be merely conscientious and patient with sick children. There must be a real genuine vocation and love for the work, a feeling as if your own happiness were bound up in each particular child's recovery." The majority of our epileptics are demented or exhibit temporary feebleness of intellect after the fits. They, like epileptics generally, are irritable, fretful, and of changeable character. Therefore, when they complain of the attendants these usually assure that it is because of their mental derangement without motive, and if the complaint is listened to, it is at the risk of exposing the patient to the nurse's harshness or revenge. These facts, which might seem heightened, come only under the notice of the physician, whose observing eye can detect the influence of such feelings, which finally turn even demented patients subservient to nurses and attendants, whose duties they try to relieve in order to gain their good will. The best companionship and caring has been manifested by other patients, and not by nurses, as seen in the cases of Coleman and Cheeseboro.

The perpetual watch and forbearance essential for an attendant to take care of epileptics and paralytics surpass those required by any other kind of sickness. It is not enough to be conscientious. There must be the real genuine vocation and love for the work, a work on the whole of charity, that can solely be secured by the system of nursing by sisterhoods. The well being of epileptics and paralytics will be insured, and much of the evil accompanying the management of this Hospital will be prevented by such system, which I respectfully but most earnestly urge for this Institution. And, whatever be resolved on this important question, I should recommend the appointment of an experienced Matron to superintend the nurses at this Hospital. Patients are always better cared for when not placed under the only direction of a nurse. The interest of the sick suffers from the moment that it is confided to one single attendant, while the vigilance of a good Matron impede nurses from being dominant or having their own way. It is manifest that Mrs. Woodwin cannot properly superintend this Institution. She has too much of her time occupied at the Lunatic Asylum, and cannot divide her attention between that and this distant Hospital, which she does not visit as often as necessary. For these reasons she cannot be accountable for passing unnoticed any neglect of epileptics and paralytics, whom

she has to leave all the time under the absolute care of the nurses.

The introduction of a complaint book, which I suggested to the Board, to register for their knowledge the irregularities and faults noticed with the Hospital, has been the best devised corrective for many of them. No less regularity and accuracy in the treatment of patients has been derived from the day book, which I re-introduced to record every day the treatment, diet and remarks observed with each patient, and which further remains as a voucher for medicines, stimulants and diet consumed at this Hospital.

There is one fact too discouraging to dwell on, and which I cannot pass unnoticed. None of the benevolent persons engaged in alleviating the condition of the insane, or of the sick generally, has hitherto considered worthy of his philanthropy the rejected epileptics who come into this Hospital to hide their spasms and no longer terrify their relatives. It is true that the Commissioners provide everything that is needed for the sick, but it is no less true that the interest of enlightened visitors takes rank before that of any person connected with a Hospital, and most effectually promotes the real good of its inmates.

The Board of Commissioners are fully aware of the influence exercised by the important disadvantages I



have so rapidly pointed out here, and on which influence depends to a great degree the possibility of establishing a model hospital for epileptics and paralytics. The experiment of two and a half years, and the overcrowding of our pavilions, exhibit unmistakable proof of the correct anticipation of the Board in regard to such needful institution. A hospital not involving considerable expense may be erected for paralytics and epileptics. A series of separate pavilions, connected by a wholly or partially open corridor, would be a plan possessing most advantage for such a purpose. Small pavilions may be more slightly built, and when well constructed are healthier than large ones. They will further allow a better classification of patients, and may be made a home for incurables. A gymnastic room, a work shop, and an establishment with the necessary arrangements to administer different kinds of baths, will form a part of this hospital. In connection with them will be a building with offices, and quarters for House Physicians, Warden, Matron, Nurses, etc. This hospital could be built in some healthy location of Ward's or Randall's Island, and would present greater facilities for administration, nursing and health than our deficient and crowded pavilions, where epileptics and paralytics are indiscriminately confounded with detrimental effect. They, as we see, form a numerous class, cast away

from society and from every hospital. The Board of Commissioners have taken active steps to ameliorate their condition, and nothing will better serve their cause than to provide a place where everything around these wretched creatures will show that, hopefully interested in their recovery, we do not consider them in the inevitable threshold of death. Let us co-operate in the work already begun without restriction, and let a hospital for epileptics and paralytics be erected, with all its exigencies and the marks of usefulness borne by the other hospitals established by the present Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Respectfully yours,

M. GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA,

Physician-in Chief.

N. Y. HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS AND PARALYTICS, }
January 1st, 1870.

*Statement of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the
Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics from January
1 to December 31, 1869.*

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS. DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Epilepsy	23	24	25	24	1	1
Hemiplegia	20	15	29	6	7	..
Paraplegia	9	1	2	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy	5	2	6	2	..	..
Progressive Muscular Atrophy .....	..	1	1	1	..	..
Lead Palsy and Acute Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hemiparesis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
General Paralysis	7	2	4	..	3	2
Cerebral Hemorrhage .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Apoplexy .....	..	..	..	..	3	3
Cerebral Softening	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Spinal Meningitis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Myelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..
Aphasia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chorea	1	1	2	..	..	..
Muscular Hyperæsthesia .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cutaneous Anæsthesia .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Uterine Eclampsia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Injury	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rheumatism .....	..	..	1	2	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Intermittent Fever .....	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bright's Disease. Uræmia .....	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cardiac Disease .....	..	..	..	..	3	..
Thrombosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arterial Degeneration .....	..	..	..	..	2	4
Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
From Work House without statement of their disease	22	12	..	..	..	..
Total	102	56	80	36	25	12

REPORT OF WARDEN.

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITALS, }
 BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, }
 December 31st, 1869. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The close of the year brings again to me the duty of presenting to your Honorable Board, a detailed statement of the operations of the Department for the treatment of the epileptic and paralytic. The following are the statistics of the Institution for the past year:

There were in the Hospital at the date of my last report 115 patients. During the year 156 have been admitted, making a total of 271 who have received treatment. There were discharged in the same period 118; of these, four were pronounced recovered by the attendant physician, 65 were discharged improved, and 49 unimproved. The number of deaths has amounted to 35, being twelve per cent of the whole treated.

The above is summed up in the following table:

Number of patients in Hospital, December 31st, 1868	115	
do do admitted during the year.	156	
Total under treatment		271
Number of patients discharged recovered.	4	
do do do improved	65	
do do do unimproved.	49	
do do died	35	
		153
Total remaining December 31st 1869		118

The average number of patients treated throughout the year has been 124 $\frac{1}{6}$. The total cost for provisions being \$7,091.02; clothing and bedding, \$1,604.29; salaries, \$2,702.06; drugs and liquors, \$298.81; fuel, \$537.84; miscellaneous articles, \$1,513.46; total net expenses, \$13,747.48; average cost of each patient daily, 30 $\frac{1}{100}$ of a cent.

At the commencement of the year this Institution was under the medical care of the Resident and Associate Physicians of the Lunatic Asylum, but by an act of your Honorable Board dated July 22d, 1869, it was placed under the charge of Doctors M. Gonzalez Echeverria and E. B. Dalton, as Visiting Physicians and Surgeons. Owing to ill health, Dr. Dalton resigned, thus leaving it under the special care of Dr. Echeverria, who originally had charge of the Institution upon its first organization, and who is assisted in his duties by Doctors J. Howard Morgan and J. W. Ross, House Physicians.

Formerly whenever a patient became so violent or troublesome as to necessitate the having recourse to restraint, he had to be confined in the lodge belonging to the Lunatic Asylum. This answered the purpose to a certain extent, but it was found that the associating of the two classes of patients did not produce the salutary results which might otherwise have been expected had

they been separate and distinct. To obviate this, a building with four separate rooms has been erected at the north end of pavilion D. This new building is strong and safe, and is what is termed solid-log built, sides and ceilings planked inside and out. The dimensions of it are twenty-two feet eight inches long by eighteen feet wide. It contains four cells eight feet square, each cell having a window well protected by strong gratings on the inside, and is supplied with good ventilation. The whole will be heated by a stove placed in the passage-way leading to the cells, and out of the reach of patients who may have to be confined there.

During the prevalence of very cold weather the heat imparted to the extreme ends of the pavilions was not found to be sufficient for the comfort of the patients. Two new stoves have, therefore, been put up in these portions of the buildings, and a comfortable and genial temperature is expected to be now diffused throughout the entire length of the halls.

Spring mattresses have been affixed to the bedsteads, thus adding comfort to the patients, and also reducing the quantity of straw heretofore used.

An abundant supply of water has been furnished to this Department by the introduction of a three-inch main in the place of a one-inch pipe which was formerly

used and found too small to supply the constant and increasing wants of the Institution.

The health of the patients has been, in general, good during the year, but few cases of an acute form having occurred till late in December, and the bill of mortality is as small as can be expected, considering the age of the paralytic portion of the patients, they being most of them persons in an advanced stage of life, and often worn down by intemperance and previous disease. About the 20th of December typhus fever broke out in pavilion D. As soon as the fact became known precautionary measures to check the further progress of the epidemic were immediately resorted to. The chronic lunatic patients occupying pavilion B were transferred to the Asylum at the Work House, the place thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, and the patients belonging to pavilion D who were as yet free from this epidemic sent there, those attacked with fever being, on its appearance, immediately transferred to the Fever Hospital. Pavilion D has also undergone a thorough cleansing, and has been well fumigated, so as to remove from the building all infection. Among the deaths I regret to have to record the names of Samuel C. Helms, attendant, and Rosa Hawkins, nurse, both of whom had proved themselves to be efficient and faithful in the discharge of their several duties.

A few of the patients who were competent have been employed in some light work; the men in out-door labor, and the women in sewing or helping the attendants in the work of the pavilion, thus relieving them in a great measure from the monotony of hospital life, the work having in all cases been performed willingly, no compulsion being enforced.

A series of entertainments have been given to the patients on the several holidays, among which may be mentioned dancing, concerts, exhibitions of the magic lantern, and gymnastic exercises, to the latter of which a portion of each day is generally appropriated, in all of which amusements the patients have appeared to take great delight.

Thanks are due to the Rev. Zetus Searle of the Lunatic Asylum, the Rev. Father Gelanas of the Alms House, and the Rev. Edward Conley of Charity Hospital, for their zealous and unwearied attentions to the sick, independent of their duties in the performance of the regular Sunday and Thursday services throughout the year.

Allow me, in conclusion, to tender my thanks to your Honorable Board, for your constant support in assisting me to carry out the several duties of a position requiring constant vigilance and unremitting care. Trusting the Institution will continue to prosper, and will ever be

a successful means of relieving the afflicted, I have the honor to submit this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. SMYTH,

Warden.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died, during the year 1869, and the total number remaining January 1st, 1870, at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1869.....	58	57	115
Admitted from Jan. 1st, 1869, to Jan. 1st, 1870...	96	60	156
Total under treatment during 1869.....	154	117	271
Discharged from Jan. 1st, 1869, to Jan. 1st, 1870.	80	38	118
-	74	79	153
Died from Jan. 1st, 1869, to Jan. 1st, 1870.....	24	11	35
Remaining January 1st, 1870.....	50	68	118

TABLE B,
Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of Patients, Male and Female, Native and Foreign, for each month during the year 1889, at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.			
	MALE.		FEMALE.	MALE.		FEMALE.	Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.	Total.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.		Native.	Foreign.	Native.	
January.....	6	6	3	5	20	1	6	3	1	..	4
February.....	1	3	..	4	8	..	5	1	1	..	2
March.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
April.....	..	2	..	..	3	5	7	..	2	..	2
May.....	2	11	..	6	19	4	4	..	..	1	2
June.....	4	3	5	4	16	..	2	..	1	..	2
July.....	5	11	3	7	26	5	5	..	..	2	2
August.....	3	6	1	6	16	3	2	..	2	1	1
September.....	2	4	1	2	8	2	3	1	1	..	4
October.....	4	1	..	2	10	4	2	1	..	..	2
November.....	5	7	3	5	20	5	6	2	2	..	4
December.....	3	2	1	3	9	3	3	3	3	..	6
Total..	57	59	16	44	156	33	47	11	13	1	35

TABLE C,

Showing the Nativities of Patients admitted in the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital during the year 1869.

United States	52
Ireland	68
England.....	8
Scotland	2
Wales.....	1
Germany.....	18
Canada	1
Portugal.....	2
Poland.	2
Novia Scotia	1
Switzerland	1
Total	<hr/> 156 <hr/>

TABLE D,

*Showing the Ages at time of Admission of Patients
Admitted during the year 1869, at the Epileptic and
Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	12	8	20
From 20 to 30 years.....	16	26	42
30 to 40 years.....	22	10	32
40 to 50 years.....	16	5	21
50 to 60 years.	16	6	22
60 to 70 years.....	12	5	17
70 to 80 years.....	1	1	2
Total	95	61	156

TABLE E,
*Showing the Civil Condition of Patients admitted during
the year 1869, at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital,
B. I.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.. .. .	44	24	68
Married	31	13	44
Widows .. . . .	..	18	18
Widowers	10	..	10
Unknown.....	10	6	16
Total	95	61	156

TABLE F,
Showing the Profession of Religion of Patients Admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catholics.....	56	40	96
Protestants.....	33	17	50
Hebrew.....	2	..	2
Unknown.....	4	4	8
	—	—	—
Total.....	95	61	156
	=	=	=

TABLE I.

MATRON'S REPORT, *Showing the Articles of Clothing and Bedding made during the year 1869, at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

Kersey Petticoats.....	50
Chemise.....	50
Night Gowns.....	30
Gingham Dresses.....	50
Bed Ticks.....	50
Pillow Ticks.....	50
Pillow Cases.....	50
Pants (pair).....	50

Daily Cost of the same.

Dai	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
	4 5	11 72 9.9	31 3.2	1,513 40
	4 2.4	9 08 3	32 4.2	1,235 86
	4 5.3	11 61 8.6	37 3.3	1,458 42
	5	8 34 8.3	27 8	909 93
	3	8 14 0.5	26 2.4	854 77
	1 0.6	8 08 5.2	26 7.7	937 93
	1.1	7 11 1.1	22 9.3	903 13
	2.9	6 29 3	20 3	855 84
	5.8	6 96 5.1	26 6.2	1,046 04
	19 1.7	13 98 2.2	45 0.9	1,747 79
	1 9.2	10 22 2.1	34 0.2	1,308 40
	8.8	7 74 5.8	30 9.8	975 97
7	35 0.8	\$109 34 4.8	\$3 61 8.2	\$13,747 48
	3 1.7	\$9 21 2.1	30 1.5	\$1,145 62

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
OF THE
New York City Lunatic Asylum.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The Annual Report of the Resident Physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum is herewith respectfully submitted.

There were 1,035 patients in the Asylum at the beginning of the year. The admissions have been 680, making the whole number that have been under treatment 1,715. There were 122 deaths during the year. The number of discharges was 412. Of these 183 were considered as having recovered, 141 as improved, and 88 as unimproved.

The death ratio for the past year has been unusually small, only *seven* per cent of the whole number under treatment; while the general health of the patients has

been remarkably good. This gratifying result may be attributed to the action of several distinct causes, among which may be mentioned the general healthfulness of the seasons throughout the year, a perfect immunity from epidemic influences, the favorable hygienic conditions of the surroundings, and an improved dietary scale. For the first two of these causes which are entirely beyond our control we can only express our gratitude. For the two latter, however, we are directly responsible. The sewerage and drainage, which were so thoroughly remodeled and reconstructed a few years since, still remains in good condition. The strictest attention has been given to cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection. To the perfection of these local conditions may be without doubt attributed our entire exemption from endemic diseases. There has been a higher standard of general health, however, than can be accounted for by mere sanitary measures like these mentioned. The general appearance of the patients is more robust and the scorbutic diathesis is much less observable than in former years. While during the year 1868 no less than eight patients died of scorbutus, only one died from this cause in 1869. This desirable result must be attributed in great part to a more varied and nutritious diet.

As in former years, so during the one just past, the number of patients under care and treatment at the Asy-

lum has been constantly increasing. The ratio of increase in the number of patients in the Asylum at the commencement of the year has been no less than *fourteen per cent.* To account for this increase, which is even greater than the average, several causes must be taken into consideration. As the steady increase in the population of the city, the greater confidence felt in the benefits of Asylum treatment, the fact that now all the insane who come under the care of your Honorable Board are placed in the Lunatic Asylum, and also owing to the fact that on account of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum and the imperfect means of classification at our command, the percentage of cures is less than it would otherwise be. Any exceptional increase for the present year may be accounted for by the unusual healthfulness of the season and the improvements in diet that have favored a state of general good health.

To provide for these increasing numbers another pavilion sufficient for the accommodation of seventy patients has been constructed and occupied, while accommodation has been temporarily provided at the Work House for one hundred and fifty patients. Owing to what it is hoped will be a temporary contingency, the patients occupying one of the pavilions have been transferred to the Work House Department of the Asylum

within the past week. The Lodge had become so overcrowded with the excited and violent that it was found absolutely necessary to make further provision for this class. The two lower halls of the Retreat, which until the past year have been exclusively occupied by quiet patients, were appropriated also to their use, the former occupants of these halls being transferred to the pavilions and to the Work House Department.

It will be noticed that the percentage of cures on the number of admissions is only *twenty-seven*, while last year the percentage was thirty-one. It is probable, however, that the actual results of treatment have been very nearly identical, the difference in statistics being accounted for by the fact that this year we have felt impelled to discharge patients at an earlier date than we have hitherto done; that is, more have been discharged before it was certain that they were quite cured. This year the percentage over the number admitted of those discharged as improved was *twenty-one*, while last year the percentage was seventeen. A little longer stay at the Asylum would, no doubt, have placed the four *per cent* difference to the account of these cured. It is usual that a considerable number of these discharged as improved entirely recover after their discharge. While there can be no doubt that under more favorable circumstances the percentage of cures will be

very materially increased, yet there will always be reasons why the *percentage* should be less than at some other asylums; as the fact that no selection of cases can be made, and also that many of the patients from a great city are physically broken down by voluntary excesses before their admission.

Last winter for the first time the different halls were lighted by means of oil lamps. This was a great improvement, but still the light afforded was insufficient, and the method was inconvenient. Arrangements have just been made for lighting all the buildings by means of gas. This method will, undoubtedly, prove at the same time more efficacious and more economical.

In properly lighting the halls of an asylum for the insane, two points should be taken into especial consideration: first, that the light should be sufficient to enable the patients to read, and to engage in their various amusements; and in the second place, that the arrangement of the lights should be safe, and also such as to improve rather than deteriorate the quality of the air.

Again, every available means should be used to secure efficient ventilation. Now the gas burners may be so arranged that the heated air they have deprived of oxygen will pass off through flues, and thus create a cur-

rent that will assist in purifying the air of the hall. Although it may not be possible to secure these advantages in buildings already constructed, yet the principles involved are of such great importance that their discussion is thought proper in the present connection.

Improvements are also being made in the means for heating the pavilions, which have hitherto been insufficiently heated during cold weather.

For improvements not affecting the sanitary condition of the house nor the well-being of the patients, reference may be made to the Warden's Report.

Among the most important desiderata in the treatment of the insane are the means of furnishing physical exercise and mental stimulus for subacute cases, for these that approaching convalescence, and for those that are passing into the chronic stage.

Physical exercise is one of the conditions indispensable to a state of good physical health. If the general health be much impaired, the mental functions cannot be well performed. Hence the necessity of employment for the body in the treatment of mental diseases.

When the acute stage of insanity has passed away, the mind needs to be agreeably occupied and stimulated. A prolonged state of inaction is highly injurious even to a sane mind. When the mental faculties are disordered and weakened, an external stimulus is especially needed

lest the patient be more and more occupied with his own morbid fancies, or fall into a state of hopeless fatuity. In view of these facts great efforts are made in all well conducted asylums to furnish suitable mental and physical employment to their inmates.

As in former years, so during the year just past, a large amount of labor has been performed by the patients. In some cases the labor has been useful only to the patients employed, but in most cases it has been also of real economic value. In addition to the ordinary service about the halls, many patients have been employed in the kitchen and about the grounds. Under the supervision of the Warden several hundred linear feet of trench for gas and water pipe has been dug and filled in, four hundred and fifty feet of substantial sea wall have been laid, and half the foundation of a large building for workshops has been constructed of solid masonry. Much work has also been performed in the carpenter and blacksmith shops, in painting and in other skilled labor.

Under the supervision of the Matron no less than 5,941 articles of bedding and wearing apparel have been manufactured by the patients, and 3,208 articles have been repaired. For a specification of the articles, reference is made to the Matron's Report. In like manner a large number of fancy articles have been made and many

pieces of embroidery done for the benefit of the Amusement Fund. The amount realized will appear in the following account current for the Amusement Fund for the past year.

Amusement Fund.

		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	1. To balance on hand.....	\$2 07	
	15. To cash, sales of embroidery, &c.....	50 00	
	27. By pictures for stereopticon		\$4 00
Mar.	19. By bill for repairing stereopticon.....		75
	19. By four views for stereopticon		11 00
April	1. By three do		8 25
	10. By four do		5 00
	23. By wood for fancy articles.....		4 70
	25. By five books for library.....		2 50
	26. By cloth for covering books.....		40
	27. By rubber tubing for stereopticon		60
May	1. By bill for repairing stereopticon.....		3 00
	30. By two safety bottles for stereopticon.....		10 00
	30. By two slides for stereopticon		5 50
July	1. By strings for violin and violincello.....		3 75
	23. By strings for violin.....		1 00
Aug.	5. By violin		40 00
	5. To cash for violin	10 00	
	5. By violin strings.....		2 00
	10. By music.....		3 70
	11. By do		4 54
Sept.	1. By do		2 50
	6. To cash, sales of embroidery, &c.....	50 00	
Oct.	9. By tuning hammer for piano.....		1 00
Nov.	11. By violin music.....		89
	30. To cash, sales of embroidery, &c.....	10 00	
	30. By hire for musician (Thanksgiving)		10 00
Dec.	20. By tissue paper, &c., for decorations		6 00
	20. To cash, sales of embroidery, &c.....	110 00	
	20. By hire for musicians		10 00
	20. By balance on hand.....		90 99
		<u>\$232 07</u>	<u>\$232 07</u>

The intention has been to provide some sort of general amusement or entertainment as often at least as once

each week during the year, and this design has been more than realized. The entertainments have been sufficiently varied in character and have been highly appreciated. During the winter months frequent exhibitions of fine pictures by means of the stereopticon have been given. Lectures and readings of an amusing and interesting character were given from time to time by members of the Medical Staff. Mr. S. G. Jelliffe, formerly Professor of Elocution in the College of New York, favored us with readings and recitations from the works of Charles Dickens and Mr. James A. Taylor, with an entertaining lecture on the Aborigines of America. The Resident Physician gave a series of popular lectures on the subject of astronomy. During the summer months a series of promenade concerts was given, which proved a source of much enjoyment. Concerts of sacred and of secular music have also frequently been given. In addition to the concerts, those who could sing have often been assembled for the purpose of practice. Dancing is one of the sources of amusement in which the great mass of patients seem to take especial pleasure. Even those who do not dance seem to be amused and interested almost as much as those who do. On general holidays one of the pavilions is usually fitted up as a dancing hall, and is literally crowded with dancers and spectators. From time to time also an opportunity

for dancing is given in the different halls, but this practice is open to the objection that some of the patients are liable to be injured by what would prove a benefit to others. The only place available in which the amusement of dancing can be enjoyed with any degree of regularity is the small building used as a gymnasium. Here a few of the patients who are thought most likely to be benefitted are assembled once a week, when the weather permits, and spend the evening dancing quadrilles and the various round dances. Everything is conducted with the greatest decorum, and some excitable patients exercise a degree of self-control on these occasions that could hardly be anticipated.

But light gymnastics are the only form of amusement and exercise that can be systematically and regularly provided with our present conveniences. Throughout the year several classes each day have engaged in these beautiful exercises, under the supervision and instruction of the teacher, Mr. Gilfillan. Although on account of the frequency of these exercises the charm of novelty is in a great measure lost, still the element of frequency and regularity is their most important characteristic. Daily physical exercise of a pleasing and varied character, could in no other way be so well secured in the case of many of our patients who most need exercise.

An attempt is made also, to furnish suitable means of

entertainment in the different halls, such as cards, chess, checkers, stereoscopic views, books, papers, magazines, &c. Of books there is now a very fair supply, but frequent additions are needed to keep the libraries in good condition, since interesting books are often completely worn out from much use. Papers and periodicals are in especial demand, but the supply is unfortunately very small. While the majority of asylums throughout the country receive a large number of newspapers and magazines regularly and gratuitously, we receive only three copies of the *Staats Zeitung*, and a few exchange papers regularly, together with some illustrated papers and magazines that are occasionally donated by some friend of the Institution. I am persuaded, that if the proprietors of the various periodicals in this city could, even in a slight degree, appreciate the pleasure and advantage that would accrue to a peculiarly unfortunate class, they would gladly forward a copy each of their various issues for the benefit of our patients.

Owing to the lack of proper conveniences, general amusements are provided at a great outlay of time and trouble, and even then can be rendered available to only a limited number of patients. To give a stereopticon exhibition, or a demonstrative lecture, the apparatus must be arranged with much trouble, and especial pro-

vision must be made for the accommodation of the spectators. If any considerable number of patients are to enjoy the pleasures of the dance, a room used for an entirely different purpose must be prepared for the occasion. The building used as a gymnasium is so small that it is quite unfitted for general entertainments; nor is there accommodation for spectators, who would be pleased and benefitted by seeing the dancing and gymnastics engaged in by others. Hence, notwithstanding all the efforts made, general entertainments have been much less frequent and much less useful than they should have been. In order to reap their full benefits, suitable apartments should be entirely devoted to such purposes.

Of the patients admitted to this Asylum, a large proportion are in a condition of physical ill-health. They either have some organic disease, as of the brain or lungs; they are epileptic; are anæmic; they have some disease of the procreative system; the entire nervous system is depressed, or they have some other disease that calls for intelligent and active medical treatment. The diagnosis and treatment of these diseases are surrounded by many difficulties, not experienced in the treatment of the sane. Among the most important of these difficulties are the frequent absence of certain rational signs, the inability or unwillingness of the pa-

patient to disclose and explain subjective symptoms, and an unwillingness to submit to the treatment required. Hence the acumen, tact and patience of the medical attendant are often taxed to the utmost degree.

But all these powers, means and appliances required for what is usually termed the moral treatment of the insane, are no less important than the administration of medicine; in many instances, indeed, they are an essential condition on which successful medical treatment depends. Among these powers, means and appliances, may be mentioned the personal influence, magnetism so to speak, of the medical officers; the degree of authority with which they are invested, especially over all these subordinate officers who have more constant and intimate relations with the patients, to the end that *one animus* may pervade the whole; the construction and appointments of the various buildings and apartments, to the end that a proper classification may be made; a sufficiency of light, air and warmth; appropriate employment for those who are willing or can be induced to labor, and suitable and sufficient means for mental employment.

As already pointed out in previous reports, many of the means for successful moral treatment are sadly defective at this Asylum. In particular, the buildings

have been too limited in capacity, and but illy adapted to the purposes intended.

Now, however, the expectations of better accommodations and better means for classification which have been so long deferred are about to be realized. A little more than a year ago, Doctors Frank H. Hamilton, Stephen Smith, William B. Eager, E. B. Dalton, Associate Physicians, and the Resident Physician of the Asylum, were appointed as a Committee on plans for a new asylum building. Among the preliminary questions submitted to the Committee for a decision, was one regarding the proper number of patients to be associated in one institution, and placed under the care of one medical superintendent. The decision of the Committee was substantially that which had already been arrived at by the Association of Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, viz: that the number of patients should not exceed five or six hundred, and that these should comprise a due proportion of chronic and acute cases. Hence, it was determined by your Honorable Board to build a new Asylum on Ward's Island, with accommodations for five hundred patients.

The Committee met from time to time to consider the various plans proposed and agreed upon the general principles to be adopted. The minor though indispensable details were furnished by the Resident Physician,

for these can be known only to those thoroughly acquainted with the necessities and practical working of asylums. The architect, James Rennock, Esq., who has long made the construction of such buildings an especial study, worked up these principles and details into a coherent plan. Throughout the whole of his work the architect has with great patience and painstaking incorporated the multitude of suggestions regarding details that have from time to time been made. Thus the Committee are responsible for the general principles involved, the Resident Physician for the details, and the architect for the carrying out of these principles and details, and for the general appearance of the structure. Nothing has been omitted that was thought necessary to render the building in reality a *hospital* for the treatment of the insane, and it is confidently believed that the structure will be a model of its kind.

One very important change, however, has been made in the plans first proposed, on account of the impossibility of securing sufficient land on which to build at a *reasonable rate*.

As first planned, the wings on either side of the centre building were thrown widely asunder, *en echelon*, in order that the most perfect external circulation of air might be secured, and also that the sexes might be kept entirely asunder, especially when in the airing courts.

For the reason mentioned it was found necessary to so change the plans as to enclose a hollow square, and within this limited space of five hundred feet in each direction, the great mass of the patients must find out-of-door exercise and relaxation, since there are no grounds suitable for these purposes elsewhere. If now any sufficient provision be made for the separation of the sexes, the grounds will be found too limited for the purposes required. If, however, the grounds could be entirely devoted to the use of one sex, so that each patient could have the unrestricted freedom of the whole, the appearance of limitation and restraint would be very materially lessened. Indeed, the building and grounds as now planned seem to be so admirably adapted to the requirements of a single sex as very strongly to suggest the policy of setting the Ward's Island Asylum apart for females only. For this purpose the grounds would be ample, while some portions of the building are planned with especial reference to the treatment of females.

Superintendents of asylums are divided in opinion on the question whether males and females can be best cared for and treated in the same or in different institutions. Some advocate an entire separation of the sexes, urging that thus each sex can enjoy a much greater degree of liberty about the grounds, and moreover that

many cases are so much disturbed by the presence of the opposite sex that they require to be debarred from such entertainments and amusements as the great mass of patients are accustomed to attend. It is claimed that under this system no difficulty is experienced in having the ordinary duties of the house and halls well performed, either sex becoming readily habituated to work, ordinarily performed by the other. At the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, of which Dr. Thomas Kirkbride is the Medical Superintendent, the sexes are thus separated. The males and females occupy different buildings nearly half a mile apart, the grounds are separated by high walls, and the different sexes do not come together even for the purpose of attending concerts, lectures, and other means of amusement or relaxation. It is indisputable that this plan has some very important advantages.

Other superintendents hold that the different sexes exert a favorable moral influence over each other, when they are associated under proper restrictions and regulations; that both men and women exercise a greater restraint over their actions, and have more regard for their personal appearance and demeanor, when under the observation of the opposite sex. They think that the number of those who are benefited by a proper association of the sexes, very greatly exceeds the num-

ber of those who would be thus injured, so that in the consideration of the broad question the latter class ought to be left out of the account. They notice that entertainments are more highly appreciated when attended by both male and female patients, and that even dancing, an amusement that would seem to offer greater objections on this score than any other, is not only much more highly enjoyed when participated in by both sexes, but that no objections to the amusement as thus enjoyed are found practically to exist. It is also claimed that work is more economically and better done, when both sexes are associated in one institution. The women can assist in the kitchen, the laundry, in making clothing and bedding, and in other household duties; while the men can be employed about the grounds, in the garden and workshops, and can assist in the heavy work of the kitchen and laundry.

Although my own views have been decidedly in favor of associating both sexes in the same institution, yet for reasons already referred to, it seems to me in the present instance highly advisable to appropriate the new building to the use of the female insane only.

If, under the pressure of future necessities, still further accommodation should be needed for the insane, another building exclusively for males might be built in the immediate neighborhood of the one now in process

of erection, and thus the advantage of both systems be gained without the disadvantage of either.

Whatever may be the ultimate decision regarding the association of the two sexes in one institution, the following proposition in regard to the new asylum can hardly be called in question: First, that it should be occupied by one sex only, until the whole building is completed in accordance with the plans; and secondly, that the plan should be so far carried out at once as to place the asylum in complete working order.

To place an asylum in complete working order there are required, first, the number and variety of halls needed for the different classes of patients to be treated; secondly, the administrative department, including offices, kitchen, baths, means for heating, facilities for general amusements, &c.; and thirdly, comfortable accommodation for the officers and their families, for the medical assistants, the apothecary, clerks, engineer, servants, helpers, &c. Hence, the building for officers quarters, the engine house and laundry, and two additional wings *on the same side of the central building*, together with a building especially adapted for the excited and noisy class of patients are essential, and a true economy requires that they should all be completed at the earliest practicable moment. Otherwise the same deficiencies

will exist that have so long impaired the usefulness and efficiency of this Asylum.

With the buildings above mentioned, in addition to those now in process of construction, the Asylum would be in every respect a complete working establishment, a real *Hospital for the Insane*, sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred and fifty patients of the same sex. The expense of completing the building to the extent recommended would be no greater at one time than at another, and until the expense is incurred the full returns in results from the moneys expended cannot be realized.

The remaining wings, making the building symmetrical, might be constructed at a later date, and then, if thought best, patients of both sexes might be included.

Many valuable presents have been received during the past year, and for these the most sincere thanks are returned in behalf of the patients. If the benefits bestowed could be fully realized by the benevolent, there is no doubt that the amount of these donations would be greatly increased. Six hundred volumes have been furnished for the patients' library through the Rev. Father Gelinas, and fifty volumes have been added to former benefactions through the Rev. Edward Cowley. Mr. J. S. Pierson, to whom we have been indebted for past favors, donated two dozen interesting books for

the library, two dozen fine colored lithographs of large size for the halls, fifty stereoscopic views, and a large package of illustrated papers. Miss Dix presented one hundred and twenty colored engravings for the walls of the pavilions. Roosevelt & Son donated a quantity of plate glass with which to make kaleidoscopes. Geo. Kellock, Esq., has daily sent a number of newspapers, three of which were copies of the *Staats Zeitung*. Through Mrs. George Doyle, of Williamsburgh, donations of periodicals, seeds, &c., have been received from the following sources, viz: from the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, General Protestant Episcopal Union and Church Book Society, 762 Broadway, N. Y. city; the Episcopal Tract and Prayer Book Society, N. Y. city; the American Tract Society, N. Y. city; Editors of the *Carrier Dove*, N. Y. City; Mr. Thorburn, John street, N. Y. city; Carter & Brothers, N. Y. city; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Broadway, N. Y. city; Messrs. Chambers & Robinson; Farmers' Club; No. 9 John street, N. Y. city; Mrs. Finch, N. Y. city; Mrs. Dougherty, N. Y. city; W. Randolph; Mrs. Baker, Agricultural Society, Nassau street, N. Y. city; Mrs. Abadey's school; Mrs. McCune, N. Y. city; Mrs. Brooks, N. Y. city; Charles Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y. city; Mrs. Humphreys, Brooklyn, W. D.; Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mr. Henry Barnes, Lee

avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mrs. Longworth ; Mrs. McFarland; Mrs. Darby ; Mrs. Brooks ; Mr. Darby; Myers & Gerkin ; Mr. J. Gerkin ; Mr. Tietjen ; Young & Elliott, 876 Broadway ; Wilson & Brothers, 43 West street ; Mr. and Mrs. and little Eva Stearns.

We are also indebted to B. Pike & Son, Thomas B. McAlister and E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. for the loan of views for the stereopticon.

Donations of books, newspapers, magazines, illustrated papers, stereoscopic views, engravings, pictures suitable for framing, games, &c., are earnestly solicited for the use of the patients.

The usual religious services have been regularly held and pastoral visits made by the Rev. Zetus Searle, the Rev. Edward Cowley and the Rev. Father Gelene.

Mr. James W. Smythe, the Warden, and Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin, the Matron, have continued their services throughout the year with untiring energy and zeal.

Robert McGrath, Clerk at the beginning of the year, was succeeded by Mr. Frederick W. Fallington, who still serves in that capacity. Mr. J. Murphy still acceptably continues his services as Apothecary.

Thanks are returned to Drs. Frank H. Hamilton, Stephen Smith, W. B. Eager and E. B. Dalton for a continuation of their valuable services as members of the Building Committee.

In ——— Dr. E. B. Dalton resigned his position as Associate Physician on account of ill health. His relations with the Resident Physician have always been of the most agreeable kind, and the warmest thanks are returned for his valuable assistance and advice.

Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg has continued his valuable services as Second Assistant Physician and from time to time as Acting Resident Physician.

The great majority of the Attendants, who have performed their arduous duties with conscientious zeal, are especially deserving of honorable mention.

Dr. J. Howard Morgan and Dr. Dwight R. Burrell, Assistant Physicians, resigned in the spring—the former to take the position of Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, and the latter that of Assistant Physician at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. The vacancies thus made were filled by the appointment of Drs. Wm. N. Guernsey and Geo. R. Phillips as Assistant Physicians. In July, Dr. Phillips resigned on account of the protracted illness of a near relative, and the vacancy thus made was filled by the appointment of Dr. J. C. Hallock. Drs. Guernsey and Hallock are still on duty as Assistant Physicians. To all these Assistant Physicians many thanks are returned for the conscientious manner in which they have performed their important duties, and for their considerate

and gentlemanly bearing towards all with whom they have had relations.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to express anew my obligations to your Honorable Board for the courteous manner in which they have always received the suggestions of the Resident Physician, and the promptitude with which they have done whatever seemed likely to benefit the patients under his care, and remain

Your obedient servant,

R. L. PARSONS,

Resident Physician.

N. Y. CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Jan. 1st, 1870.

Form of Insanity of those Admitted.

Mania	263
Melancholia	163
Chronic Mania	51
Dementia	44
Mania Partial	38
Mania a potu	28
Mania from Epilepsy	18
Puerperal Mania	15
Paralysis-Generale	13
Senile Dementia	12
Puerperal Melancholia	9
Dementia from Epilepsy	5
Imbecility	5
Primary Dementia	4
Mania recurrens	3
Improper subjects	2
Typho Mania	2
Acute Dementia	2
Idiocy	1
Total	<u>680</u>

Table showing the Bodily Health of those Admitted.

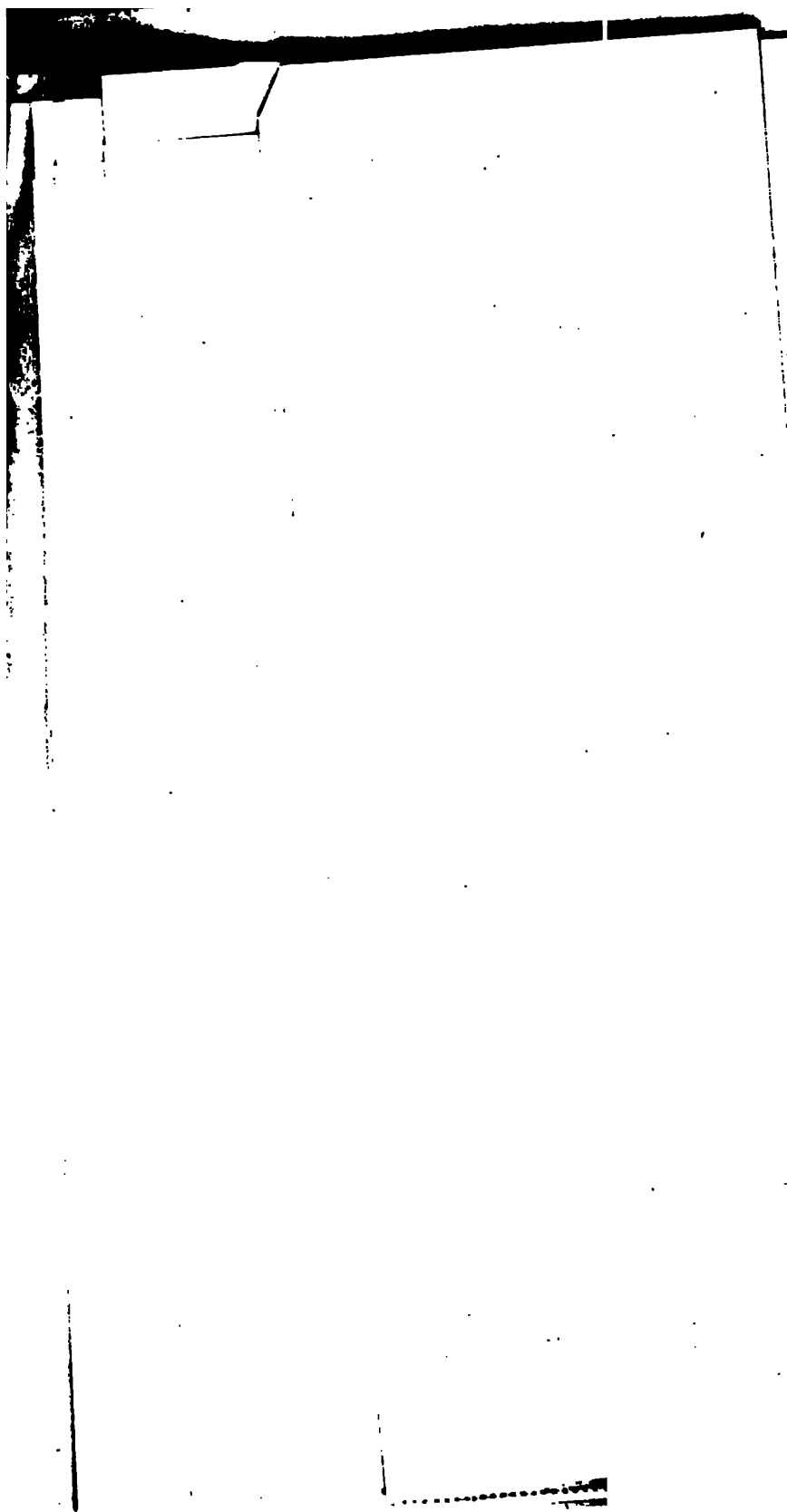
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Health good.....	60	83	133
Health fair	132	167	299
Health poor.....	167	131	298
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	299	381	680
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

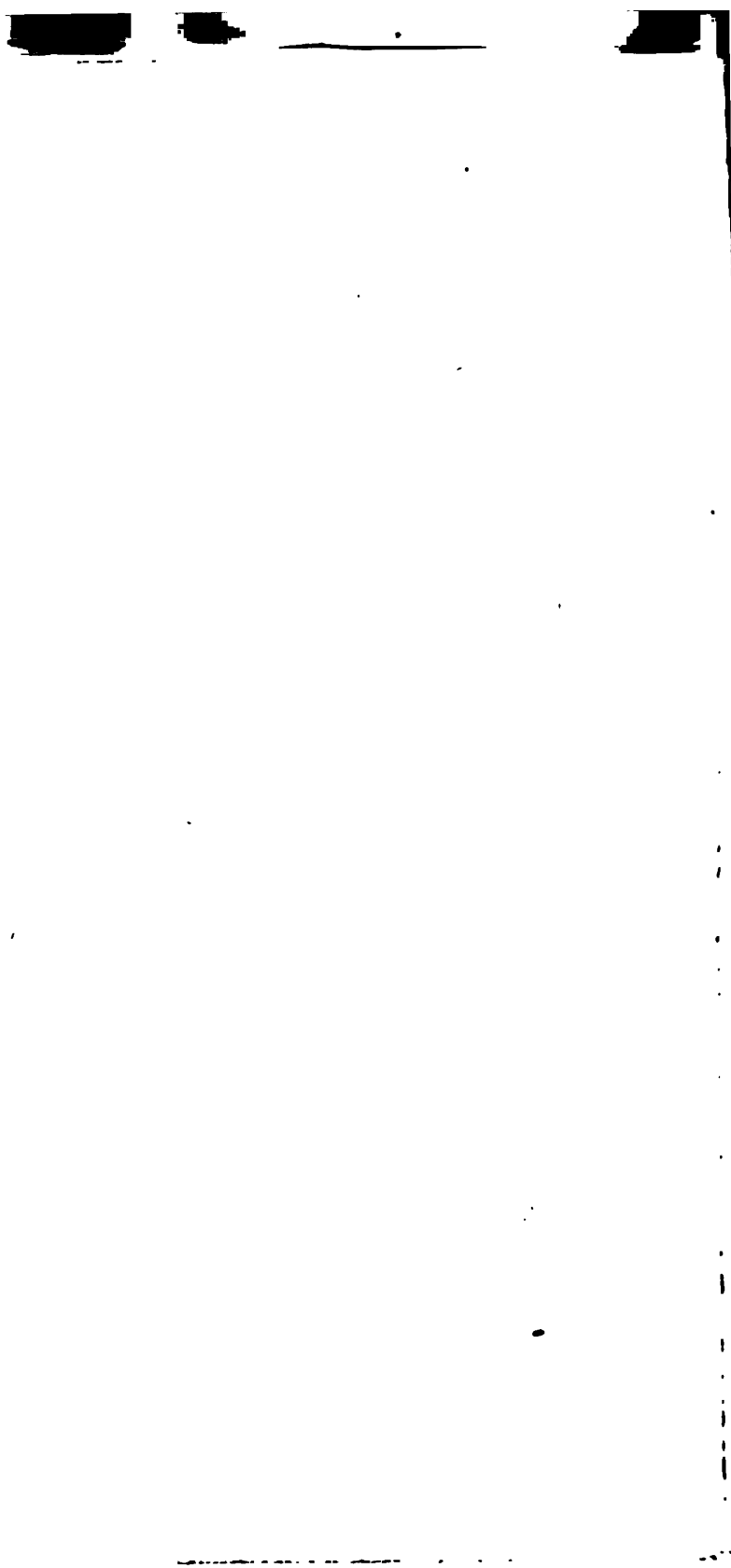
Number of Attacks of those Admitted.

First	344
Second	81
Third	23
Fourth.....	10
Fifth.....	1
Sixth.....	1
Eighth.....	1
Several	2
Unknown	217
<hr/>	
Total	680
<hr/>	

Duration of Attack of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week	20	18	
do 2 do	20	28	
do 3 do	6	22	
do 1 month.....	6	18	
do 2 do	16	19	
do 3 do	11	5	
do 4 do	5	10	
do 5 do	1	6	
do 6 do	10	4	
do 7 do	2	2	
do 8 do	4	2	
do 9 do	2	1	
do 10 do .....	...	1	
do 11 do	1	...	
do 12 do	10	16	
do 18 do	4	3	
do 2 years	12	18	
do 3 do	11	9	
do 4 do	8	4	
do 5 do	2	1	
do 6 do	1	1	
do 8 do	4	3	
do 10 do	3	...	
do 14 do .....	...	1	
do 18 do	1	...	
Unknown	139	189	
Total ..	<u>299</u>	<u>381</u>	





REPORT OF WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Dec. 31st, 1869. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I herewith respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the Annual Report as Warden of this Institution.

The whole number of patients treated during the year has been 1,715. Of these, 122 died in that period, showing a percentage of $7\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole number. Of those admitted, 157 were natives and 523 were foreigners.

Number of Patients in the Asylum, January 1st, 1869.....	1,035	
do admitted during the year 1869.....	680	
		1,715
do discharged recovered.....	183	
do do improved.....	141	
do do unimproved.....	88	
do died.....	122	
		534
Total remaining December 31st, 1867	1,181	

The daily average number of inmates supported throughout the year has been 1,253. The total cost of the same being for Provisions, \$704,87.28; Clothing and Bedding, \$14,419.92; Salaries, \$21,905.85; Drugs and Liquors, \$3,166.36; Fuel, \$6,764.68; Miscellaneous

Articles, \$12,036.50. Total net expenses, \$128,780.59.

And the average cost of each inmate daily has been twenty-eight and eight one hundredth of a cent.

The following tables from A to J will show the statistics of the Institution throughout the year.

TABLE A,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Native and Foreign Patients at the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1869.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Remaining January 1, 1869	107	260	83	585	1,035
Admissions during 1869	86	212	71	311	680
Total number under treatment.....	193	472	154	896	1,715
Discharged during 1869	49	129	40	194	412
	144	343	114	702	1,303
Deaths during 1869	18	41	13	50	122
Number remaining January 1, 1870	126	302	101	652	1,181

TABLE B,
*Showing the Nativities of Patients admitted in the New
 York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1869.*

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	86	71	157
Ireland	104	204	308
Germany.....	69	87	156
England	12	5	17
France.....	6	2	7
Scotland	5	2	7
Canada	3	1	4
Poland.....	1	1	2
Switzerland	4	2	6
Spain.	1	..	1
Cuba	1	1	2
Sweden .....	..	2	2
Italy	1	1	2
Holland.....	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	2
Norway	1	1	2
Turkey.....	2	..	2
Wales	1	..	..
	<u>298</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>680</u>

TABLE C,

Showing the Form of Insanity of those Discharged at the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1869.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania	91	94	23	163
do Partial.....	16	27	18	61
do Recurrent.....	..	1	..	1
do Puerperal.....	7	..	..	7
do Chronic	3	5	7	15
do Epileptic.....	4	4	..	8
do a Potu.....	25	..	..	25
do Acute.....	5	2	6	13
Dementia .....	..	5	15	15
do Epileptic .....	..	..	1	1
do Senile .....	..	..	2	2
do Primary	11	13	..	24
Paralysis Generale .....	..	..	1	1
Melancholia.....	20	34	15	69
Imbecility .....	..	..	3	3
Typhomania.....	..	1	..	1
Hypochondriasis .....	..	..	2	2
Improper subject	1	..	..	1
	<u>183</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>412</u>

TABLE D,

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1869.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	127	140	267
Married.....	122	162	284
Widows.....	...	46	46
Widowers.....	1	...	1
Unknown.....	48	34	82
	<u>298</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>680</u>

TABLE E,

Showing the Professions of Religion of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1869.

PROFESSION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Catholic	144	231	375
Protestant.....	102	104	206
Hebrew	9	18	27
Unknown	43	29	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	298	382	680
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE F,

Showing the Ages of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum at the time of their Admission, during the year 1869.

AGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years of age.....	15	15	30
From 20 to 30 years.....	70	114	184
30 to 40 years.....	101	109	210
40 to 50 years.....	50	79	129
50 to 60 years.....	28	28	56
60 to 70 years.....	14	14	28
70 to 80 years.....	3	6	9
Unknown.....	17	17	34
	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 680
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE G,
*Showing the term of Residence of those Patients Dis-
charged from the New York City Lunatic Asylum
during the year 1869.*

TIME OF RESIDENCE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	63	76	139
From 3 to six months	42	66	108
Frim 6 months to 12 months	37	56	93
Over 12 months.....	36	36	72
Total	178	235	412

TABLE II,
Showing the Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1869.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.						
	MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.				
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.		
January	5	16	1	21	43	..	5	1	8	14	2	2	1	5	10
February	6	10	2	18	35	1	13	2	17	33	3	2	..	4	9
March	5	18	4	18	45	6	9	3	9	27	1	7	..	5	13
April	8	25	13	25	70	2	14	2	16	34	2	2	1	4	11
May	8	15	9	26	58	5	13	2	10	30	2	2	3	5	12
June	10	19	7	36	72	7	15	7	16	45	2	1	2	3	7
July	8	18	2	26	54	3	10	3	11	27	2	1	2	6	9
August	6	25	6	34	71	6	18	3	17	39	..	1	2	4	9
September	4	22	9	23	58	2	7	3	19	31	..	2	2	4	6
October	8	13	2	29	52	3	12	2	19	36	1	6	..	4	13
November	7	16	9	30	62	..	7	4	30	46	3	9	..	1	13
December	11	15	8	26	60	9	11	8	22	50	1	3	1	5	10
Total	86	212	71	311	680	49	129	40	194	412	18	41	13	50	122

TABLE I,
*Showing the Causes of Death in the New York City
Lunatic Asylum during the year 1869.*

Exhaustion from Mania.....	17
Epilepsia	3
Congestio Cerebri.....	6
Diarrhoea	12
Phthisis Pulmonalis	17
Paralysis Generale	25
Asthenia.....	16
Pneumonia	5
Compression of the Brain.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	2
Subacute Meningitis	2
Inanition	3
Acute Meningitis.....	2
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	1
Softening of the Brain	2
Syncope	1
Cystitis	1
Valvular Disease of the Heart.....	6
Submersion	1
Typhomania.....	1
Dysentery	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	1
Pleuritis	1
Bronchitis	1
Suffocation from Food.	1
Senectus	2
Scorbutus	1
	<hr/>
	122
	<hr/>

TABLE J,
*Showing on hand, Admissions, Discharges and Deaths
 of Colored Patients at the New York City Lunatic
 Asylum for the year 1869.*

	BLACKS.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
Number of Patients on hand, January 1st,			
1869 .....	..	..	5
Admitted during year 1869.	5	11	16
	—	—	—
Discharged during year 1869	3	6	9
Deaths during year 1869	1	2	3
	—	—	—
			12
			—
Total remaining January 1, 1870			9
			==

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing and Bedding made at the New York City
Lunatic Asylum during the year 1869.*

Sheets	1,050
Pillow Cases.....	750
Bed Ticks.....	200
Pillow Ticks.....	400
Burlap Comforters.....	98
Chemises	900
Kersey Petticoats.....	190
Denim Dresses	200
Pairs Stockings.....	131
Night Gowns	24
Shirts, Muslin	300
Shirts, Red Flannel.....	70
Pants, Pairs	284
Suspenders	450
Cheek Spreads.....	35
Shrouds	110
Total	<u>5,192</u>

For School-Ship Mercury.

Shirts, Linen.....	115
Shirts, Blue Flannel.....	171
Shirts, Red Flannel	61
Drawers, Flannel, Pairs of.....	22
Total	<u>369</u>

Clothing Repaired.

Pants, Pairs	743
Jackets	160
Shirts.....	1,145
Bed Ticks.....	88
Sheets	113
Comforters	50
Dresses	60
Pillow Cases	80
Chemises.....	700
Petticoats.....	60
Camisoles	9
Total	<u>3,208</u>

Several improvements in alterations and general repairs have been made during the past year. First, and most important, I am happy to mention, is, the laying of mains and pipes throughout the buildings for the purpose of lighting with gas. The old system of oil lamps used heretofore, was not only a very troublesome and dangerous means of lighting the Institution, but also less conducive to cleanliness. A far better and much less expensive light will thus be obtained.

Complaints being constantly made of the scarcity of water in the pavilions, a good and sufficient supply has now been provided for that portion of the Institution. Formerly a one inch main pipe was used, now a three inch has been substituted, which fully answers the purpose intended, and an abundant quantity of water is now being constantly furnished to the pavilions.

The floor in the Middle House having now been in use for a period of over thirty years, and having in a great measure gone to decay; it was decided by your Board that a new floor should be laid in the hall. This was accordingly done, and that at the cost of the materials only, the whole being executed by inmate labor. This new floor is of narrow yellow pine plank, superficial of the same being 3,000 square feet. A new flight of stairs was at the same time put up as far as the first floor; these repairs had become necessary from the

usual wear and tear consequent to buildings appropriated to the use of the insane.

The work at the sea wall on the east side has also progressed favorably, and been pursued with activity. The portion which has been renewed extends from the dock southwards to the back of the lodge, and if materials for the same had been better and more plentiful, would, ere now, have been carried far beyond. That portion which has been rebuilt extends over a length of two hundred and twenty feet.

Quite a number of minor repairs and alterations, naturally incidental to an institution of this kind, have also been carried on, for details of which I would refer you to the quarterly reports forwarded to your Honorable Board. A great portion of these alterations and improvements has been made by the patients, who assisted, not as a matter of toil or duty, but as a means of recreation and amusement; many of those who are in an improved condition, necessarily finding time to drag wearily on, consequent upon the more or less confined state in which it is necessary to keep them, employ themselves in some labor or amusement congenial to their tastes. Labor of this kind when associated with good will on the part of the patients ought to be encouraged, as it tends greatly to divert them from brooding over their supposed troubles, and also to check and

suppress the hallucinations to which the peculiar nature of their malady may subject them.

Certain repairs will be needed in the Institution during the in-coming year. The following are the largest and most important:

The floors of all the Male Halls in the Middle House have become in many places considerably worn by age. That of Male Hall I, more particularly, is in some parts so much decayed, and in others has become so uneven from constant wear, that a new floor will, I think, be found necessary. Those of the other halls if now put in a good state of repair, may yet last for some years to come. The above can all be done by inmate labor, at the cost of materials only.

The roof of the main building is in a very leaky condition, so much so that when heavy falls of rain or snow occur, some parts of it admit considerable quantities of water, thereby tending greatly to damage whatever woodwork is exposed, and causing the same to decay sooner than it would otherwise have done. I would, therefore, recommend that the roof be well examined and put in a thorough state of repair as soon as possible, for if delayed too long it may eventually be found to require in the place of the present one a new roof altogether.

The Lodge, also, is in a very dilapidated condition,

the whole of the woodwork on the verandahs having rotted and the place become unsafe. The expense laid out in repairing the same would very nearly amount to the cost of a new building, and when repaired would not meet the exigencies of the times, it being in itself too limited in extent and accommodation for the number of patients who have to be kept there. A new building, larger and more convenient, better ventilated and so constructed as to procure more comforts for the unfortunate class of patients who inhabit it, is, I consider, urgently required, and I beg to call your attention to the serious consideration of the subject.

Owing to the great influx of patients and the consequent increase of provisions to be prepared to meet the extra demand, the cook house has been found to be too small, the work of extra hands employed having to be performed in the same limited space as formerly, when the number of patients was only one-half of what it is at present. The same holds good as regards the laundry which is contiguous to it. To remedy this, I would suggest the raising of the roof and the erecting of a second story upon the present walls, and using the upper floor as laundry, drying room, &c., &c. By so doing, the space thus occupied could be appropriated for enlarging both the cook and wash house, and would at one and the same time relieve both these departments

of their now overcrowded condition. Three new boilers should also be put up. At present there are only six—too limited a number for the daily increasing demand of food which has to be prepared.

At the commencement of the year an order was issued to the several attendants and nurses, to report immediately to the Warden all cases of serious sickness or rapid failing health of patients. Upon receiving such notice information of the fact was at once forwarded to the friends or relatives, and the gratifying results have been that seventy-eight were visited by some of their family before they were summoned to their last abode, and that fifty-two out of one hundred and twenty-two who have died were removed by their friends and buried among their own kindred. These results have proved most satisfactory to myself. Indeed, they have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I can find no previous instance in the records of former years of so large a percentage of patients having ever been visited or removed by the families or friends of those who died in this Institution.

The general health of the patients throughout the year has been remarkably good, no deaths having occurred as the results of epidemic or contagious diseases. This happy end is, I doubt not, in a great measure due to the salubrity of the situation, as well as to the rigid

regard to cleanliness both in person and clothing which has been enforced, and I state with pleasure that no case of suicide has occurred during the year.

Labor, when made use of in moderation, has always been considered a valuable instrument in restoring the diseased mind, and the commencement of recovery has often been traced to that source. To that end, therefore, many of the men have been employed during the summer in working in the grounds and garden, in the carpenter and blacksmith shops ; others in the lighter occupations of keeping the walks and yards clean, preparing fire-wood, &c., &c. On the other hand, the female portion have not been idle, some having been employed, as you will perceive by the Matron's report, in making and repairing clothing for the inmates, while others who preferred a lighter and more amusing occupation have employed themselves in embroidering fancy articles for the benefit of the Amusement Fund of the Institution.

The holidays have also been observed. Entertainments, such as dancing, gymnastic exercises, concerts, and exhibitions of the Magic Lantern, have been given to the patients, in all of which the more orderly class of patients have invariably taken great delight.

Religious services have been held every Sunday and Thursday throughout the year, to the comfort and bene-

fit of the patients, a large portion of whom have been present at the services. Acknowledgments are due to the Rev. Zetus Searle, of the Lunatic Asylum, the Rev. Father Gelene, of the Alms House, the Rev. Father Duranquet, and the Rev. Edward Cowley, of the Charity Hospital, who have cheerfully devoted their time to this praiseworthy purpose.

Donations of books and pictures have also been sent, for the receipt of which I beg to tender to the donors my acknowledgements.

In conclusion, permit me to express to your Honorable Board my grateful sense of obligation for your constant and cordial advice and support in the perplexities and responsibilities of the position I hold. Relying upon your sympathy and assistance for the future, I submit this report to your consideration.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES W. SMYTH,

Warden.

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rs and by the same.

Daily Cost.		Daily Cost.		Total Monthly Cost.			Total Daily Cost.			Total Net Expenses.	
c.	m.	c.	m.	\$	c.	m.	\$	c.	m.	\$	c.
3	6	4	0.3	11	04	4.8	28	9		13,053	59
5	0.4	3	6.3	8	51	4.2	30	3.9		9,876	57
4	5.6	3	0.3	9	66	8.8	31	1.8		11,370	68
5	5.6	2	3.1	8	64	2.3	28	8.1		10,085	64
4	7.9	2		7	88	4	25	4.3		9,665	82
4	9.1	2	2.2	8	15	8.3	27	1.9		10,018	70
4	5.6	2	8.8	7	29	2.9	23	5.2		9,578	82
4	6.5	2	5.1	7	43	4.2	23	9.8		9,664	65
4	6.9	1	9.8	8	65	2.2	28	8.3		11,472	85
4	6.9	1	4.4	9	57	9.1	30	9		12,730	67
4	7.9	4		9	58	4	31	9		12,813	81
5	9.4	1	1.8	6	30	0.3	25	2		8,448	79
57	7.8	31	2.1	\$102	75	5.1	\$3	36	2.3	\$128,780	59
4	8.1	2	6	\$8	56	2.7	28	0.8		\$10,731	71

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

ALMS HOUSE, *January 1, 1870.*

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of Board of Commissioners:*

SIR—The usual Annual Report of the Asylum for Indigent Blind, containing statistical information with reference to this class of the poor of the city who have continued a part of our care during the past year, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

No important change has taken place in the routine of duties connected with the administration of the affairs of this department, and the continued comfort and health is cause for congratulation. There has been only one death among the inmates during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,

Warden.

Blind Asylum.

Number of Inmates remaining December 31st, 1868.....	83
Received during the year 1869.....	67
	<hr/> 150
Discharged during the year 1869.....	65
Died.....	1
	<hr/> 66
Number remaining December 31st, 1869.....	84
	<hr/>
Males.....	43
Females.....	41
	<hr/>
Total	84
	<hr/>
Natives	11
Foreigners.....	73
	<hr/>
Total	84
	<hr/>

Admissions to the Blind Asylum.

1869.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	1	2	..	3	3
February.....	3	3	1	5	6
March	3	1	1	3	4
April	3	..	..	3	3
May	3	1	1	3	4
June.....	5	1	2	4	6
July.....	3	2	1	5	6
August.....	1	1	..	2	2
September.....	8	2	1	9	10
October	8	3	2	9	11
November.....	3	1	..	4	4
December.....	5	3	1	7	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37	20	10	57	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*There was but one Death in the Asylum for the Indigent
Blind during the year 1869.*

Nativity.	Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	Phthisis.....	1	..	1
				<hr/>
				1
				<hr/> <hr/>

*Ages of the Inmates of the Blind Asylum, admitted dur-
ing the year 1869.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years	6	1	7
do 30 and 40 years	8	5	13
do 40 and 50 years	18	3	21
do 50 and 60 years	5	1	6
do 60 and 70 years	5	4	9
do 70 and 80 years	3	3	6
do 80 and 90 years	1	3	4
do 90 and 100 years	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	20	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Nativities of Inmates of the Blind Asylum, admitted during the year 1869.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Natives	10	2	12
From Ireland	27	16	33
do England	2	..	2
do Scotland,.....	2	2	4
do Germany.....	6	..	6
	—	—	—
	47	20	67
	=	=	=

Discharges and Deaths, Blind Asylum.

1869.	DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.					Total Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
January .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	2	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
March	2	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
April	6	4	2	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
May .....	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
June	5	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
July	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
August	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
September	6	2	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
October	7	4	2	9	11	1	..	1	..	1	12
November	5	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
December	6	4	1	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total	44	21	8	57	65	1	..	1	..	1	66

*Pay-Roll of Employees at the Asylum for Indigent
Blind, Blackwell's Island.*

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Thomas Lawrence	Orderly.....	\$168 00
William Thompson	do	168 00
Catharine Mapies	Nurse	120 00
Ann Ryan	do	120 00

*Table Showing the Debit and Credit Account of the
Asylum for Indigent Blind, Blackwell's Island, for
the year ending December 31st, 1869.*

DR.

To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1869.....	\$2,964 24
Goods from Store.....	6,299 46
Salaries.....	562 45
Total	<u>\$9,826 15</u>

CR.

By amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1870.....	\$2,922 72
Balance Net Expenses.....	6,903 43
Total	<u>\$9,826 15</u>

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and Median of the same.

Daily Cost.		Daily Cost.		Total Monthly Cost.			Total Daily Cost.			Total Net Expenses.	
c.	m.	c.	m.	\$	c.	m.	\$	c.	m.	\$	c.
1	4.5			7	80	9.6	21	1		695	06
1	8.8	2.2		6	57	7.8	23	4.9		598	58
1	7.2			6	05	5.4	19	5.3		544	99
1	7.8			6	00	3.5	20	0.1		540	32
1	8.6			6	50	4.6	20	9.7		539	89
1	8.6			6	02	3.2	20	0.7		518	00
1	6.3			7	01	0.9	22	6.1		616	96
1	7.6			6			19	3.5		528	00
1	4.4			6	62	7.8	22	0.9		583	25
1	7.4			6	16	6.8	19	8.9		548	85
1	8.4			6	17	2.4	20	5.7		537	00
2	1.8			6	94	3.2	27	7.7		611	01
21	1.4	2.2		\$77	89	5.2	\$2	57	4.5	\$6,861	91
1	7.6	0.2		\$6	49	1.2	21	4.5		\$571	83



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INEBRIATE ASYLUM,
WARD'S ISLAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, *Resident Physician.*

JAMES A. CULLEN, *Clerk.*

CAROLINE KENDRICK, *Matron.*

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, *Engineer.*

ELIJAH T. SIMPSON, *Keeper.*

JAMES CANTON, *Watchman.*

Chaplains.

REV. M. R. WILLETT,

REV. FATHER PRAKINSKY.



INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

WARD'S ISLAND, INEBRIATE ASYLUM, }
January 1st, 1870. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the second Annual Report of the Inebriate Asylum.

During the past year fourteen hundred and ninety-four persons have been admitted, of whom one hundred and forty-seven have contributed to their support, while thirteen hundred and forty-seven have been free inmates ; but, as all information of statistical value is contained in the tables which are appended, it is unnecessary to introduce any further recapitulation in this connection. The free inmates, with few exceptions, have been prisoners from the Work House on Blackwell's Island, to which they had been committed for intoxication and disorderly conduct for terms varying

from ten days to six months, and subsequently transferred to the Asylum as menials and laborers. Coming from the most degraded classes in the community, they are so thoroughly imbued with the reckless and improvident habits which their mode of life engenders—accustomed as they are to live from hand to mouth, and to seek refuge in the public institutions when their precarious means of livelihood are insufficient for support—that seldom can they be brought to a clear appreciation of their miserable condition, much less be induced to make an attempt at reformation. And under the most favorable circumstances the probabilities of permanent reform in such cases must be very slight, for the uncertainty of steady employment, especially among those who are debarred from the higher callings by the want of technical knowledge and skill, together with the associations which are inseparable from their previous mode of life, would constantly subject them to the imminent danger of relapse to their former condition of vagrancy and drunkenness. The regular habits and forced abstinence from drink which they undergo in the Asylum are of undoubted benefit to these people, but beyond this temporary check to a life of dissolute poverty it is doubtful if any good is accomplished. The females of this class have performed the usual offices of domestics in the building, while the men under the

direction of Mr. E. T. Simpson have been engaged in the more laborious duties. They have been chiefly employed in improving the grounds of the Asylum, and without entering into a detailed account of each item of completed work it may be proper to state that during the year seventy-five deciduous trees, one hundred evergreens and fifty shrubs have been set out, nine thousand one hundred and fourteen square feet of walks have been built, seventeen thousand five hundred square feet of sod have been laid, and that the sea wall is steadily advancing to completion. Mr. Simpson deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he has conducted these improvements, and under the same supervision the surroundings of this building in another year will compare favorably with those of any institution in the Department.

The internal management of the Asylum which was described in the last annual report, has undergone the material changes which are worthy of notice. In the first place, a third class has been established for the benefit of inebriates in reduced circumstances, who are now enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution, and by the payment of a small sum are relieved from the humiliating necessity of appealing to the public charity. The second, and more important change, is the enforcement of a stricter discipline.

When the Asylum was opened, the voluntary plan of treatment was adopted as the one most likely to be productive of satisfactory results, since it had received the approval of the few institutions of similar character, which were then in operation in other cities. The patients were relieved, as far as possible from restraints which might prove irksome, and the privilege of visiting the city on parole though somewhat restricted, was, nevertheless, accorded very liberally. Each inmate was supposed to be desirous of reform until by his conduct he should prove the reverse, and the main reliance for protection against secret infringements of discipline was sought in implicit confidence in their sense of honor. For a time, while the number of inmates was small, this system gave promise of success; but with the gradual increase, violations of parole on the part of those who were allowed to visit the city occurred more frequently than had been anticipated, and the secret introduction of liquor into the building was occasionally detected. Still it was decided to give the voluntary plan a thorough trial before condemning it, and, therefore, beyond a slight restriction in the matter of passes, no alteration in the discipline was made; but many of the inmates persisted in abusing the forbearance which was extended to them. Appeals to their sentiments of honor, and repeated warnings that the continuance of their immoral

practices would compel the enactment of stringent rules to restrain them were alike unavailing, and it became evident that decided action was necessary to protect those who desired to reform from continued temptations by the vicious, and to prevent the complete subversion of the objects for which the Asylum was founded. Regulations were therefore established by your Honorable Board restricting the privilege of leaving the island, and prohibiting the introduction or use of intoxicating liquors in the Asylum, and the Resident Physician was directed in all cases of their infringement to expel voluntary inmates, and transfer to the Work House on Blackwell's Island those who might be committed. The impartial enforcement of these regulations has unquestionably exercised a controlling effect upon the mass; and though, from time to time, it has been subject to violation by ill-disposed persons, it has brought about an obedience to prescribed rules on the part of the inmates, which was unapproached by the voluntary system; and experience has convinced me that the latter method is not only inapplicable to the majority of confirmed drunkards as a curative measure, but is productive in very many cases of positive injury, by ministering to the depraved appetites of men who are incapable of self-restraint. I can in no other way explain the favorable reports of other asylums where it is practiced,

than by attributing to an enthusiastic faith in its ultimate success the profession of results which are illusion, for as far as my observation has extended, and it has by no means been confined to the limits of this Asylum, a careful investigation invariably reveals that the proportion of those who have been *permanently* reformed is far from satisfactory. A few are doubtless completely restored to society by a residence in these institutions, and many experience a temporary improvement in physical health; but I am satisfied that faith is broken far too frequently by their inmates to be compatible with the uniform success which has sometimes been claimed for them, and that the great mass inevitably return to the intemperate use of liquors after an interval of greater or less duration. The published report of some asylums plainly show that enthusiasm has impaired the judgement of their writers, for they evidently forget that abstinence in a man for a few weeks does not necessarily imply a continuously sober life for the rest of his days, and that his behavior while an inmate of an asylum affords no guarantee of his conduct after he leaves it. I am well aware, that by many these statements will be received with surprise if not with incredulity; but I hold it to be the duty of those to whose care the asylums have been confided, to cast aside all personal theories and suppositional results, and to state only such opinions as

can be supported by their actual experience; and I think that I can in no better way do my part towards the fulfillment of this obligation, than by unreservedly asserting my belief in the inefficiency of this much vaunted system of treatment, and by attempting to show some of the defects and omissions in its structure which render it now, and for all time, totally inadequate to meet the requirements which inebriety demands in its varied aspects.

In the first place a strong antipathy against entering public institutions is wide-spread throughout our country, which tends to exclude in great measure those cases in which a hopeful termination might reasonably be expected, leaving the asylums to be mainly sought by the incorrigible drunkards who are burdens upon their families, and by those whom repeated failures have convinced that their struggles for the attainment of an enduring reformation are of very doubtful issue. But the chief fallacy in the voluntary plan is the belief on which its very foundation rests, that all men are equally gifted with a fixed and invariable capacity of perfect moral development. That as habits of dissipation are acquired with the consent of the individual, so by the exercise of the same will, he is able in every case to throw off the habit which repeated indulgence has established, and that the only requirement necessary is a

temporary seclusion in an asylum. The controlling and modifying influence which are really in action upon the development of a man's character from the moment of his conception to the limit of existence are thereby ignored, and Inebriety is regarded as a kind of spiritual entity, like the demon of olden times, possessing the mind and body of the individual, and to be exercised by the same agencies in every case. Whether the habit arise from disappointment or success, from grief or love of excitement, from brutish sensuality or a diseased brain ; whether its course be long or short, its subject be young or old, curable or incurable, it matters not, but the youth who in his endeavors at "seeing life" is swept beyonds his depths by the tide of dissipations, yet conscious of his danger, eagerly grasps the helping hand extended to save him. The willful debaucher whose sensuality is supreme to reason and the dictates of his conscience, and the methomaniac helplessly subject to disease, are brought together under the same roof, subject to the same regime, and from each are the same results to be anticipated. The invariable laws of causality must here yield to the dogma of individual responsibility, and the very conditions upon which depend the distinguishing features of our common nature, and give to each one the stamp of individuality, are allowed no weight in the organization of a system in which their

influence should be absolute. Under existing circumstances the man who seeks an inebriate asylum in the hope that he will there find a refuge from the allurements of society, confident of his power to conquer his accursed habit if the incessant temptation can be put away, is encountered at the threshold by obstacles which are to make his struggle doubly severe. It is true he will probably meet a few who are bent upon the same errand as himself, but he will be surprised to find that many of his companions, from whom in the commencement he had anticipated the warmest support and encouragement, are but indifferent spectators of his struggles. He is thrown into immediate contact with men who have entered the asylum under the compulsion of despairing friends, solely to save themselves from becoming outcasts—men whose only thoughts are of the gratification of their passions, whose abject selfishness precludes all hope of reformation. Such are the crafty sots which every asylum contains, who secretly feed their appetite and enviously strive to drag back into the slums of drunkenness those who have struggled from its depths, seeking to hide their own depravity by professing to be subject to a destiny against which it is useless to struggle, while they boast of their debauches and sneer at the efforts of their more virtuous fellows to reform. Still further, as equality is the basis of the

system—equality in responsibility, in culpability, and in the innate potentiality of reforms—he discovers that his position differs very little from that of the most hardened reprobate in the household. He is subjected to surveillance and restraints, exercised ostensibly for his protection, but implying distrust of his motives, which chafe upon his honor and self-respect, while at the same time they are not sufficiently stringent to prevent the abuse of the privileges which are recorded, by the designing nor the clandestine violations of rules which are imposed for the mutual benefit of their community. In short, if he be an intelligent man he will see that the failure to appreciate the existence of distinct phases of inebriety, and to apply to each its requisite treatment, is the secret of the incompetency of the system to which he is subjected, and if he be an earnest man as well, the revelation of these facts must be accompanied by a painful feeling of disappointment and apprehension, while the trifler finds in them a source of gratification that such comfortable places are provided for his use, and without further thought is content to remain in the great army of the unreformed. So long as such an unphilosophical system is pursued, should we wonder that the asylums produce such unsatisfactory results, and that doubts are already raised about their utility? Ought we not rather to regard with amazement and with the

deepest respect the few who succeed in mastering their tenacious habit while in institutions that throw so many obstacles in the way of reformation?

The reality of distinct varieties of inebriety is capable of demonstration to every one who will investigate the subject as it presents itself in the ordinary relations of life with a mind unprejudiced by theoretical bias, and until its existence is unconditionally accepted no true progress can be made towards the attainment of a perfect system of reform.

It is a well-known fact that of the hundreds of young men throughout our country whose social and business relations have led them thoughtlessly into habits of dissipation, which have been long continued and seemed likely to become deeply seated, a very large number after a time, be it more or less protracted, abandon their vicious practices altogether and become useful and respectable citizens. So it is also with many others, who, under the burden of heavy grief, misfortune, or the stress of business, have recourse to alcoholic stimulants for relief. The controlling influence of self-interest, self-respect, friendly admonition, and the like, exert their power and bring about complete and enduring reformations; and when such men enter an asylum, which is comparatively seldom, it is this tendency towards

recovery, if that expression is allowable, which they exhibit, that marks them as belonging to the curable class par excellence. Next in the order of amenability to treatment comes a class which is widely separated from the former variety, though differing from it mainly in degree, and comprises within its ranks the depraved sensualists and those upon whom the morbid craving for liquor is fastening itself with ever-increasing bonds. It is allied to the preceding variety and distinguished from that which follows by the fact, that the ability to resist the encroachments of the habit, though impaired and passing surely on to impotence, still exists, and under proper management is capable of rejuvenation. Out of these, by prolonged abuse of stimulants, there grows a third class in which the faculty of self-control is entirely absent, and in addition to these abundant sources of supply, it includes on the one hand those who are congenitally weak-minded and devoid of that force of character which enables their fellows to resist the inordinate promptings of their appetites, while on the other it embraces the subjects of actual mental disease, methomaniacs.

The existence of a variety of insanity in which the degenerate mental constitution is demonstrated by uncontrollable paroxysms of inebriety, is by no means an accepted fact in the eyes of the community, and the law

takes no cognizance whatever of it; but if the opinions of the eminent authorities upon diseases of the mind are to be received as evidence, methomania must be admitted as a branch of that mental disease which is unaccompanied by hallucinations or delusions, manifesting itself by perversion of the so-called moral powers in changes wrought upon the temper, conduct, propensities, affections, habits and feelings, and which is known as "moral" insanity. Not infrequently it is traceable to hereditary taint, and is often the forerunner of undoubted impairment of the mind, and while it does not preclude the knowledge of right and wrong, the power to act in accordance with that knowledge is entirely lost, and its victims are in truth as irresponsible as the maddest inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. The methomaniac in his moments of sobriety is fully conscious of the terrible results which continued repetitions of his excesses will inevitably lead, and regards with shame and disgust the abject degradation to which he has fallen. Again and again he resolves to rid himself of his inexorable tyrants, and take his place in the world as a man among men, but sooner or later the irresistible impulse possesses him, and casting aside his resolutions, banishing the bright visions which he had pictured for the future, disregarding the claims of affection, honor and reputation; with disgrace and suffering awaiting him,

he plunges once more into the wildest dissipation; impelled by a power whose influence he dreads, and yet is impotent to avert. Such men are as unquestionably the subjects of disease as though afflicted with small pox or consumption, and their condition, be it the result of their own excesses or a legacy from diseased ancestors, may result to the present sufferer in mania, epilepsy, or some other of the many organic affections which are known to be in correlation with it; or may entail upon his progeny an enfeebled constitution predisposed to various neuroses, and perhaps to the original disease of the parent.

This brief sketch of a division of inebriates into classes is not an attempt at technical refinements, but a recognition of characteristics, which, to my mind, are so strongly marked as to demand for each a distinct and separate mode of treatment. For I believe that as a huddled collection of incongruous material never yet produced an organized structure, so the grouping together of a company of men who are united solely by the vice of drunkenness, but differ widely throughout the gradations of each of these classes, can never be productive of useful results. It is to be regretted, that the establishment of the existing plan of treatment in the inebriate asylums is entirely due to the labors of adherents to the voluntary system; for had the opposite

class shown at the start a corresponding zeal in the assertion of their views, and insisted that a subject of such grave importance should be examined by the light of diverse opinions, it is probable that an organization would have been elaborated of greater scope and comprehension than the present feeble and incomplete system. But such as it is, the honor of its achievement belongs entirely to the former, and they have struggled manfully to further their humane project. Immense sums have been realized from public and private sources for its development; charters have been obtained and buildings have been erected containing every device which could add to the comforts and conduce to the contentment of their inmates. They have witnessed its steady growth until it has attained a position in the land as a recognized evidence of modern advancement, and now the public, upon whom rests the burden of the support of these institutions, and for whose benefit they are conducted, await with anxiety the result of their experiment. They will not long be satisfied with conjectural results or vague promises of future success, but will demand a plain and unvarnished answer, when they ask whether the State is to reap the just reward of her munificence, and call from this hitherto unproductive class the men who are by nature qualified to be her servants, or to witness the failure of her plans for their

regeneration, to see her treasure wasted, and to acknowledge once more as incurable this foul spot on her civilization. It may be said in reply, that the voluntary inebriate asylum is intended only for those cases which seek to be reformed, and that as the co-operation of the patient is an essential point in the treatment, all who are unable or unwilling to advance this assistance should be rejected as improper subjects. But the assumption of such a position destroys at once its claim to be considered a comprehensive system, and surely to follow such a principle is to be most uncharitable to the majority of drunkards who apply for admission to these institutions, and to throw upon the world the very classes who are least able to stand up against their enemy.

Let us recognize the inebriate to be neither more nor less than human, with the passions, desires and affections of other men, and subject to the same inimitable laws of nature through which alone his restoration, if possible, is to be affected, as through neglect of them his decline from manhood has been accomplished. An inebriate asylum would then cease to be a general hospital for the morally sick, but each one being defined in its objects would receive only such inmates as it was qualified to treat. The men who earnestly seek for reformation and are able to bring the requisite amount of

determination to bear upon the accomplishment of their task, would be enabled to find a proper refuge, surrounded by companions who would be animated by the same noble purpose, and protected from the corrupting influences of willful or helpless drunkards by the zealous care of their guardians. For the methomaniacs the law would be compelled by philosophical arguments to admit the validity of their mental affection, and thus enable their friends to confine them in institutions which are suitable for the treatment of this malady, while the inebriates who persist in the continuance of their debasing habits through vicious love of dissipation or natural weakness would be housed in asylums devoted to their special use and there surrounded by safeguards which would prevent elopement, and for the time enforce a sober life. Under such a plan, which would provide a separate asylum for each variety, those who constitute the opprobrium of the present system would at least be submitted to the best method of treatment which their conditions render possible, and many doubtless would be restored to society who must now per force remain its outcasts.

The attention of intelligent men throughout the civilized world is fixed upon this vital question, of the proper method of dealing with the drunkard, bearing as it does upon the happiness of the family, the productive-

ness of the community and the life of the State, and it may be hoped that the elaboration of a system based upon truly scientific principles will yet be added to the many triumphs of the nineteenth century. If in the fullness of time, when the opinions and projects of the leaders in this movement shall be gathered together and the seed separated from the chaff, to gladden the hearts of men by its promise after years of waiting, it shall be found that the experience of this Asylum has contributed a single grain to the stock, it will not have been built in vain nor will that offering prove the least of those which the people have devised from the labors of your Commission.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to Mr. J. A. Cullen, Clerk; Mr. W. H. Morris, Engineer; Mr. E. T. Simpson, Keeper; Mr. James Canton, Watchman; and to the Matron, Mrs. Caroline Kendrick, for the efficient manner in which their various departments are administered. And to your Honorable Board I respectfully offer my acknowledgments for the support and encouragement which on all occasions have been extended to me in the execution of my duties.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, WITH THEIR ANNUAL SALARY.

NAME.	Rank.	Salary.
Wm. R. Fisher.....	Resident Physician.....	\$2,000 00
James A. Cullen	Clerk.....	1,000 00
Wm. H. Morris....	Engineer	1,000 00
E. T. Simpson	Keeper	1,000 00
James Canton	Watchman	900 00
James Dunn.....	Cook	600 00
Wm. Gunson	Attendant	240 00
James Bryan.....	do	168 00
Anthony Perrin	Fireman	120 00
Caroline Kendrick	Matron	300 00
Margaret Reardon.....	Laundress	120 00

General Statement, 1869.

	PAY.		FREE.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining in Asylum Jan. 1, 1869.....	27	4	78	38	147
Admitted from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869	120	27	764	583	1,494
Total	147	31	842	621	1,641
Discharged from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869	97	17	773	573	1,460
Eloped from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869	33	4	36	23	96
Total	130	21	809	596	1,556
Remaining Jan. 1, 1870.....	17	10	33	25	85

Admissions, Discharges and Elopements for 1869.

	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						ELOPEMENTS.					
	PAY.			FREE.			PAY.			FREE.			PAY.			FREE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	10	3	13	155	29	184	9	1	10	135	22	157	2	..	2	..	..	..
February.....	7	..	7	128	17	145	10	1	11	129	16	145	3	5	8	..	..	5
March.....	14	1	15	130	50	180	10	..	10	138	56	194	4	2	6	..	..	6
April.....	9	3	12	16	70	86	6	1	7	64	47	111	1	1	2	5	3	8
May.....	11	1	12	73	85	158	3	2	5	68	86	154	4	..	4	6	3	6
June.....	13	..	13	49	77	126	17	..	17	40	79	119	3	..	3	4	3	7
July.....	13	2	15	42	48	90	9*	1	10	44	54	98	2	2	4	13	17	..
August.....	9	3	12	58	48	106	6	2	8	37	56	93	4	2	6	9	9	..
September.....	13	2	15	41	51	92	10	4	14	47	41	88	2	1	3	1	2	3
October.....	7	5	12	34	46	80	5	2 [†]	7	33	41	74	4	4	8	..	..	..
November.....	6	4	10	32	26	58	6	2	8	27	39	66	4	..	4	..	..	..
December.....	8	3	11	6	36	42	6	1	7	11	26	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	120	27	147	764	563	1,347	97	17	114	773	573	1,346	33	4	37	36	23	59

• One death from Pneumonia.

One death from Delirium Tremens.

STATEMENT

*Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Clothing,
Provisions, Salaries, Fuel and Miscellaneous Articles.*

A. CLOTHING.

1869.	FREE.			
	Average.	Cost.	Monthly.	Daily.
January	190	\$283 63	\$1 44 7.1	\$0 04 0.2
February	103	202 93	1 64 9.8	5 8.9
March	138	43 52	31 5.4	1 0.2
April	108	40 00	37 0.4	1 2.3
May	122	189 28	1 55 1.5	5
June	119	74 72	62 8	2 0.9
July	114	179 64	1 57 5.7	5 0.8
August	104	181 48	1 74 5	5 6.3
September	90	.....	.....	.....
October	94	306 23	3 25 7.7	10 5
November	86	100 38	1 16 7.2	3 7.6
December	60	57 40	95 6.6	3 0.8
Total	1,394	\$1,659 21	\$14 66 4.4	47 2.9
Average	116	\$138 27	\$1 22 2	3 9.4

B. PROVISIONS.

MONTHS.	FIRST CLASS.				SECOND CLASS.				THIRD CLASS.				FREE.				
	Average No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	Average No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	Average No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	Average No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	
January...	20	\$1,246 78	\$62 33	981 73	1.6	26	\$418 89	\$16 11	44	7.5	150	\$580 62	\$3 87	0.8	10	7.5	
February...	17	887 99	52 23	4 1	86	5.5	23	536 11	23	30.9	83	2.5	123	502 17	4 08	2.7	
March	18	668 96	37 16	4 1	19	8.9	20	501 73	25	08.6	90	9.2	100	629 86	6 29	8.6	
April.....	20	327 30	16 36	5 5	54	5.5	23	357 97	15	56.3	51	8.8	65	428 60	6 59	3.8	
May.....	18	562 93	31 27	3 1	00	0.6	22	429 47	19	52.1	62	9.7	82	402 76	4 91	1.7	
June.....	18	818 95	45 49	7 1	31	6.5	21	521 22	24	82	82	7.3	80	442 02	5 52	5.2	
July.....	21	499 20	20 77	1 7	76	6.8	26	398 54	15	32.8	76	6.8	67	343 39	5 12	5.2	
August....	16	455 82	28 48	8 9	8 9	28	347 59	12	41.3	40	0.4	60	359 62	5 99	3.6		
September.	12	343 86	28 65	5 9	5 5	17	281 85	16	57.9	55	2.6	61	257 89	4 39	1.6		
October...	11	331 30	30 11	8 9	3 3	12	205 20	17	10	55	1.6	2813	50	75	21	7.7	
November.	9	288 00	32 00	1 03	2.2	12	198 17	16	51	55	0.4	5	36	50	7 30	24	
December.	7	238 49	34 07	1 09	8.3	14	198 00	16	50	53	3.2	5	36	50	7 30	24	
Total ...	187	\$6,669 58	418 97	13 40	3	244	4,394 74	218 84	7 42	12	86	50	21 35	70 4	3,977	4,775 03	59 93
Average. 16	\$557 79	\$34 91	\$1 11	1.6	20	\$366 23	\$18 23	61 8.3	4	\$38 83	\$7 12	23 4.7	81	\$397 92	\$4 97	16 3.3	

C. SALARIES, FUEL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

MONTHS.	Average.	SALARIES.			FUEL.			MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
		Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.
January.....	196	\$500 90	\$2 55 5.6	7 1	\$667 00	\$3 40 3.1	9 4.5	\$434 59	\$2 21 7.3	\$0 06 1.6
February.....	163	515 39	3 16 1.9	11 2.9	.....	.....	.....	745 18	4 57 1.7	16 3.3
March.....	138	481 32	3 48 7.8	11 2.5	.....	.....	.....	76 12	55 1.6	1 7.8
April.....	108	488 82	4 52 6.1	15 0.9	.....	.....	.....	177 50	1 64 3.5	5 4.8
May.....	122	530 40	4 34 7.6	14 0.2	953 80	7 81 8	25 2.2	88 99	73 7	2 3.8
June.....	119	506 41	4 25 5.5	14 1.9	.....	.....	.....	388 33	3 26 3.2	10 8.8
July.....	114	577 44	5 06 5.2	16 3.3	.....	.....	.....	149 16	1 30 8.4	4 2.2
August.....	104	628 79	6 04 6	19 5	.....	.....	.....	199 98	1 92 2.9	6 2
September.....	90	651 76	7 24 1	24 3.6	.....	.....	.....	158 07	1 75 5.5	5 8.8
October.....	94	620 65	6 60 2.6	21 2.9	.....	.....	.....	156 79	1 66 7.9	5 3.5
November.....	86	603 15	7 01 3.3	23 3.7	447 10	5 43 1.4	17 5.2	109 85	1 27 7.3	4 1.2
December.....	86	620 65	7 21 6.1	23 2.7	1,572 78	18 28 3.4	58 9.7	75 45	87 7.3	2 8.3
Total.....	1,420	\$6,725 68	\$61 51 8.7	\$2 01 0.6	\$3,660 68	\$34 93 5.9	\$1 11 1.6	\$2,760 01	\$21 79 3 6	71 6.1
Average.....	118	\$560 47	\$5 12 6.5	16 7.5	\$305 05	\$2 91 1.3	9 2.6	\$230 00	\$1 81 6.1	5 9.7

D. TOTAL MONTHLY AND DAILY COST, AND TOTAL NET EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.		THIRD CLASS.		FREE.		Total Net Expenses.
	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.	
January	\$62 33 9	\$1 73 1.6	\$17 79 0.6	\$49 4.4	.....	.....	\$5 46 9	15 1.9	\$2,529 92
February	52 23 4.7	1 86 5.5	23 30 9.1	83 2.5	.....	.....	5 73 2.5	20 4.7	2,129 20
March	37 16 4.4	1 19 8.9	26 53 7.5	85 6	.....	.....	6 44 3.6	20 7.9	1,844 07
April	16 36.5	54 5.5	15 56 3.9	51 8.8	.....	.....	7 20 9.2	24 0.3	1,153 87
May	31 27 3.9	1 00 8.2	19 52 1.4	62 9.7	.....	.....	7 22	23 2.9	1,584 44
June	45 49 7.2	1 51 6.5	24 08 2	82 7.3	.....	.....	6 45 9.2	21 5.3	1,856 91
July	23 77 1.4	76 6.8	15 32 8.4	49 4.4	.....	.....	7 80 6.4	25 1.8	1,420 77
August	28 48 8.7	91 8.9	12 41 3.9	40 0.4	.....	.....	9 01 0.8	29 0.6	1,344 51
September	28 65 5	95 5.1	16 57 8.4	55 2.6	.....	.....	4 39 1.6	14 6.3	883 60
October	30 11 8 8	97 3	17 10	55 1.6	\$6 75	\$0 21 7.7	8 73 8.1	28 3.1	1,152 93
November	32 00	1 08 2.2	16 51	55 0.4	7 30	24 3.3	6 10	19 6.8	888 75
December	34 07	1 09 8.3	16 50	53 3.2	7 30	24 3.3	4 42	14 7.6	762 55
Total	\$421 47	\$13 66 0.5	\$221 24	\$7 24 1.3	\$21 35	70 4.3	\$79 00 0.4	\$2 57 2.2	\$17,551 52
Average	\$35 16	\$1 13 8.4	\$18 43 6.6	60 3.4	\$7 11	23 4.3	\$6 58 3.3	21 4.3	\$1,462 62

BALANCE SHEET *Inebriate Asylum, for year 1869.*

To amount Inventory, December 31st, 1868	\$27,817 81
Storekeeper's Distribution	32,719 78
Salaries	6,725 67
	<hr/>
	\$67,263 26
	<hr/> <hr/>
By amount Inventory, December 31st, 1869	\$29,373 13
Bills against Store Keeper.....	3,132 74
Board of Inmates.....	12,594 96
Balance Net Expenses	22,162 43
	<hr/>
	\$67,263 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT
ON THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE
SOLDIER'S RETREAT,
AT WARD'S ISLAND.

SOLDIER'S RETREAT, }
January 1st, 1870. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report on the organization of the Soldier's Retreat at Ward's Island:

As the present winter was approaching, and the usual increase in the influx of the helpless poor of our city began to be received, it was found that among the applicants for shelter in the Alms House during the inclement season many were discharged soldiers, who had served honorably during the late civil war in the armies of our country, but by reason of the loss of

limbs or injuries incurred while in the performance of duty in the field, or by the effects of disease resulting from the hardships and exposure of their military life, were unable to obtain an honest livelihood by their own exertions, and were, therefore, obliged to appeal to our public charities for support. The Soldiers' Homes which have been established by the general government would have received many of them, but innumerable cases of disease have arisen among the soldiers subsequent to discharge, which may fairly be attributed to the climatic influences and deprivations incident to the southern campaigns, but which are rejected by these institutions because such origin is incapable of absolute proof. Besides, they are conducted upon strict military rules, under the direction of army officers, and the forced observance of the refinements of discipline is exceedingly irksome to a man in ill-health. But a more cogent reason, perhaps, for declining to enter them was the necessary separation by hundreds of miles from their families and comrades, who would be unable to reach them in cases of serious illness or death; so they preferred to enter the county Almshouse as paupers. That the men might receive a substantial testimony of the respect which is accorded to them by all classes of our people, on account of the invaluable services which they have rendered, it was decided to separate them

from the ordinary inmates of the Alms House, to provide them with a distinct dress, and to furnish them with a superior diet; and on the seventeenth day of November, the following resolution was adopted by your Honorable Board:

“Whereas, numbers of Volunteer United States soldiers, by reason of wounds and infirmities, have become inmates of the Hospitals and Alms House of the Department, it is

Ordered : That the Warden of the Alms House cause contiguous wards to be fitted up for such as shall have certificates of honorable discharge, or who to his satisfaction shall show that they were honorably discharged from the army, and that they be provided with comfortable clothing, and different from that of inmates of the Alms House, and that their diet be the same as that of the inmates of the Incurable Hospital.”

The provisions of this order were immediately carried into effect, but the demands for admission into the Alms House, which the steady increase in the population of the city renders more imperative with each succeeding year, required that all its available space should be appropriated to the use of the class of paupers for which it is intended; and therefore the Resident Physician of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island was directed to prepare the east wing of that Institution, then tem-

porarily vacant, for the reception of the inmates of the Soldiers' Bureau. The necessary preparations were there completed on the 21st of December and a detachment of thirty men was received on that day. Thirty-seven have since been admitted at intervals. One has been discharged, leaving the total number of sixty-six at present in the Retreat.

Precautions have been taken to separate the soldiers from the inebriates by providing distinct wards, dining rooms, means of exit and entrance, etc., for their use; and they are in reality as secluded as though they were placed in a separate building. Each ward is furnished with the Tucker's patent springs, which are now in general use throughout the Department, upon iron bedsteads, and is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, baths, closets, etc. On admission, after establishing his right to be received by the production of the proper credentials, each soldier is assigned to the appropriate ward, where he is thoroughly bathed, supplied with comfortable underclothing and a regulation uniform. In their distribution, particular attention is paid to the physical condition of the men, and those who are crippled by injuries or disease are assigned to the first or second floors, which are divided into rooms, while the large open wards above receive the cases which are better able to use the stairways. Once every week the

men are required to bathe, and clean underclothing is then issued to them, while the cleanliness of the wards is ensured by the daily inspections of the Resident Physician when attending to the medical and surgical treatment of those who require it.

The administration of this Bureau is conducted by the officers of the Inebriate Asylum without any additional expense to the Department, and it will be the aim of myself and associates to carry out to the letter the expressed wish of your Honorable Board that every available means should be applied to enhance the comfort and contentment of these disabled soldiers whom you have committed to our care.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. R. FISHER, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NURSERY DEP'T, }
January 1st, 1870. }

HON. JAMES BOWEN, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN, *Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the tenth Annual Report of the department under my care, showing that in the year ending December 31st, 1869, we received in the Institution 1,020 children, of whom 637 were boys and 383 girls. All have been disposed of as the tables indicate.

STATISTICS.

Table A. Embracing an account of admissions, discharges and escapes.

Table B. Ages of all children admitted and discharged.

Table C. The cost and support of each inmate.

Table D. Value of mechanical labor performed.

Table E. Value of produce from farm and garden.

Condensed Statement of Admissions.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Nurseries Dec. 31, 1868.....	48	66	267	112	493
Admitted	36	68	637	383	1,124
Received from Hospital .....	..	..	471	189	660
Discharged.....	84	134	1,375	684	2,277
	41	77	549	308	975
Transferred to Hospital	43	57	826	376	1,302
	..	..	500	227	727
Eloped.....	43	57	326	149	575
	..	..	8	....	8
Remaining Dec. 31, 1869.....	43	57	318	149	567
Children for indenture, Boys.....				43	
do do Girls.....				37	80
Children returned to relatives, Boys.....				506	
do do Girls.....				271	777
Total					857

Respectfully,

W. H. STEVENS, *Warden.*

DIETARY TABLE,

Showing the kind and quality of food furnished, and the improved condition of the children since the adoption of this bill of fare (now three years), speaks volumes in its favor.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.

DINNER—Mutton, stewed with vegetables; potatoes, boiled or mashed; pickled cabbage or beets; bread.

SUPPER—Bread and milk.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Hominy, and milk or molasses; bread and butter.

DINNER—Roast beef, with gravy; potatoes, boiled or mashed; bread.

SUPPER—Bread and milk.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.

DINNER—Stewed beef; potatoes, boiled or mashed; bread; rice, bread or Indian pudding.

SUPPER—Bread and milk.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.

DINNER—Roast beef, with gravy; potatoes boiled, mashed or fried whole in the meat drippings; pickled cabbage or beats; bread.

SUPPER—Wheaten grits and milk; bread.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST—Mush, and milk or molasses; bread and butter.

DINNER—Codfish or haddock, with potatoes; bread and butter.

SUPPER—Bread and milk.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.

DINNER—Roast mutton; potatoes, boiled or mashed; bread.

SUPPER—Bread and milk.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST—Hominy, and milk or molasses; bread and butter.

DINNER—Roast beef, with gravy; potatoes, fried whole in the meat-drippings; rice, bread or Indian pudding.

SUPPER—Wheaten grits and milk; bread and butter.

GIRLS' SEWING DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of the principal Matron, the girls being employed four hours during the day, before and after school, have completed the following amount of work :

	Pieces.
New clothing made up.	735
do repaired.	6,630
Total.	<u>7,365</u>

TAILOR SHOP.

Where twenty boys are employed two hours before and two hours after school, and superintended by one of the lame boys, have accomplished the amount of work herein enumerated :

	Pieces.
New clothing made.....	102
do repaired.....	17,293
Total	<u>17,395</u>

WARD SCHOOL No. 6.

The average attendance at school during the year has been four hundred and fifty, and, I am informed by the Principals of the Grammar and Primary Departments, will favorably compare with other schools under the management and control of the Board of Education.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

The children and adult inmates have all been supplied with warm and comfortable clothing and bedding to protect them from the blasts of winter.

RANDALL'S ISLAND GUARD.

This body of young soldiers have a new military suit, and make quite an imposing appearance on parade, receiving encomiums of praise from all who have witnessed their manœuvres.

WASH HOUSE.

Three hundred and ninety thousand pieces of clothing and bedding have been cleansed at this place during the year.

MECHANICS.

The mechanics employed are all inmates, and have been engaged in laying down a Georgia pine floor at Large Boys' Department, building a bridge and ferry steps at the landing in Harlem, and jobbing in general throughout the departments.

COAL YARD.

The old stone house at the landing has been razed to the ground, the dock extended, and a coal yard erected in its place sufficiently large enough to supply the wants of the three departments on the island.

GAS.

The introduction of gas into the various departments is quite an improvement and a great convenience. We can now rest in comparative security from fear of accident, which we were constantly exposed to in using kerosene oil.

HOLIDAYS.

Through the kindness of your Honorable Board all the holidays have been celebrated in a becoming manner. On Christmas Mrs. Gibbons and friends were

again here with presents of toys and dolls, having performed this good office for many years.

The Christian Brothers presented the children with a quantity of fine candies.

The Chaplain was also on hand with his usual supply of cakes, toys and candies, dispensing with a liberal hand.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Marinus Willet, of the Protestant Church, and the Rev. Fathers Archard and Chambon, of the Catholic, have devoted much of their time administering to the spiritual interest of the children. Also, the Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, and the Sisters of Mercy of the Episcopal, have visited the Department, attending to the religious wants of the inmates during the year.

EXCURSIONS.

The children have been treated to several excursions during the season, most prominent of which may be mentioned the one to Greenwich, Conn., on invitation of the Hon. William M. Tweed and the members of the Americus Club, which took place August 31st. We started on the steamer Minahanock, accompanied by your Honorable Board, arriving at Greenwich at 10½ o'clock A. M., when on landing were received by the Club in full uniform and the citizens of the place, with

Grafula's 7th Regiment band, amid salvos of artillery. The vessels in the harbor and dwellings along the road were decorated with colors and banners of welcome. After marching through the main streets we halted at the residence of the Senator, which was also decorated and festooned from the ground to the top of the cupola, the R. I. Guard being drawn up in line in front of the house. The Senator in a beautiful speech of welcome presented the Guard with a splendid and costly silk banner, in behalf of the ladies of Linwood, members of his family. The banner was received by Gen. Bowen, President of the Board, in a neat and spirited speech. The Guard then broke ranks and was told by the Senator to enjoy and make themselves perfectly at home, which they did to their heart's content. A large canopy or marque was erected on the ground, with many tables therein loaded with all the delicacies of the season. All that heart could wish for was there supplied to make the little fellows happy and comfortable. The boys were again drawn up in line, and an artist on the ground took a daguerreotype sketch of the Guard. We then thanking the Senator and family for their hospitality, proceeded to the headquarters of the Club at Indian Harbor, where the children were again treated to another splendid repast, provided by the Club, and after an exchange of speeches embarked on board the

steamer, amid the firing of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs by the lady friends of the Club. Bidding good bye to the Honorable Senator and the noble Americus Club, was off for our island home, arriving at 7 P. M., well pleased with the day's excursion.

BOARD.

Ten thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars have been received during the year for children's board, thus liquidating a portion of the expenses incurred in their maintenance.

AMUSEMENTS.

The shortness of the days and general inclemency of the season restrict the children in a great measure during the winter to in-door amusements, and to vary the monotony of this time a new feature was introduced last winter by having an entertainment of some sort every Thursday evening.

This movement was inaugurated by myself, and we were at different times assisted by volunteer aid, among whom the Union Glee Club delighted the children with some of their choicest songs, glees, etc.

Mr. Jones, Chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, gave a sketch of his early life. Mr. John Coman, a reading from Dickens. Our own Chaplain, a description of his voyage to China. Rev. Mr. Breck, a lecture on the

Esquimaux. Prof. Daly and eight young ladies, a vocal entertainment, besides magic lantern, stereoscopic views, etc., kindly provided by the Board of Commissioners.

MAGIC LANTERN.

Wm. C. Conner, Esq., has presented a very valuable magic lantern, from which we anticipate much amusement for the children, and in whose behalf I tender to him their sincere thanks for so munificent a present.

PRESENTATIONS.

The officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, presented the boys with sixteen brass drums, sixteen swords and belts, and other accoutrements; also two beautiful silk regimental standards and guidons suitably inscribed, for which kindness they will please receive the thanks of the recipients.

ICE CREAM.

The children received at the hands of the Ball Committee of the old Volunteer Fire Department 150 quarts of cream, and 500 oranges. This is the second time they have remembered them on the 4th of July; we feel much indebted for the fore-thought which so kindly provided this rarity for the little ones.

STRAWBERRIES.

George W. McLean, Esq., Street Commissioner, repeated the kindness of former years, in presenting to the children 1,000 baskets of strawberries, a favor duly appreciated and enjoyed by the young folks.

BADGES.

We are also indebted to the Providence Light Infantry who, on the occasion of their visit to this place, presented to the two orators of the day two beautiful badges, emblematical of the organization of that corps.

INVITATIONS.

In June, the Randall's Island Guard visited Niblo's Garden, by invitation of Miss Lydia Thompson and Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and were much pleased with the performance there witnessed, and thankful for the privilege of enjoying the same.

FAIR.

By the kindness of the managers of the American Institute, the boys and girls spent a very pleasant time at the rink, and were very much edified with what they witnessed at the great exposition of the Mechanics Art and inventions of the country.

SERENADE.

An evening in the pleasant summer time, fifty girls with the drum corps of twenty-five pieces proceeded to

Harlem, to the residence of Mr. John Coates, ex-Senator, Barney Kelly, Mr. John Maralius and others, and were there entertained and furnished with a nice collation. Some of the places were illuminated and decorated with lanterns and banners; the children spent a pleasant evening, and return thanks for the kind treatment received.

LIBERTY POLE.

The old liberty pole which has stood the blasts of fourteen winters has finally succumbed, and had to be taken down. A flag staff to supply its place has been erected on top of the school house, where the starry banner is unfurled on all suitable occasions.

CHANGES.

In March last, Mr. John Rodgers was appointed superintendent of the boys, the place being vacant. Mr. Henry Kanski, for many years clerk at this place, has been promoted, and transferred to the penitentiary. Mr. David M. Barnes is appointed to fill the vacancy.

VISITORS.

We have been honored with visits from hundreds of people, among them many distinguished personages, who have all joined in expressing satisfaction with the discipline, cleanliness, and general appearance of the children, and the workings of the Institution.

CONCLUSION.

To the members of the Board I tender my regards, for the manner in which they have always treated my endeavors to carry out the plans emanating from them, for the welfare of the department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

TABLE A.

1869.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL FROM HOSP'L.				ELOPEMENTS.				DEATHS.							
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.		
January.....	6	38	28	82	62	63	9	1	..	19	13	33	30	3	39	17	56	27	15	42	1	1	1	
February.....	4	48	34	77	71	31	27	4	7	5	46	32	90	76	14	52	18	70	56	16	72
March.....	4	48	34	86	75	11	..	..	5	41	22	68	62	6	27	17	44	30	14	44	..	..	..
April.....	2	45	32	79	76	3	..	..	..	32	22	54	54	..	51	22	73	46	9	55	..	..	..
May.....	6	67	27	94	92	2	8	1	48	27	84	73	11	40	22	62	48	20	68	..	..	..	..
June.....	8	96	54	165	142	23	..	..	70	24	94	90	4	42	29	71	34	27	61	..	..	..	..
July.....	3	68	47	118	109	9	3	..	48	30	81	73	8	47	23	70	52	19	71	..	..	..	..
August.....	..	63	39	102	98	4	1	12	57	39	109	91	18	66	20	86	46	17	63	..	..	..	..
September.....	3	50	30	98	85	13	..	..	52	32	74	68	6	38	20	58	36	24	60	..	..	..	..
October.....	2	50	35	87	84	3	4	..	53	37	94	85	9	27	14	41	29	7	36	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	29	30	59	43	16	..	..	8	35	21	64	48	16	26	15	41	11	52	..	..	..	..
December.....	21	43	49	20	133	60	73	17	46	48	19	130	62	68	45	10	55	26	10	36	7	7	7	
Total.....	36	68	637	383	1124	954	170	41	77	549	308	975	821	163	500	227	727	471	189	660	8	8	8	

TABLE B.

Ages of Children admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

	Boys.	Girls.
Three years and under.....	58	43
Four years.....	61	41
Five years.....	43	37
Six years.....	51	33
Seven years.....	45	41
Eight years.....	55	40
Nine years.....	81	30
Ten years.....	70	30
Eleven years.....	54	29
Twelve years.....	56	24
Thirteen years.....	33	20
Fourteen years.....	15	9
Fifteen years.....	5	2
Sixteen years and over.....	10	4
Total.....	<u>637</u>	<u>383</u>

Ages of Children discharged from January 1st, to December 31st, 1869.

	Boys.	Girls.
Three years and under.....	33	20
Four years.....	64	44
Five years.....	24	28
Six years.....	47	28
Seven years.....	45	26
Eight years.....	48	32
Nine years.....	73	25
Ten years.....	67	32
Eleven years.....	50	19
Twelve years.....	38	27
Thirteen years.....	32	15
Fourteen years.....	14	6
Fifteen years.....	6	1
Sixteen years and over.....	8	5
Total.....	<u>549</u>	<u>308</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

Amount Inventory January 1st, 1869.....	\$30,021 65
Goods from Store	43,131 66
Salaries.....	11,986 50
	<u>\$85,139 82</u>

CR.

Amount Inventory January 1st, 1870.....	\$30,404 29
Store	5,361 48
Board.	10,147 00
Donation.....	100 00
Cash to Office.....	915 19
Labor.....	92 00
Sales, Coal and Wood.....	583 31
Sales, Bones.....	51 75
Balance, Net Expenses.....	37,484 80
	<u>\$85,139 82</u>

7

ing and B69.

Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
4 9	.. 1 7	10 42 7	28 1	5,391 04
7 8	.. 2 9	9 33 4	33 3	4,293 66
5 3	. 2 6	8 85 3	28 5	4,232 05
7	.. 3	7 60 9	25 3	3,690 45
3 4	.. 3 2	7 94 1	25 6	3,978 69
5 9	- - - - -	6 46	21 5	3,630 96
5 4	.. 2	5 26 4	16 9	3,158 43
5 7	- - - - -	9 00 5	29	5,133 33
5 6	.. 8	6 35 5	21 7	3,895 01
5 3	.. 1 5	6 96 7	22 2	4,139 51
5 5	.. 1 4	8 38 3	27 8	4,946 88
5 8	.. 1	6 56 4	21 2	3,721 54
1 6	.. 17 4	\$93 16 2	\$3 01 1	\$50,211 55
5 9.9	.. 1 4.5	\$7 76 3.5	25 1	\$4,184 30

1

TABLE D.

*Amount and Value of Mechanical Labor performed by
Inmates on Randall's Island during the year 1869.*

Carpenters.....	527 days, at \$1 00	\$527 00
Painters	240 days, at 1 00	240 00
Blacksmiths	313 days, at 1 00	313 00
Masons	113 days, at 1 00	113 00
Total		<u>\$1,193 00</u>

TABLE E.

Value and amount of Produce raised on Farm and Garden, Randall's Island, during 1869.

109 bushels Parsnips, at 50c.....	\$54 50
103 bushels Turnips, white, at 50c.....	51 50
193 bushels Turnips, Swedish, at 60c.....	115 00
875 bushels Potatoes, at 40c.....	350 00
450 bushels Beets, at 60c.....	243 00
70 bushels Carrots, at 75c.....	52 50
25 bushels Corn Field, at \$1.25.....	31 25
18,000 head Cabbage, at 6c.....	1,080 00
3,095 head Lettuce, at 1c.....	30 95
5,000 bunches Onions, "Shelley," at 5c.....	250 00
1,000 bunches Celery, at 12c.....	120 00
5,584 bunches Parsley, at 1c.....	55 84
22½ barrels Beans, Lima, at \$2.....	45 00
6 barrels Beans, string, at \$3.75.....	22 50
134 barrels Spinach, at \$1.50.....	201 00
45 barrels Leeks, at \$2.....	90 00
154 barrels Kale, at \$1.50.....	231 00
12 barrels Onions, at \$4.50.....	54 00
7 barrels Beet Tops, at \$1.....	7 00
17 barrels Peas, at \$7.50.....	127 50
60 barrels Radishes, at \$2.....	120 00
78 barrels Tomatoes, at \$1.50.....	117 00
488 Egg Plants, at 6c.....	29 28
400 Bill Peppers, at 1c.....	4 00
3,096 Ears Corn, at 1½c.....	38 70
1,505 Cucumbers, at 1c.....	15 05
35 tons English Hay, at \$25.....	875 00
15 tons Salt Hay, at \$12.....	180 00
500 loads Manure, at 75c.....	375 00
2½ pounds Onion Seed, at \$4.....	10 00
8 pounds Leek, at \$3.....	24 00
5 pounds Cabbage, at \$3.....	15 00
6 pounds Radish, at \$2.....	12 00
1 pound Cucumbers, at \$2.....	2 00
½ pound Tomatoes, at \$4.....	2 00
9 pounds Beets, at \$2.50.....	22 50

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

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¼	pound Musk Melon, at \$1.60	\$75 00
¼	pound Water Melon, at \$2	50
4	pounds Turnips, at \$1.75	7 00
23	pounds Parsnips, at \$1.50	34 50
10	quarts Peas, at 50c.	5 00
8	quarts String Beans, at 30c.	2 40
7	quarts Lima Beans, at 25c.	1 75
8	quarts Sugar Corn, at 20c.	1 60
15	pounds Spinach Seed, at \$1.75	26 25
1½	pounds Lettuce, at \$3	4 50
4	pounds Carrots, at \$2	8 00
¼	pound Citron, at \$1.75	88
1	pound Squash, at \$1.60.	1 60
		<hr/>
		\$5,149 60
		<hr/>

WM. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HART'S ISLAND, }
December 31st, 1869. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to respectfully submit to your consideration the first Annual Report of the Industrial School, Hart's Island.

Annexed hereto and firstly is the census, embracing a clear statement of admissions, discharges, elopements and transfers, and by which it will be shown, that during the past year there have been admitted 504 boys, the various disposition of whom, together with their ages, qualifications and offenses as herein recorded per table A.

Agreeably to directions received from your Honorable Board on the 1st of April, 1869, I was transferred from Ward's Island to take charge of this Institution, assuming control the same day. Owing to the very brief period that it had been in operation, I found matters in

some confusion. From the nature of the boys whose infancy and early youth had been sadly neglected by intemperate and worthless parents, a vigorous course of discipline was necessary, and which I accordingly instituted, so tempered with kindness as to present immediate and beneficial results. Of the pupils then here and since admitted (as per table A), it will be seen that about seventy-five per cent were not able to read or write, fifteen per cent able to read only, leaving ten per cent only competent to read and write; and by the same table your Honorable Board will perceive that the greatest amount of ignorance exists among the older boys.

With regard to the sanitary condition of our inmates I am happy to make a most favorable report. No healthier location could be found; a bracing and invigorating atmosphere in winter, cool and delightful in summer. We have had no sickness of a severe character, excepting in one instance (that of fever), the patient recovering in a few days; and but one death (that of an old man which happened on the fourth of the present month, caused by general debility). This department is in charge of a physician, whose duties as such are combined with those of assistant teacher.

Upon commencing my duties here as Warden, the School Department was under the immediate supervision

of Mr. E. Becker, who was removed by your Honorable Board, April 6th, 1869, and filling the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Mr. George I. Crawford, as teacher.

The bodily cleanliness of the boys has been strictly attended to. Upon their admission here they are thoroughly washed and cleansed, hair cut to a proper and uniform length, and an entire change of under and over-clothes given them. Their clothing is changed regularly every week, when they are required to bathe once a week in winter, and at least twice in summer.

This island having been formerly a military station, all of the buildings (with the exception of the ice house just built,) were erected for the use and accommodation of the officers and soldiers on duty here, such as officers residences and quarters; soldiers mess rooms and barracks; commissary and quartermaster's store houses, hospital, &c. All of which have been so altered, renovated and arranged as now to be used as follows: Warden's, Teacher's, Keeper's, and Matron's residences; Surgeon and Assistant Teacher and Clerk's quarters; men's women's and boys' dormitories; school room, play room, dining room, kitchen, store house, bake house, tool house, boat house and hospital.

During the month of October, the erection of a sub-

stantial ice house was completed, and is capable of containing about one hundred tons of ice.

The men transferred from the Work House have been kept constantly employed working in the cemetery, cultivating the ground, blasting rocks, and otherwise cleaning the land hitherto unimproved, and rendering such general assistance in and around the buildings as might be required. All the available mechanical skill has been put to use in renovating and repairing the buildings, painting, &c. I would here mention that the pipe which was laid in August last, by direction of your Honorable Board is of great service and convenience, saving as it does, a vast amount of labor in carrying water from the pump in buckets daily.

As will be seen by table C, we have prepared and sent to the various institutions 18,833 feet of lumber, consisting of joints, rafters, beams, battens, boards, &c.

The amount of produce raised this year has been necessarily small, from the fact that there was but little improved land to cultivate; but having cleared some four acres more, we may reasonably anticipate a much larger crop next year.

We have received and interred 1,875 bodies, of which 313 were from the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, commencing June 17th, and 1,562 from the city. Three bodies have been properly ap-

plied for, claimed by, and delivered to the relatives of the deceased.

The cemetery is well and regularly laid out into divisions, Catholic and Protestant, both of which have been consecrated by the respective Churches. I will here state that the frequent visits of the Rev. Fathers Duranquet and Chambeau, of the Catholic, and Rev. Messrs. Willett and Nichols, of the Episcopal Church, have been a source of pleasure and instruction to the boys.

The statistical schedules of this report I have designated as follows :

Table.	
Admissions, Discharges, Transfers and Elopements of Boys, together with their ages, qualifications, nativity, and to what offence committed is marked	A
Admissions, Discharges and Elopements of Help Inmates	B
Amount of Lumber sent and Produce raised.....	C
Inventory of all Property belonging to this Institution	D
Daily and Monthly cost of Inmates	E

In conclusion, I would state that an institution of this nature has been a want long felt, and through the great interest evinced by and highly philanthropic efforts of your Honorable Board, it has thus far been eminently successful in carrying out the object for which it was intended—that of an Industrial and Reformatory School—and will ultimately prove of incalculable benefit to the many neglected youths of New York.

Your constant visitations have been productive of

great good and beneficial results, and I cannot close this report without feeling it imperative to offer to your Honorable Board my sincere and hearty acknowledgments for the kindness and consideration of which I have at all times been the recipient.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. President and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LAURENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

TABLE A.

Boys.

MONTHS.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Elopements.	TRANSFERS.							Total.
				School Ship.	Randall's Island.	Charity Hospital.	Bellevue Hospital.	House of Refuge.	Idiot School.	To the West.	
January.....	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	22	5	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
March.....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
April.....	33	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.....	62	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.....	54	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
July.....	38	28	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
August.....	30	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9
September.....	44	25	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
October.....	32	23	..	23	..	1	..	..	1	..	25
November.....	69	10	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
December.....	65	12	..	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	58
Total.....	504	242	9	239	3	3	1	4	5	6	261
Remaining Jan. 1, 1869.....											50
Admitted.....											504
Discharged.....											242
Eloped.....											9
Transferred.....											261
Remaining Dec. 31, 1869.....											512
											42

TABLE A—Continued.

Ages of Boys admitted.	No. admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1899.	NATIVITY.		QUALIFICATIONS ON ADMISSION.				FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.						
		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Not able to read.	Able to read only.	Able to read and write.	Total.	Petit Larceny.	Intoxication.	Juvenile Delinquency.	Self-committed.	Paid Boarders.	Total.
8 years..	5	5	..	5	3	2	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	5
9 years..	7	6	1	7	6	1	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7
10 years..	18	16	2	18	12	6	..	8	3	..	15	..	..	18
11 years..	37	32	5	37	20	14	3	37	10	3	22	1	1	37
12 years..	58	51	7	58	45	6	7	58	20	2	32	1	3	58
13 years..	76	68	8	76	61	11	4	76	24	4	44	2	2	76
14 years..	78	69	9	78	64	12	2	78	9	2	52	1	4	78
15 years..	76	65	11	76	62	12	2	76	25	6	37	3	5	76
16 years..	58	51	7	58	41	14	3	58	..	1	30	10	4	58
17 years..	46	36	10	46	31	12	3	46	6	2	31	2	5	46
18 years..	24	18	6	24	10	8	6	24	4	..	16	2	2	24
19 years..	13	11	2	13	7	3	3	13	4	1	7	1	..	13
20 years..	8	6	2	8	3	2	3	8	3	..	5	..	..	8
Total...	504	434	79	504	365	103	36	504	131	21	302	23	27	504

TABLE B.
Help Inmates.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			ELOPEMENTS.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
January.	14	6	20	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.	16	20	36	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.	24	10	34	27	13	40	7	..	7	..	..	..
April.	52	12	64	42	16	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.	38	33	71	35	28	63	3	..	3	..	..	..
June.	32	23	55	23	..	40	6	1	7	..	..	..
July.	43	38	81	42	..	88	2	1	3	..	..	..
August.	43	37	80	37	29	66	5	..	5	..	..	..
September.	25	16	41	28	20	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.	16	3	19	18	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.	14	21	35	14	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.	61	9	70	8	0	18	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total.	378	223	606	289	215	504	23	2	25	1	..	1

	Men.	Women.
Number remaining Jan. 1, 1869.	20	13
Number admitted during the year.	378	228
	<u>398</u>	<u>241</u>
Number discharged during the year.	289	215
Number eloped during the year.	23	2
Number deceased during the year.	1	..
Number remaining on Hart's Island Dec. 31, 1869.	85	24
	<u>398</u>	<u>241</u>

TABLE C.

Lumber.

Amount of lumber sent to the following institutions :

	Feet.
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2,981
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....	4,344
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island	216
Steamboat account	900
Ward's Island farm, Ward's Island	6,786
Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island.....	540
Infants' Hospital, Ward's Island	3,066
Total	<u>18,833</u>
Blackwell's Island, 50 cords kindling wood.	

Produce.

Amount of produce raised during the year 1869 :

Potatoes, bushels.....	132
Cabbages, heads.....	1,400
Turnips, bushels....	205
Upland Hay, tons	8
Salt Hay, tons	7

TABLE D.

INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THIS DEPARTMENT, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HART'S ISLAND, DEC. 31ST, 1869.

Commissioners' Rooms.

Stove ("Blazing Star," No. 2).....	1
Three-Fourth Walnut Bedstead.....	1
Spring Mattress.....	1
Bolster	1
Feather Pillows	2
Blankets	4
Sheets	4
Counterpane	1
Bolster Cases.....	2
Pillow Cases.....	4
Towels	4
Cane Seat Chairs.....	4
Marble Top Wash Stand.....	1
Bowl and Pitcher.....	1
Soap Dishes	2
Brush Dish	1
Cane Seat Rocking Chair	1
Walnut Centre Table	1
Lounge	1
Chamber.....	1
Brown Linen Window Shades.....	4
Spittoon	1
Carpets.....	3
Piece Oil Cloth (hall)	1
Astral Lamp	1
Door Mat	1
Library Case.....	1
Feather Duster.....	1
Coal Hod	1
Thermometer.....	1

Teachers' Residence.

Parlor Stove, No. 3.....	1
Piece Zinc	1
Iron Bedstead.....	1

Warden's Residence.

Cylinder Stove (Coal Burner, P. P. Stewart, No. 2)	1
Cylinder Stove (Coal Burner, P. P. Stewart, No. 3)	1
Sitting Room Carpet.....	1
Bed Room Carpet.....	3
Dining Room Carpet.....	1
Piece Oil Cloth (pantry).....	1
Piece Oil Cloth (hall), large and small.....	2
Piece Zinc.....	2
Champion Range, No. 8	1
Iron Pot.....	1
Porcelain Sauce Pans	2
Iron Griddle	1
Iron Spider.....	1
Iron Bake Pan.....	1
Tin Coffee Pot.....	1
Tin Tea Kettle	1
Tin Pudding Pan	1
Tin Wash Boiler	1
Tin Oil Can	1
Water Barrel.....	1
Scrub Pails	2
Coal Hods.....	4

Clerk's Room.

Carpets (sitting and bed room)	2
Bureau with Looking Glass.....	1
Table	1
Wash Stand.....	1
Chairs	3
Astral Lamp	1
Spittoon	1
Stove ("Seorcher," No. 10).....	1
Poker and Sifter, each.....	1
Door Mat	1
Iron Bedstead.....	1
Bowl and Pitcher, each.....	1
Blankets	4
Comforter.....	1
Bed Tick	1
Hair Mattress.....	1
Sheets	4
Pillow Cases.....	4
Pillow Ticks.....	2
Hair Pillow	1

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Feather Pillow	1
Chamber	1
Soap Dish	1
Towels	4

Office.

Writing Table with Drawers.....	1
Writing Desk	1
Case Pigeon Hole.....	1
Inkstands	3
Chairs	4
Steel Paper Files.....	6
Steel Erasers.....	6
Clock	1
Stove ("Scorchers," No. 14).....	1
Poker and Lifter, each.	1
Coal Hod	1
Dust Brush.....	1
Tin Paper Folder	1
Spittoons.....	2
Rulers, plain and parallel	2
Pair Scissors.....	1
Paper Basket.....	1
Thermometer	1

Surgeon and Assistant Teacher's Residence.

Carpets, (sitting and bed room).....	2
Iron Bedstead	1
Bureau with Looking Glass.	1
Hair Mattress.....	1
Hair Pillow.....	1
Feather Pillow.....	1
Pillow Ticks.....	2
Blankets	4
Bowl and Pitcher each.....	1
Soap Dish.....	1
Brush Dish.....	1
Wash Stand.....	1
Towels	4
Sheets.....	4
Pillow Cases	4
Comforter.....	1
Bed Tick.....	1
Chairs	3
Table.....	1

Astral Lamp.....	1
Stove, ("Scorcher," No. 10)	1
Poker and Lifter each.....	1
Spittoon	1
Coal Hod.....	1
Champion Range No. 6.....	1
Wash Boiler.....	1
Iron Tea Kettle	1
Tin Tea Kettle	1
Iron Pots with Covers.....	2
Iron Spider.....	1
Iron Griddle.....	1
Iron Bake Pan	1
Tin Bake Pan	1
Tin Plates	4
Tin Pans, (small).....	8
Tin Dust Pan.....	1
Fire Shovels.....	2
Water Pail.....	1
Wash Tub.....	1
Wash Board and Bench, each.....	1
Stove Brush.....	1
Wash Basin	1
Thermometer.....	1

Boys' Hospital.

Iron Bedsteads	5
Bed Ticks	5
Pillow Ticks.....	5
Pillow Cases	5
Sheets	10
Blankets.....	16
Bed Spreads.....	5
Tin Wash Basins.....	2
Window Curtains	5
Earth Closet	1
Water Pails	2
Stove, ("Scorcher," No. 17)	1
Chairs	7
Bench	1
Towels.....	2

Matron's Residence.

Carpets	2
Tables, Sitting Room and Kitchen	2
Cane Seat Chairs	4

Wooden Chairs	4
Stove, ("Seorcher," No. 10)	1
Poker and Lifter, each	1
Coal Hod	1
Astral Lamp	1
Window Shades, (brown linen)	5
Blankets	4
Feather Pillow	1
Pillow Cases	6
Pillow Tick	1
Bed Tick	1
Sheets	7
Bed Spread	1
Towels	4
Bowl and Pitcher, each	1
Piece Oil Cloth	1
Door Mat	1
Champion Range No. 7	1
Porcelain Sauce Pans	2
Iron Bake Pan	1
Tin Bake Pans	2
Tin Tea Kettles	2
Tin Dipper	1
Tin Wash Basin	1
Iron Griddle	1
Iron Bedstead	1
Water Pails	2
Wash Board	1
Wash Tub	1

Keeper's Residence.

Champion Range No. 8	1
Iron Sauce Pan	1
Iron Wash Boiler	1
Iron Gridiron	1
Iron Griddle	1
Stove, (Warren & Morrison, No. 3)	1

Wash House.

Stove	1
Iron Cauldron (galls. with stove, Mott's)	1
Coal Hod	1
Coal Shovel	1
Wash Boards	5
Wash Tubs	9

Flat Irons.....	10
Brass Kettle and Cover	1
Tin Boiler, (large)	1
Tin Starch Sauce Pan	1
Tin Starch Basin	1
Tin Wash Basin	2
Tin Dipper.....	1
Scrub Pails.....	4
Clothes Baskets, (square).....	2
Clothes Horses.....	2
Ironing Blankets.....	5
Wash Benches.....	2
Water Pail	1

Men's Dormitory.

Iron Bedsteads	29
Bed Ticks.....	43
Blankets.....	95
Stove, ("Scorchers," No. 17).	1
Poker and Lifter, each.	1
Broom	1
Tub.....	1
Water Pail	1
Scrub Pails	2
Scrub Brush.....	1
Shovel	1
Tin Cup.....	1

Women's Dormitory.

Iron Bedsteads	22
Bed Ticks.....	22
Sheets	44
Pillow Cases.....	22
Pillow Ticks.....	22
Bed Spreads.....	22
Blankets.....	44
Stove, ("Scorchers," No. 17).	1
Coal Hod	1
Poker and Lifter each	1
Water Pails.....	2

Dormitory, No. 1.

Iron Bedsteads	32
Bed Ticks.....	32
Pillow Ticks.....	32

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Pillow Cases.....	32
Sheets	64
Bed Spreads.....	32
Blankets.....	125
Stoves, ("Scorcher's," No. 17).....	2
Coal Hod.....	1
Poker and Lifter, each.....	1
Coal Shovel	1
Dust Brush	1
Broom	1
Dust Pan	1
Chairs	9
Tin Wash Basin.....	1
Towel.....	1
Door Mat.....	1

Dormitory, No. 2.

Iron Bedsteads	32
Bed Ticks.....	32
Pillow Ticks.....	32
Pillow Cases.....	32
Sheets	64
Blankets	128
Bed Spreads.....	32
Chairs.....	10
Stoves, ("Scorcher's," No. 17)	2
Poker and Lifter, each.....	1
Coal Hod.....	1
Wash Basin	1
Water Pail	1
Towel	1
Dust Pan and Brush, each	1
Door Mats.....	1

Dormitories, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Iron Bedsteads	42
Chairs	15

Dining Room and Kitchen.

Range (Moneuse & Duparquet).....	1
Tin Boilers with two Covers ..	5
Tin Pans (large)	2
Tin Wash Basins	3
Tin Pans (small)	110
Tin Dippers.....	4

Tin Cups.....	30
Tin-Skimmer	1
Tin Plates	72
Tin Molasses Can	1
Tin Coffee Pot.....	1
Tin Tea Pot.....	1
Iron Bake Pans	3
Iron Cauldron, 45 Gallons, with Stove and Cover (Mott's) .	1
Iron Pokers.....	4
Spade	1
Pails	2
Pails, (scrub).....	1
Pails, (water).....	1
Butchers' Saws.....	2
Butchers' Knives	4
Bread Knives	1
Cooking Forks.....	3
Scrub Brushes	3
Brooms	3
Dust Brush.....	1
Shovel	1
Wash Board	1
Meat Board	1
Coffee Mill	1
Door Mats	2
Soap Barrel	1
Meat Barrel.....	1
Flour Barrel	1
Swill Barrel.....	1
Bone Barrel.....	1
Ration Barrel.....	1
Potato Barrel.....	1
Bread Box.....	1
Bread Bin	1
Knife Box	1
Benches	2
Tables	2
Tables with benches attached.....	2
Glass Salt Cellars.....	9
Axe ..	1
Knives	67
Forks	67
Iron Spoons	70
Clock.....	1
Potatoe Masher.....	1
Towels	4
Cleaver	1

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Steel File.....	1
Boiler Scraper	1
Stove ("Scorcher," No. 17).....	1
Poker and Lifter, each.....	1
Bell	1
Coal Hods.....	2

School Room.

Teachers' Desk.....	1
School Desks.....	98
School Chairs	255
Arm Chairs	2
Stove ("Scorcher," No. 17)	1
Poker and Lifter, each	1
Blackboard	1
Spittoon	1
Coal Hod	1
Feather Dusters	2
Plain Dust Brush.....	1
Tin Dust Pan	1
Japanned Dust Pans	2
Cedar Water Pails.....	2
Door Mats	4
Drums and Sticks.....	4
Fifes.....	6
Clock	1
Benches	3
Thermometer.....	1

Bake House.

Iron Bedstead.....	1
Bed Ticks.....	2
Sheets	4
Pillow Ticks	2
Blankets	4
Clock	1
Tin Boiler, 8 gallons.....	1
Stove ("Scorcher," No. 14).....	1
Poker and Lifter, each	1
Tin Dipper	1
Water Pails.....	2
Tin Wash Basin.....	1
Iron Pot	1
Coal Hod.....	1
Iron Bread Pans	24

Shovel	1
Dough Trough.	1
Window Brushes.	2
Flour Sieve	1
Bread Boxes	12
Oven Rake	1
Bread Peel.	1
Buck Saw	1
Axe	1
Water Barrel	1
Tin Cups	3
Tin Coffee Kettle	1
Tin Plates	2
Tin Pans	2
Iron Spoons	2
Knives and Forks, each	2
Bread Knife (large)	1
Claw Hammer	1

Carpenter Shop.

Rip Saws	2
Cross Cut Saws	4
Back Saw	1
Fore Planes	2
Jack Planes	4
Smooth Plane	1
Plough Plane with 8 irons	1
Match Planes	4
Rabbit Plane	1
Rabbit Plane	1
Bend Planes	3
Chisels, assorted	10
Brass Mounted Gauge	1
Brace	1
Sett Bitts (34)	1
Frying Square	1
Iron Squares	4
Screw Drivers	4
Pair Compasses	3
Claw Hammers	4
Hatchets	3
Drawing Knife	1
Monkey Wrench	1
Spirit Level	1
Augers	3
Spoke Shave	1

Bevel	1
Oil Stone	1
Oil Stone Slip	1
Rasp	1
Dust Brush	1
Grindstone and Fixtures	1
Carpenter's Chests	2
Two Foot Rules	2
Stove ("Scorcher," No. 17).....	1
Copper Oil Feeder	1
Glue Pot	1
Water Pails	3
Benches.....	2
Bench Screws.....	2
Tool Boxes	2
Poker and Lifter, each.....	1
Tin Cups	2
Broom	1
Nail Boxes	2
Cold Chisel.....	1

Blacksmith Shop.

Portable Forge.....	1
Anvil	1
Vice	1
Beck Iron.....	1
Shovel	1
Water Pail	1
Tin Cups.....	2
Bars, one-half inch round iron	3
Bars, one-quarter and one inch flat iron	7
Feet, galvanized iron pipe	40
Blacksmith's Hammer.....	1
Riveting Hammer	1
Caulking Iron.....	1

Paint Shop.

Paint Brushes (large)	6
Paint Brushes (sash).....	3
Paint Brushes (Fitch).....	2
Kalsomining Pails	2
Turpentine Can.....	1
Boiled Oil Can.....	1
Tin Cans (assorted sizes).....	8
Paint Pots	4
Glaziers' Diamond	1

Putty Knives	2
Venetian Red, pounds	5
Burnt Sienna, pound	4
Raw Sienna, pounds	6
Chrome Green, pounds	9
Paris Green, pound	1
Chime Yellow, pound	1
Yellow Ochre, pound	1
Patent Dryer, pounds	2
Burnt Umber, pound	4
Gill Shellac	1
Gill Boiled Oil	1
Lamp Black, pounds	2

Tailor and Shoe Shop.

Tailors' Bench	1
Shoemakers' Bench	2
Stove ("Scorcher," No. 10)	1
Poker and Lifter, each	1
Table	1
Pair Scissors	2
Tailors' Pressing Board	1
Flat Iron	1
Tin Cups	2
Water Pail	1
Scrub Pail	1
Shoemakers' Hammers	3
Shoemakers' Rasps	3
Shoemakers' Pincers, pair	3
Shoemakers' Awls	6
Shoemakers' Stones	3
Shoemakers' Peg Boxes	3
Shoe Lasts, pair	12
Broom	1
Shoe Brush	1
Peg Breaker	1
Shoe Punch	1

Cellar.

Platform Scales	1
Spring Scales	1
Set Weights	1
Ice Box	1
One-half Bushel Measure	1
Tin Gallon Measure	1
Tin Quart Measure	1

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Tin Pint Measures.....	2
Tin Cups.....	2
Molasses, gallons.....	90
Vinegar, gallons.....	15
Lamp Oil, gallons.....	10
Washing Fluid, gallons.....	20
Salt Pork, barrels.....	2½
Salt Beef, barrels.....	2½

Tool House.

Shovels.....	29
Spades.....	7
Hoes.....	5
Axes.....	2
Wheelbarrows.....	8
Iron Rakes.....	5
Sledges, large.....	4
Striking Hammers.....	4
Stone Hammer.....	1
Cast Steel Drills.....	19
Copper Needle.....	1
Crow Bars, large.....	8
Crow Bars, small.....	5
Pinch Bars.....	2
Chisels, large.....	2
Chains.....	3
Pickaxes.....	11
Scythes.....	4
Scythe Stone.....	1
Harrow.....	1
Whiffle-tree.....	1
Marking Iron for Cemetery.....	1

Stable.

Horses.....	3
Oxen.....	2
Ox Cart.....	1
Ox Yokes, (old and new).....	2
Covered Hearse.....	1
Sets Harness.....	2
Ox Chains.....	2
Oat Bin.....	1
Meal Bin.....	1
Spring Cart.....	1
Manure Forks.....	2
Pitch Forks.....	3

Wooden Rakes	2
Curry Comb and Brush, each.	1
Stable Brooms.....	2
Hay Upland, ton.....	1
Hay Salt, ton	1

Store House.

Men's Jackets.....	85
Boys' Jackets	113
Men's Pants, pair.....	72
Boys' pants, pair.....	94
Men's Over-shirts.....	82
Boys' Over-shirts.....	198
Men's Under-shirts	79
Boys' Under-shirts.....	175
Men's Socks, pair	89
Boys' Socks, pair	166
Women's Chemises.....	58
Women's Petticoats	69
Women's Stockings, pair.....	61
Women's Shoes, pair.....	60
Men's Shoes, pair	77
Boys' Shoes, pair	60
Boys' Straw Hats.....	19
Boys' Caps	60
Men's Over-coats.....	5
Men's Mittens, pair.....	50
Men's Vests.....	5
Bed Spreads.....	171
Sheets	437
Blankets, (single)	518
Pillow Cases.....	289
Pillow Ticks.....	183
Bed Ticks.....	237
Towels	39
Table Knives.....	49
Table Forks.....	73
Hair Brush.....	1
Dressing Combs.....	6
Coarse and Fin Combs.....	15
Curry Combs.....	2
Prescription Books.....	2
Memorandum Books.....	4
Bushel Baskets	2
Ice Axes	2
Masons' Trowels.....	2

Plastering Trowel.....	1
Pointing Trowels.....	2
Plasterers Hawk.....	1
Rubber Blankets.....	6
Jar Snuff.....	1
Dust Brushes.....	4
Scrub Brushes.....	6
Feather Brushes.....	3
Horse Brushes.....	2
Urinals.....	2
Sponge.....	1
Spectacles, pair.....	5
Coopers Rivets, pounds, (assorted).....	3
One and a half Butt Hinges, pair.....	6
One and one and a half inch Finishing Nails, papers.....	4
One inch Brads, papers.....	3
Iron Shoe Nails, papers.....	6
Six Penny Nails, pounds.....	100
Eight Penny Nails, pounds.....	2
Ten Penny Nails, pound.....	210
Twelve Penny Nails, pounds.....	100
Shoe Sewing Awls, dozen.....	2
Darning Needles, dozen.....	4
Knitting Needles, gross.....	1
Copper Nails, pound.....	1
Shoemakers' Sand Stones.....	6
Coarse Files.....	4
Saw Files.....	6
Rat-tail Files.....	2
Shoe File.....	1
Soldering Irons.....	2
Glue, pounds.....	1½
Beeswax, pound.....	1
Lamp Wick, pound.....	1
Alum, pounds.....	4
Medium Envelopes, box.....	½
Large Envelopes, box.....	½
Lumber Scribes.....	2
Shoe Pegs (assorted sizes), quarts.....	2
Brass Padlocks.....	2
Iron Padlocks.....	6
Sash Brushes.....	4
Brushes, large.....	1
Fitch Brushes.....	4
Shoe Hammers.....	2
Shoe Knives, large.....	3
Shoe Knives, small.....	

Shoe Pincers, pair.....	1
Claw Hammers.....	2
Scythe Stones.....	2
Scythe Snaths and Blades.....	5
Scissors, pair.....	1
Castile Soap, pounds.....	4
Salt Water Soap, pounds.....	5
Hard Soap, pounds.....	75
Sail Twine, pounds.....	14
Carpenters Chisels.....	2
White Wash Brushes.....	2
Tin Dippers.....	10
Dust Pans.....	10
Tin Plates.....	72
Tin Wash Basins.....	3
Tin Cups.....	24
Tin Pans.....	75
Iron Spoons.....	71
Tin Oil Feeders.....	3
Tin Roof Thimbles.....	2
Stencil Plate and Brush.....	1
Coarse Twine, pounds.....	3
Light Glass, 20x14.....	20
Light Glass, 12x16.....	4
Hay Rakes.....	2
Iron Rakes.....	2
Stable Brooms.....	2
Shovels.....	7
Manure Forks.....	3
Bundle Hoop Iron.....	1
Clothes Line, fathoms.....	100
Burning Brand.....	1
Tin Watering Pot.....	1
Tin Kerosene Oil Cans.....	3
Neat's Foot Oil, quart.....	1
Iron Crow Bars, large.....	8
Bath Brick.....	4
Pick-axe.....	1
Pick-axe Handles.....	4
Counter Scales, pair.....	1
Set Weights.....	1
Tin Scoops.....	5
Stove Pipe Wire, pound.....	1
Wash Boards.....	5
Ox Yoke.....	1
Axe.....	8
Buck Saw.....	1

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Bin Counter.....	1
Hatches.....	3
Iron Compasses, pair.....	2
Thimbles, dozen.....	1
Raw Umber, pounds.....	5
Chrome Yellow, pounds.....	4
Yellow Ochre, pounds.....	4
Paris Green, pounds.....	6
Patent Dryer, pounds.....	10
White Lead, pounds.....	80
Boiled Oil, gallons.....	2
Turpentine, gallon.....	1
Brown Sugar, pounds.....	220
Tea, pounds.....	3
Butter, pounds.....	70
Cocoa, pounds.....	17
Pepper, pounds.....	2
Beans, bushels.....	2
Hominy, barrel.....	1
Wheaton Grits, barrels.....	2
Solder, pounds.....	10
Desk Lock.....	1
Barrel Covers.....	6
Salt, pounds.....	200
Flour, barrels.....	12
Starch, pounds.....	8
Indigo, pounds.....	1
Flags, (large and small).....	2

Miscellaneous.

Coal Screen.....	1
Tons Coal.....	138
Ladders.....	2
Ladders, (step).....	4
Copper Boiler.....	1
Stove, with 90 gallon Cauldron, (Mott's).....	1
Iron Bedsteads.....	43
Hand Cart.....	1
Oyster Tongs, pair.....	1
Water Casks.....	42
Water Barrels.....	7
Stove, ("Scorcher," No. 17, play room).....	1
Meat Barrels.....	2
Bath Tubs.....	3
Hogs.....	10

Boat House.

Boat and Tackle.....	1
Padlocks.....	2

Lamp Room.

Hand Lanterns.....	15
Hall Lanterns.....	2
Dark Lanterns	2
Lamp Oil, gallon	1
Hall Lamp Wick, ball.....	1
Scissors, pair.....	1

Monthly Cost of the same.

Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
6.1	5 8.6	19 10 8.9	61 6.4	2,006 44
2.2	14 9.7	13 46 0.7	48 0.7	1,844 11
2.5	12 2.3	18 45 0.8	59 5.2	2,472 41
0.5	26	15 91 7.8	53 0.5	2,308 08
1.8	11 9.7	12 74 9.5	41 1.3	2,065 42
8.4	11 4.6	12 93 8	43 1.2	2,445 29
7.9	3 7	7 17 9.8	25 1.6	1,514 94
	9 8.4	9 63 1.2	31 0.6	2,003 30
8.2	6 5.6	8 56 9.3	59 3.3	1,611 07
8	7 4.1	12 04 7.8	38 8.6	1,505 98
3.7	18 7.1	15 25 9.6	50 8.5	1,643 75
6.2	7 1.8	12 29 2.4	39 6.5	1,266 13
5.5	35 8.9	\$157 60 5.8	\$5 51 4.4	\$22,736 92
7.1	11 3.2	\$13 13 3.8	45 9.5	\$1,894 74

SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN.

DEP'TMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY, }
December 31st, 1869, }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the first Annual Report of this Institution, together with a statement of the organization and general workings of the whole.

In an undertaking of this kind, new and of great magnitude as were many of its features, of course difficulties were met and had to be overcome; not the least of which was the purchase of a ship suitable for all the requirements of so large a number as was intended to be placed on board. This obstacle was, however, surmounted and the want admirably supplied by the purchase of the ship Mercury, which was effected on the 1st of July, 1869. The ship was placed in dry

dock, her bottom examined, and on the 3d of July she was removed to Hart's Island, where such alterations in her internal arrangements were made as would meet the requirements of the case, and provide quarters for some three hundred boys, together with her complement of officers and seamen.

These changes, though entailing considerable more expense than was at first intended, were nevertheless found necessary. The health and comfort of all on board, and the strength and durability of the ship, has been much enhanced in consequence, and her value correspondingly increased.

On the first of September, the ship being reported ready for the reception of the boys, fifty were sent on board from Hart's Island and the ship duly "put in commission," and the boys at once entered upon their duties.

On the 10th of September, the ship was ordered to sea, and remained cruising for five days off the land, returning to her anchorage at Hart's Island, on the 15th of September.

Again on the 7th of October the ship went to sea, remaining outside three days, and on the 28th of October started on another cruise, which occupied four days. During these short cruises the boys manifested much

interest in all the various manœuvres, which they entered into with all the enthusiasm of youth.

Additions from time to time have been made to our crew, the whole number of admissions being 242. There have been thirty-nine boys discharged for various reasons and eighteen desertions have occurred, leaving a total of 185 boys now on board. In addition to the boys and the ship's complement of officers, there are also twenty-two petty officers and seamen on board, all of whom are on salary. The presence of these men is necessary in order to form the police for the ship and to provide a corps of practical instructors in seamanship, as well as to perform the more arduous duties that continually arise on ship board.

In addition to the boys transferred to the ship by the Commissioners, we have a number that have voluntarily entered the Institution, and our register also contains the names of a number of lads whose parents or guardians pay an annual stipend for their support and education. It is believed that the ship could be made self-supporting by the general admission of this class of boys, though it is a question whether the object of the Commissioners would be attained by this method, as lads in indigent circumstances would necessarily be excluded.

On the approach of cold weather the heating appa-

ratus was found to be insufficient to keep the berth deck, school room and cabin, at a proper temperature, and it was therefore found necessary to replace the boiler with a larger one, and to substitute radiators instead of the steam pipes, with which the decks were supplied. All this was done under the superintendence of Wm. H. Knapp, Esq., Supervising Engineer, and the changes made are entirely satisfactory. The old boiler and its dependencies were sent to Blackwell's Island and there put in use, the value of the articles transferred being credited to the ship.

On the 3d of November, 1869, the ship then laying off the Battery, was run into by the U. S. steamer Albany, and during the collision considerable damage was sustained, which has, however, since been repaired at the expense of the U. S. naval authorities.

Repairs to the boiler and heating apparatus being completed, the ship was towed to her moorings off Hart's Island on the 19th of December, where it is intended she should remain during the winter season, it not being deemed prudent to expose the boys—many of them of tender years—to the hardships and severities of the winter gales on our coast, more especially as the time could be profitably employed in school duties, together with the usual routine of gun drill and working masts, yards and sails.

It has been found that the system prevailing on our ships-of-war is the only one by which large bodies of men can be governed, organized and disciplined while afloat. Recognizing this fact, the Commissioners have wisely adopted this system, which is rigidly enforced on the School Ship, and I may safely say with the very best results.

The daily routine adopted in port is as follows: At early daylight the reveille is beaten, all hands are called, and hammocks properly stowed by the Captains of Tops and other petty officers, to whom this duty belongs. This done, when the weather will permit, the decks are washed down, and if "Wash Clothes Day," hammocks and clothing are scrubbed, and triced up on the lines, while the boys are compelled to cleanse their persons, under the superintendence of the Officer of the Deck. At 7.30 A. M. the boys are mustered, the line formed, and at 8 A. M. breakfast is piped and the boys marched to their respective messes on the berth deck. This deck is in the charge of the Master at Arms and ship's Corporals, whose duty it is to preserve order there at all times. One hour is allowed the boys for the morning meal and recreation. At 9 A. M. the "hands are turned to," sweepers are piped, and the decks cleaned fore and aft. Ten minutes before "Colors" the drummer beats the call, hands stand by to lower boats, Quartermasters

bend on their colors, Coxswains report boats ready for lowering, sail loosers are sent aloft, when necessary; lower booms got ready for going out, one hand stationed by the bell. At 9 A. M. in winter, at 8 A. M. in summer, the drummer rolls off, the bell is struck; at the third roll colors hoisted, boats lowered, sails let fall, and booms rigged out, to which the boats when lowered are hauled and made fast. The boys now take their cleaning stations, warned by the roll of the drum of their duties, and polish all bright work fore and aft. The ship's company are divided into divisions, called the 1st, 2d, 3d or Masters; 4th, or Boatswains; 5th, or Powder Division, commanded respectively by the 2d and 3d officers, Sailing Master, Boatswain, and Master-at-Arms. At 9.30 A. M. the drummer beats to quarters for inspection, allowing the boys three minutes to gain their stations, where they are inspected and mustered by their respective officers, whose duty it is to see that their persons and clothing are clean and in good order, and that all are present to answer the Muster, being careful to report all delinquents and absentees to the Executive Officer, who in turn reports to the Captain the condition of the ship and the divisions. The "Retreat" is now beaten, and the Starboard Watch is formed in line and marched into the school room, where they remain at their studies in charge of the In-

structor until 11.45 A. M., the Port Watch in the meantime being engaged on deck working masts, yards or sails, or drilling with the great guns, small arms, etc.

At 11:30 A. M. the dinner is inspected, and if properly cooked, ordered to be issued to the messes; sweepers are piped and all work ceases; decks are cleared, and the mess-cloths spread. At meridian, dinner is piped, and the boys sent to their messes as at the morning meal; at 1 P. M. the "hands are again turned to," while the sweepers, in response to the pipes of the Boatswain and his mates, clean the decks; the Port Watch is now formed and sent to the school room, while the Starboard Watch is called on deck, and receive practical lessons in seamanship and the various exercises and drill. At 4 P. M., school is dismissed, decks cleared up, and at 4:30 P. M., supper is piped; the evening hours are devoted to recreation; games of various kinds being provided for those disposed to avail themselves of the same.

At fifteen minutes before sundown, the drum beats to quarters for inspection, when the usual notes are made, and reports given to the Executive and Captain. At ten minutes before sundown the "call" is beaten, lower booms got ready for coming alongside, boats hooked on, Quartermasters' stand by their colors, and at the third roll of the drum the booms are rigged in, boats hoisted,

colors hauled down, and the boys are called to stand by their hammocks, when they assemble in their own parts of the ship, and hammocks being piped down, they are removed to the Berth Deck, and hung on hooks bearing their respective numbers.

The remainder of the evening is devoted to recreation, all work being laid aside for the day. At 7:30 P. M., the boys are assembled for evening exercises which are held in the school room, consisting of singing and prayer, conducted by the Instructor.

At 8 P. M., the tattoo is beaten, Boatswain and mates pipe down, the boys are sent to their hammocks, the "anchor watch" is set for the night, all unauthorized lights and galley fires are reported "out" by the Master-at-Arms, and the night reports of the petty-officers as to the condition of their several departments are made to the Executive. At one bell (8:30 P. M.), all loud talking must cease; the berth deck is in charge of the ship's Corporals for the night, who keep watch there until regularly relieved, paying strict attention to the condition of the lights, and inspecting the ship below the spar deck every half hour; being particularly careful that no irregularities occur on the decks in their charge.

Every boy when received on board is cleansed, and a complete outfit given him of clothing, suitable for the

weather and season of the year; he is given a number and a station on the watch, quarter, and fire bells; he is detailed to a certain mess, and placed in a certain boat, while he is, when admitted to the school room, placed in such classes as his abilities will admit of. In all the manœuvres and exercises he must be at his station; his number at the gun must be filled, his station aloft must be supplied, and his absence from any of these duties is at once detected; no idle hands are permitted, no one is without a duty; from the time that the lad receives his number, which is immediately on his admission into the ship, he is entirely under control and subject to orders.

The ship's company is divided into two watches called Port and Starboard, and these are sub-divided into first and second parts, forming quarter watches, which facilitates at times the duty of the ship. There are other sub-divisions, into which the boys are separated according to their stations, as follows: Forecastle men, foretop men, maintop men, mizzen-top men, and afterguard. Each of these divisions are headed by a first and second Captain, the first Captain being in the Starboard Watch and the second Captain in the Port Watch. All orders to be executed in a certain part of the ship are issued to the Captain of the same, whose duty it becomes to

see that the boys stationed under him perform them, reporting to the officer of the deck when finished.

Precautions are taken against fire by having stations for fire quarters and duties assigned every officer, seaman, and boy on board, with frequent drilling at quelling this dangerous element.

Divine service is held on Sunday in the school room at 10 A. M., and again in the evening at 6:30 P. M., the peculiar religious tenets of all are respected, and religious instruction imparted by both Protestant and Catholic clergymen, who are granted access to the ship for this purpose at all times.

On the first Sunday morning in the month General Muster is held. The roll is called by the Paymaster, and the Articles for the better government of the School Ship read by the Captain or Executive Officer. The boys, cap in hand, pass round the Captain and in review before all the officers. The routine daily in practice here is believed to be all that could be desired, furnishing the lads plenty of employment for mind and body. The boys show a laudable desire to become proficient in all the branches taught, and many of them grasp the ideas with a readiness that is extremely encouraging to those entrusted with their charge.

Nothing has been left undone that would enhance the comfort of the boys or assist them in their studies.

Every encouragement is held out to them, and liberty on shore and other privileges granted to the deserving, while advancement to the grade of petty officer awaits the ambitious pupil. Positions, though they entail an additional responsibility, bring with them certain privileges and distinctions which make them objects of desire to the aspiring lad.

The food furnished the boys is of a good quality and the supply is ample, and provided in accordance with the suggestions of a medical officer of acknowledged ability. The dress is similar to that worn by the seamen of the United States navy, which is a neat, serviceable and economical uniform, and one in which the boys take much pride.

Much interest is being manifested in all parts of the country in the great undertaking, as is frequently shown by the numerous letters received from this and adjacent States, together with the visits we have been favored with from many of our most distinguished citizens, all of whom were unanimous in their approbation of this philanthropic enterprise. Delegates from adjacent States have journeyed some distance to examine into the leading features of this Institution and returned to their own cities to endorse the movement and recommend a like action on the part of their authorities.

. In looking over what has been accomplished during the infancy of this Institution, I feel justified in entertaining great hopes for the future, and firmly believe that it will be the means of reclaiming many a lad from the bad associations of early youth, weeding out much that is corrupt and planting instead sound practical knowledge, sending him out upon the world with a mind well stored with useful suggestions that will make him a worthy addition to our navy or merchant marine, either of which are sadly in need of material of this kind from which to recruit their now well-nigh exhausted ranks.

My report has already assumed undue proportions, yet I feel that it would be incomplete did I fail to recognize the assistance I have received from my subordinates in carrying out your orders, and while perhaps where all have labored so faithfully I should not particularize, yet I cannot refrain from especially mentioning Mr. Wm. H. Summer, my Executive Officer, to whose untiring zeal and energy I attribute much of the present success of the ship under my command.

Very respectfully,

S. P. STETSON,

Captain Nautical School Ship Mercury.

RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY.

The officers of the School Ship shall be Captain, First Mate, Second Mate, Third Mate, Sailing Master, Purser, School Master, and such petty officers as shall be expedient.

The Captain shall have entire command of the ship, subject only to such orders as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioners. He shall make requisitions for supplies on the Commissioners, and all supplies shall be issued under his instruction.

ENTRY AND OUTFIT.

Boys when received on board the ship will be handed over to the first officer, who, after seeing that they are properly cleansed, will make a requisition, countersigned by the Captain, on the Purser for clothing suited to the season, with hammocks and bags, clews and lashings, bag lines, and one month's supply of needles, thread and tape. The requisition will contain the name of the boy and the date of his reception.

Each boy on receiving his outfit will be turned over to the Sailing Master, who will, in the presence of the

boy, mark all the articles of his wearing apparel, and see that the clothes are properly stowed in his bag, and the bag numbered and placed where it is to be kept. He will also point out to the boy the hammock hook and number which is assigned him; instruct him how to lash and carry his hammock, and where he is to take it when piped up to be stowed in the hammock netting. The boy will be assigned his mess quarters and stations under the direction of the Captain.

The most intelligent and meritorious boy will be appointed by the Captain, Boatswain's Mate, and will act as Adjutant in the military formations.

ORGANIZATION.

The boys shall be divided—

1st. Into two watches—starboard and port. Those assigned to the starboard watch will have odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, &c.; and those assigned to the port watch will have even numbers, 2, 4, 6, 8, &c.

2d. Into companies of a minimum strength of twenty boys. The Captain of the ship shall appoint of each company the most intelligent and meritorious as Captain.

Each company will constitute a boat's crew for drill and exercise in rowing, and each will form a mess. The Captain of the mess shall be the Coxswain of the boat.

Two boys will be detailed from each mess to bring up the mess traps, and keep them clean, and the officer on duty on the berth deck will see that the food is properly distributed between the messes, and between the boys of each mess.

When marched to meals the boys will range themselves around the mess cloths or tables, but they will not sit down till the officer of the deck shall give the order "seats."

When the messes have finished eating, it will be reported by the Master-at-Arms to the officer of the deck, who shall then give the order "rise." The boys will then form in line and march to the spar deck and there be dismissed. If the weather be inclement they will be dismissed on the berth deck.

The bulletin board will be examined by officers and boys every morning before breakfast, and they will act in conformity thereto.

THE SICK.

The sick call shall be sounded every morning at nine o'clock. All persons who are unwell will go to the sick-bay and report themselves to the Surgeon.

If the vessel be at her usual anchorage it will be the duty of the Surgeon to send all persons seriously sick to Bellevue Hospital, or to the Hospital on Hart's Island, but all surgical cases will be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Boys will not be permitted to wear wet or damp clothes longer than may be unavoidable. If wet while on duty, their clothes must be changed immediately on being relieved.

DEPORTMENT.

The officers, men and boys, will always make the customary military salute, when they are addressed by, or replying to their superior officers; when passing inferiors, they will salute them. All officers will promptly note any departure from this rule, and report it to the Captain. The boys will be required to be clean and neat in their dress, and to acquire an erect carriage.

When the ship is at anchor and at sea, if the weather will permit, the boys shall be assembled daily for review at such hours as the Captain may direct. They will form by companies in two ranks, Captains of companies in front and opposite the centre of their respective companies.

Five minutes before each meal, the meal call will be sounded by the drum, when the messes will be assembled, mustered and reported.

When leaving the berth deck for the spar deck, or when descending, the main hatch will be used by the boys in carrying their hammocks and bags, and for reviews and meal formations.

At the call to stand by hammocks, the several messes

will assemble on the spar deck, as at meal formation, and at the order from the officer of the deck, they will march to and face their respective nettings. As their numbers are called they will step forward, call out their names in a distinct tone, receive their hammocks and go immediately below and sling them.

INSTRUCTION—SCHOOL.

The boys of the starboard watch shall attend school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week when the ship is in port, and the boys of the port watch on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The school shall be open from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

The Captain may, in his discretion, detail boys continuously to school for insufficiency of acquirement or inaptitude in learning.

On the assemblage of the boys in school their names will be called, and the Instructor will report to the Captain immediately after dismissal the names of all absentees.

The Instructor may divide the school into such number of classes as he may, with the advice of the Captain, deem expedient.

The Captain will, on the 1st December, and thereafter quarterly, make return to the Commissioners, showing

the names of the boys and the classes to which they belong, their progress in their studies, their deportment, whether good, bad or indifferent, the number of times they have been reported for misconduct, with all punishment inflicted.

SEAMANSHIP.

The boys will be instructed in seamanship, under the direction of the Captain, by the officers of the ship, by the Boatswain, and such petty officers and seamen as may from time to time be detailed for that purpose.

The boys are to be taught the names of the masts and yards, standing and running rigging, knotting and splicing, the use of the palm and needle, the compass, &c., the lights carried by vessels at night, heaving the lead, bending and unbending sails, the management of boats, steering the ship, and all other matters necessary to make a thorough sailor. To this end the boys, under the direction of the Captain, are to be arranged in classes, and, according to their progress, are to be passed out of one class to a higher, a register of which will be kept by the Second Mate.

The order of instruction will be—

Lesson I.—The names of the masts, yards, decks, &c., and to pull in a boat.

Lesson II.—

To knot yarns,	Bending studding-sail hal-
Reef knot,	yards,
Bowline on a bight,	Cat's paw,
Running bowline,	Sheep's shank,
Clove hitch,	Bend hawsers,
Timber hitch,	Sling a cask,
Blackwall hitch,	Inside clinch,
Two half-hitches,	Outside clinch,
Rolling hitch,	Clap on jiggers and pass
Sheet bend,	nippers,
	Curriele bend.

Lesson III.—

Long splice,	To make a set of ciews,
Short splice,	Worming,
Eye splice,	Parcelling,
Matthew Walker knot,	Serving,
Stopper knot,	Strapping blocks,
Shroud knot,	Turning in dead-eyes,
To make a grummet,	Reeving a lanyard,
To make a Turk's head,	Rattling down rigging,
To make a point,	To point ropes,
To make a gasket,	To pass an ear-ring.

*Lesson IV.—*To learn the names of all the running rigging and blocks, to rig models, to set up rigging, to use the palm and needle, to serve and work an eye-let hole and turn in cringle.

NAVIGATION.

The Sailing Master, and such officers as the Captain may direct, will instruct the boys in navigation, embracing working a day's work, the use of the quadrant, sextant, and octant, finding the latitude at sea, the longitude by chronometer, the use of the log line and glasses, and the mode of keeping a log.

OFFICERS.

Officers and petty officers are required to teach the boys habits of subordination, prompt obedience to orders, neatness in their dress, cleanliness and propriety in their messes, quiet, order, and system in the performance of their duties. They will promptly rebuke and report to the Captain any boy guilty of profanity or bad language.

The Captain will hold the commanding officer of each watch responsible for the general good conduct of the boys under him.

All officers and petty officers are required when on board ship to wear the insignia of their rank.

On the termination of every cruise the Captain will report to the Commissioners, in writing, the course of the ship, the incidents of the voyage, and the condition of the ship on reaching her anchorage; and on the first of each month he will forward to the Commissioners a copy of the log for the preceding month.

The Captain will cause correct clothes lists to be made out at the end of each month, by an actual over-hauling of the bag and bedding of each boy, and the purser on the first of December, and thereafter quarterly, will make out an inventory of the beds and bedding of the ship, and the clothes of the boys, the articles condemned during the quarter, and the disposition thereof, specifying such as have been used by the tailor for repairs, or sent to the general storekeeper.

The first officer, with the approval of the Captain, will examine and condemn such articles of clothing and bedding as may be unfit for use, and the purser will turn over to the tailor such as may be required for repairs, and the remainder to the storekeeper, to be sold and credited to the ship.

Requisitions for supplies may be made by the Captain on the alternate requisition days of the Department. Special requisitions may be made at any time.

The purser will be the custodian and responsible for all the beds, bedding, clothing, stores, and other moveable property when received on board—other than such as is required for the navigation of the ship—and he will issue the same under the orders of, or on requisitions approved by the Captain.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Sunday shall be carefully observed as a religious holiday. No unnecessary work shall be performed; the boys shall be cleanly and neatly dressed, and such books as may be approved by the Chaplain of their faith shall be distributed among them. Free access to the ship when in port shall be granted to the Protestant and Catholic chaplains of the Department at all times, and on Sunday to such clergymen as they may in writing designate. The Captain will fix the time and assign places on board for the Catholic and Protestant services.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The berth deck will be well lighted every evening when the ship is in port, and the boys will be allowed books from the library, paper for writing, chess, backgammon board, &c.; but playing cards are forbidden. The evening amusements of the boys will be under the supervision of the schoolmaster, and subject to such rules as the Captain may prescribe.

PUNISHMENT.

No corporal punishment will be permitted—but the Captain may, in his discretion, inflict

Confinement on bread and water for not exceeding three days.

Extra watch of one hour, from 8 to 9 P. M., for one week.

Delinquents to have their meals by themselves.

To be excluded from amusements.

All punishments by confinement exceeding twenty-four hours to be reported to the Commissioners.

UNIFORM.

Captain—Blue frock coat, trowsers and vest; blue navy cap, with gold cord wreath; gold lace one inch wide on sleeve of coat, two inches from the edge; gilt coat and vest buttons with city arms.

First officer—Same as Captain's uniform, with three stripes of gold cord on sleeves, an inch apart, commencing two inches from the edge of sleeves.

Second officer—Same as first officer, but with two stripes of gold cord.

Third officer—Same as first officer, but with one stripe of gold cord.

Sailingmaster—Same as first officer, the gold cord to be on Cobalt blue cloth.

Purser—Same as first officer, the gold cord to be on white cloth.

PETTY OFFICERS.

Boatswain—Blue frock coat, with gold star on both sleeves; blue vest and trowsers; gilt buttons with city coat of arms.

Boatswain's Mates—Blue round jacket, vest, and trousers; gilt buttons with city coat of arms; star on right sleeve.

Master-at-arms—Same dress; silver star on both sleeves.

All other petty officers—Same dress, with stars worked in sewing materials, and the initial letter of their title over the star.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

REPORT OF TEACHER.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The third Annual Report of the Institution for the instruction of idiots of which I have the immediate charge, is respectfully submitted.

During the year just closed we have received seventeen new pupils, and seven have been removed. All pupils are taken in the school upon trial, in order that those most likely to be benefited may be retained.

There have been eighty pupils under instruction during the year, and I am happy to state that there is a great improvement in their mental development, and in their manner and general deportment. They are more obedient, and evince more of a disposition to observe and learn what is taught to them. Only those who are acquainted with their previous deportment can appreciate the change observable in each.

With the exception of one class, all have learned to

recognize printed words on cards, and several of the pupils readily put them together, forming sentences. This may seem to one unacquainted with the difficulties of teaching idiots but a slight progress, but it is an important step, only to be attained by constant and faithful labor for weeks and months. Children who, upon admission were unable to read, are now reading in the first and second Wilson's readers. The more advanced are reading in the third and fourth of the same series.

Pupils who were unable to write upon the blackboard or slate without having the hand guided, are now writing letters and words from copies set before them. Of the eighty pupils under instruction thirty-seven write, and four have improved so much as to be able to write letters of their own composition.

In arithmetic they have made considerable progress; several are proficient in addition, multiplication and division.

There are three classes in geography: the first class are able, upon a map of the United States, to describe the boundaries of many of the States and name their capitals. They can also point out and name the oceans, gulfs and rivers, and give definitions of them.

History is taught to the more advanced scholars, and they exhibit great interest in its study.

In knitting and sewing the girls have improved, and some can work on card board and canvass in a manner that would be creditable to children of brighter intellects.

Among the pupils it is gratifying to see their earnest desire to be clean and neatly dressed, which is now exhibited, where formerly their existed indifference. Since the classification of the children at their meals, there is a marked improvement in their behavior at table, and the parents and friends who have visited the school have expressed great satisfaction with what has been accomplished.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the labors of those who are engaged with me in this work.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. DUNPHY.



ALMS HOUSE.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT, }
January 1st, 1870. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of Board of Commissioners:*

SIR—The Annual Report of the Alms House for the year ending December 31st, 1869, is herewith respectfully submitted, with the usual statistical tables.

The census shows that 4,053 persons have been maintained during the year.

The number of inmates who have been incapacitated from labor through old age and infirmity, has been greater than last year, and has increased the difficulty of providing sufficient aid for necessary purposes. Especially among the female inmates, the proportion of the feeble has been so great as to entail an additional burden on the few, who are in some measure able to care for them in their helpless condition.

The classification of inmates in the male department

as directed by your Honorable Board is still continued. It has become an essential feature in properly conducting the Institution, and facilitates procuring orderlies, helpers, and laborers to perform the various duties incident to the department. It is also just and expedient to make a proper distinction between the decrepit, of which the majority consists, and the few who may be considered comparatively able to do some work. Among these, some are found who are willing to do all they can, preferring employment to idleness, while others try to evade work by false pretenses. It is the duty of the physician to discriminate in such cases, and designate the work for each, according to fitness and ability. As the examination of the physician is supposed to be reliable, those classed for work are obliged to perform such light labor as he may assign to them, or be discharged.

As usual, all persons admitted are sent to the receiving ward, where they are subjected to a bath, and provided with clean house clothes. Their own clothes undergo a thorough cleansing, and then are ticketed and laid by for their use when required. The same routine is observed with regard to those who return from pass, and the strictest attention is paid to the cleanliness of all, both as to their persons and their clothing. The use of the bath once a month is also regularly observed.

The only change worthy of notice in this department is the transfer of the Soldiers' Bureau to Ward's Island, which not only promotes the comfort of the old soldiers, but extends greater facility for the accommodation of inmates.

The number of deaths you will perceive is small, compared with the number of admissions and discharges, and is a favorable indication of the good sanitary condition of the Institution, and the beneficial result of medical treatment among the new admission, and also the permanent inmates.

The report of work for the Alms House, and also for other institutions, is satisfactory evidence that all is done that can be expected from persons whose infirmities—old age, feeble health, rheumatism, paralysis, and partial insanity—incapacitate them from obtaining a livelihood outside, and force them to seek an asylum here.

This Institution for order, cleanliness, discipline and sanitary condition will, we think, compare favorably with any other similar institution in this country, always presenting such a condition as to meet the expectation and entire approval of the Medical Inspector in his weekly visits, as his reports will attest.

My thanks are due to the clerk and matrons of the several departments, for the cheerful and satisfactory

manner in which they have performed their various duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,

Warden.

Statement showing the number of Inmates in the Alms House, December 31, 1868; the number received during the year 1869; the number discharged and died during that period; and the number remaining December 31, 1869:

Number of Inmates remaining December 31, 1868.....	1,074
Received during the year 1869:	
From other Institutions.....	849
From Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, and Commissioners...	2,130
	<u>2,979</u>
	4,053
Discharged during the year.....	1,696
Transferred to other Institutions.....	1,222
Died.....	21
	<u>2,939</u>
Number of Inmates remaining in the Institution December 31, 1869,	1,114
Males	653
Females.....	461
Total	<u>1,114</u>
Natives	85
Foreigners	1,029
Total	<u>1,114</u>

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in *Alms House Department* during the year 1869.

1869.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January.....	125	92	19	198	217	87	76	17	146	163	1	..	..	1	1
February.....	120	79	20	179	199	96	66	18	144	162	1	..	..	1	1
March.....	94	105	26	173	199	172	121	26	297	293	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	113	124	25	212	237	185	151	42	294	336	..	1	..	1	2
May.....	100	152	40	212	252	155	143	40	250	298	1	1	..	..	..
June.....	119	127	36	210	246	110	123	28	205	233	..	..	..	..	..
July.....	137	134	23	248	271	115	159	29	245	274	..	2	1	1	3
August.....	100	146	18	228	246	97	144	26	215	241	1	..	..	1	1
September.....	118	142	45	215	260	104	128	40	192	232	1	..	..	1	1
October.....	133	137	38	232	270	97	135	20	203	232	3	..	..	3	3
November.....	135	116	34	217	251	92	107	30	169	199	1	2	1	2	3
December.....	214	117	39	292	331	168	87	31	224	255	5	1	1	5	6
Total.....	1,508	1,471	363	2,616	2,979	1,478	1,440	356	2,562	2,918	14	7	3	18	21

There were 21 Deaths of Inmates in the Alms House during the year 1869 ; the following were the causes :

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asthenia	1	..	1
Œdema of Lungs.....	2	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver and Morbus Brightii	2	..	2
Cancer of Stomach.....	1	..	1
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1	..	1
Debilitas Generalis .....	..	1	1
Metro Peritonitis.....	..	1	1
Meningeal Apoplexy and Atrophy of the Brain ..	1	..	1
Perforation of Intestine, Peritonitis.....	..	1	1
Pleurisy and Œdema of Lungs	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	1	1	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis, Morbus Brightii, and Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1	..	1
Phthisis, Pneumonia and Morbus Brightii.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia	1	..	1
Pneumonia and Cirrhosis of Liver.....	..	1	1
Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Cirrhosis of Liver and Morbus Brightii.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia and Chronic Diarrhœa	1	..	1
Pulmonary Hemorrhage	1	..	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>

*Nativity of Inmates of the Alms House who have died
during the year 1869.*

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	..	3	3
Ireland	12	3	15
Germany	3	..	3
	—	—	—
	15	6	21
	=	=	=

*Classification of the Ages of Inmates of the Alms House,
when admitted.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years	12	34	46
Between 20 and 30 years	124	313	437
Between 30 and 40 years.....	169	266	435
Between 40 and 50 years.....	243	264	507
Between 50 and 60 years.....	326	243	569
Between 60 and 70 years.....	418	191	609
Between 70 and 80 years.....	162	114	276
Between 80 and 90 years	47	39	86
Between 90 and 100 years.....	6	7	13
Between 100 and over.....	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	1,508	1,471	2,979
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Nativities of Inmates admitted to the Alms House during
the year 1869.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Natives	165	198	363
From Ireland	946	1,121	2,067
England	95	68	163
Scotland	49	19	68
Germany	207	53	260
France.....	15	..	..
Canada.....	12	11	23
Other countries.....	19	1	20
Total	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,471</u>	<u>2,979</u>

Number of Inmates received from other Institutions into the Alms House during the year 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Work House	26	572	598
Charity Hospital.....	114	99	213
Paralytic Hospital.....	..	1	1
Ward's Island.....	11	18	29
Randall's Island.....	2	..	2
Lunatic Asylum	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	157	692	849
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Number of Inmates transferred from the Alms House to
other Institutions during the year 1869.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to Charity Hospital	279	226	505
do Epileptic Hospital.....	1	...	1
do Paralytic Hospital.....	6	4	10
do Ward's Island.....	60	3	63
do Randall's Island	1	5	6
Returned to Work House.....	20	569	589
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	22	26	48
Total	<u>389</u>	<u>833</u>	<u>1,222</u>

Causes of pauperism of Inmates admitted to the Alms House during the year 1869.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Intoxication.....	6	200	206
Disorderly conduct.....	5	311	316
Vagrancy.....	18	61	79
Insanity and Idiocy.....	16	25	41
Partial blindness.....	5	...	5
Lameness and cripples	61	14	75
Sickness	98	18	116
Deaf and dumb.....	3	1	4
Paralysis.....	31	13	44
Pregnancy .....	...	19	19
Old age and debility.. ..	45	51	96
Indigent and destitute....	1,220	758	1,978
Total	1 508	1,471	2,979

COMMISSIONERS OF

*Statement of Inmates sent to Charity Hospital during
the year 1869, their returns and deaths.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1868..	15	14	29
Sent down during the year 1869.....	278	226	505
			<hr/>
Returned to the Alms House.....	114	99	213
Deaths during the year	72	43	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			328
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1869.	108	98	206
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

LIST OF ARTICLES made and repaired by Inmates of the
Alms House, Blackwell's Island, during the year
ending December 31st, 1869.

Made at Sewing Room.

Shirts.....	1,334
Chemises.....	595
Sheets.....	918
Women's Dresses.....	249
Petticoats.....	50
Women's Caps.....	125
do Hoods.....	100
Aprons.....	412
Bed Ticks.....	61
Pillow Ticks.....	60
do Cases.....	442
Spreads.....	200
Towels.....	31
Roller Towels.....	50
Shrouds.....	55
Overlap Aprons.....	112
Shroud Caps.....	74
Night do.....	150
do Gowns.....	350
Pocket Handkerchiefs.....	50
Curtains, pair.....	3
Flannel Shirts.....	218

Made at Sewing Room for other Institutions.

Women's Dresses, Hospital for Incurables ..	40
Chemises, do	80
Night gowns, do	75
Pocket Handkerchiefs, do	50
Shirts, do	90
Pillow Cases, do	50
Check Aprons, do	25
Roller Towels, do	12
Bed Ticks, do	11
Women's Caps, do	75
Men's Night Caps, do	100
Petticoats, do	20

Sheets, Hospital for Incurables.....	25
Curtains, pairs, do	3
Shirts, Asylum I. Blind.....	75
Night Caps, do	50
Sheets, Hart's Island.....	10
Pillow Cases, do	18
Towels, do	6
Flannel Shirts, Hart's Island	110
Aprons, Randall's Island.....	183
Shirts, do	750
Girls' Dresses, do	485
Sacks, do	36
Night Gowns, Infants' Hospital .	200
Dresses, do	42
Towels, S. S. Mercury	36
Flannel Shirts, do	100
Set of Cushions, Boat House.....	1
Stockings, pair, General Store.....	1,665
Chemises, Inebriate Asylum.....	50
Pillow Ticks, Soldiers' Retreat	60
Bed Ticks, Central Office.....	4

Repaired at Sewing Room.

Women's Dresses.....	915
Petticoats.....	328
Chemises.....	860
Aprons.....	38
Shirts	2,129
Bed Ticks.....	184
Pillow Ticks.....	32
Pillow Cases.....	248
Sheets.....	1,076
Blankets	237
Spreads	71
Socks, pair.....	191
Stockings, pair	52
Night Gowns.....	25

Tailors made

Jackets	285
Pants.....	585
Vests ..	210
Cloth Caps	97
Coats	2
Suits of Clothes	6
Shirts.....	22
Suspenders.....	489
Mittens, pair.....	60

Tailors made for other Institutions,

Jackets, Incurable's Hospital	20
Vests, do	20
Jackets, Asylum I. Blind.....	25
Pants, do	25
Pants, Randall's I. Nursery.....	32
Jackets, do	7
Jackets altered.....	24
Jackets, S. S. Mercury.....	5
Vests, Scldiers' Retreat.....	50

Tailors repaired

Jackets	1,068
Pants.....	3,358
Vests	595
Coats	18
Overcoats	10

Weavers made

Kersey, yards	2,427
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Broom-makers made

Brooms, dozen.....	381
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Shoemakers made

Men's Shoes, pair	4
Hand Leather for Broom Shop	4
Strap for Wooden Leg.....	1

Shoemakers repaired

Men's Shoes, pair.....	1,592
do Boots, pair.....	154
Women's Shoes, pair.....	541

Carpenters made

Coffins	23
Tables	29
Shelves	8
Benches	8
Covers	13
Soap Boxes.....	4
Wheel Barrows.....	16
Hammer Handles	12
Hog Pens	2
Coal Box.....	1
Rake Handles.....	2
Clothes Cards.....	150

Mallets	4
Flour Boxes	4
Cart Hand Spikes	4
Cupboards	6
Hog Troughs	4
Tool Box	1
Dipper Handles	2
Stove Frame	1
White Wash Handles	2
Crutches, pair	5
Saw Horse	1
Butcher's Block	1

Carpenters repaired

Snow Shovels	17
Bedsteads	24
Benches	10
Clothes Crates	2
Doors	20
Partitions	2
Trussels	2
Floors	0
Spring Beds	2
Pumps	4
Coal Boxes	5
Brushes	9
Wheels	5
Piazas	4
Fences	9
Boat Houses	3
Hog Pens	5
Bread Carts	6
White Wash Brushes	8
Wheel Barrows	14
Ferry Boats	6
Gates	2
Water Closets	3
Chairs	14
Dumb Waiter	1
Scrub Brush Blocks	6
Hammer Handles	10
Garden Rake	1
Boat Awning	1
Ladder	1
Sieves	3

Tinsmiths made

Wire Staples	6,170
Mess Pans.....	719
Cheeks.....	230
Tin Cups.....	19
Covers	5
Wash Basins	24
Sauce Pans.....	37
Tin Pails.....	14
Ash Pans	13
Boilers.....	18
Feet of Stove Pipe.....	204
Dippers	19
Oil Cans.....	3
Scoops	2
Iron Pans.....	2
Spit Cups	24
Funnel.....	1
Joints	6
Dripping Pans	16
Glue Pot.....	1
Urinals	12
Shovels	5
Skimmer.....	1
Kettle	1
Dish Pan.....	1
Dust Pans.....	24
Pail Ears	2
Coffee Kettle.....	1
Pepper Box.....	2
Watering Pot	1
Coal Hods.....	2
Tea Pot	1
Elbows.....	4

Tinsmiths made for other Institutions.

Boilers, Hospital for Incurables.....	6
Cups, do	12
Oil Can, do	1
Sauce Pans, do	2
Urinals, do	12
Dish Pan, do	1
Pail, do	1
Feet of Pipe, Penitentiary	8
Elbows, do	2
Cup, do	1

Tinsmiths repaired

Dish Pans.....	46
Sauce Pans.....	150
Boilers.....	208
Cups.....	9
Lamps.....	91
Dippers.....	42
Water Pipes.....	7
Coffee Kettles.....	9
Pails.....	30
Tea Kettles.....	28
Glue Pot.....	1
Fire Shovels.....	2
Ash Pans.....	42
Stoves.....	2
Coal Hods.....	5
Stove Pipes.....	2
Dripping Pans.....	6
Dust Pans.....	4
Watering Cans.....	16
Wash Basins.....	8
Oil Cans.....	2
Kettles.....	15
Mess Pans.....	17
Oil Pump.....	1
Cullender.....	1
Strainers.....	3

Blacksmiths made

Spike Nails.....	192
Gudgeons.....	74
Pokers.....	23
Iron Plates.....	2
Bolts.....	62
Handles.....	141
Pail Ears.....	60
Iron Rods.....	19
Braces.....	33
Keys.....	5
Soldering Irons.....	4
Stove Shaker.....	1
Iron Hooks.....	31
Staples.....	116
Chisel.....	1
Rivets.....	88
Hammers.....	14

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Tires	20
Bands	28
Eye Bolts.....	31
Screw Bolts	116
Hinges	5
Hold Fasts.....	15
Wheelbarrows	2
Boat Hooks.....	9
Rakes	2
Chains for Hydrants	5
Wrenches	2
Wedges	189
Grates	2
Turnkey	1
Rings	2
Side Irons for Bread Barrels.....	2

Blacksmiths made for other Institutions.

Bread Barrels Ironed, Bake House	6
Bread Barrel Ironed, Soldiers' Retreat	1
Night Chairs, Iron Work, Hospital for Incurables.....	6
Spike Nails, Steam Goat.....	300
Iron Brace, Store.....	1

Blacksmiths repaired

Locks	161
Bedsteads	118
Chisels	36
Boat Hooks	5
Carts	3
Wheelbarrows	55
Fire Scraper	1
Ash Tub	1
Fire Shovels.....	2
Pokers	25
Key	1
Hammers	36
Bread Carts.....	9
Bread Barrels.....	8
Fire Grates	4
Blower.....	1
Oven Door.....	1
Strainers	3
Meat Carts.....	5
Hand Carts.....	2
Bolts for Door	2

Rakes.....	1
Cooking Range.....	6
Screw Bolts	2
Boilers.....	1
Scrub Stick	2
Coffee Sieves.....	2
Step Ladders.....	1
Butcher's Cleaver	18
Picks	3
Crow Bars.....	2
Braces	1
Soil Tub	1
Stove.....	

Coopers made

Pails.....	12
Tubs.....	2
Fluid Barrel.....	1
Bread Barrels	4
Coopered Barrels, Bake House.....	11,618

Coopers repaired

Pails.....	551
Bread Barrels.....	90
Meat Barrels.....	86
Yeast Tub.....	1
Wash Tubs.....	37
Barrels	117
Kids.....	9
Swill Tubs.....	8
Soil Tubs.....	2
Large Tubs.....	10
Fluid Barrels.....	12
Water Barrel.....	1
Bread Carts.....	3
H. H. D. for Molasses	3
Vinegar Barrel	1

*Pay Roll of Officers and Employees at Alms House,
Blackwell's Island.*

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
James Owens	Warden.....	\$1,750 00
Andrew Kinnis	Clerk	1,000 00
Andrew Kinnis.....	Board	219 00
Father Duranquet.....	Chaplain.....	750 00
Mary J. Mullen.....	Matron	500 00
Catharine Eustace	Assistant Matron	300 00
Ann Williams.....	Nurse	96 00
Thomas Goodwin.	Foreman	120 00
Owen Glennan	Mason	60 00
Bernard White.....	Cook.....	120 00

TABLE,

Showing the Debit and Credit account of the Alms House, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

DR.

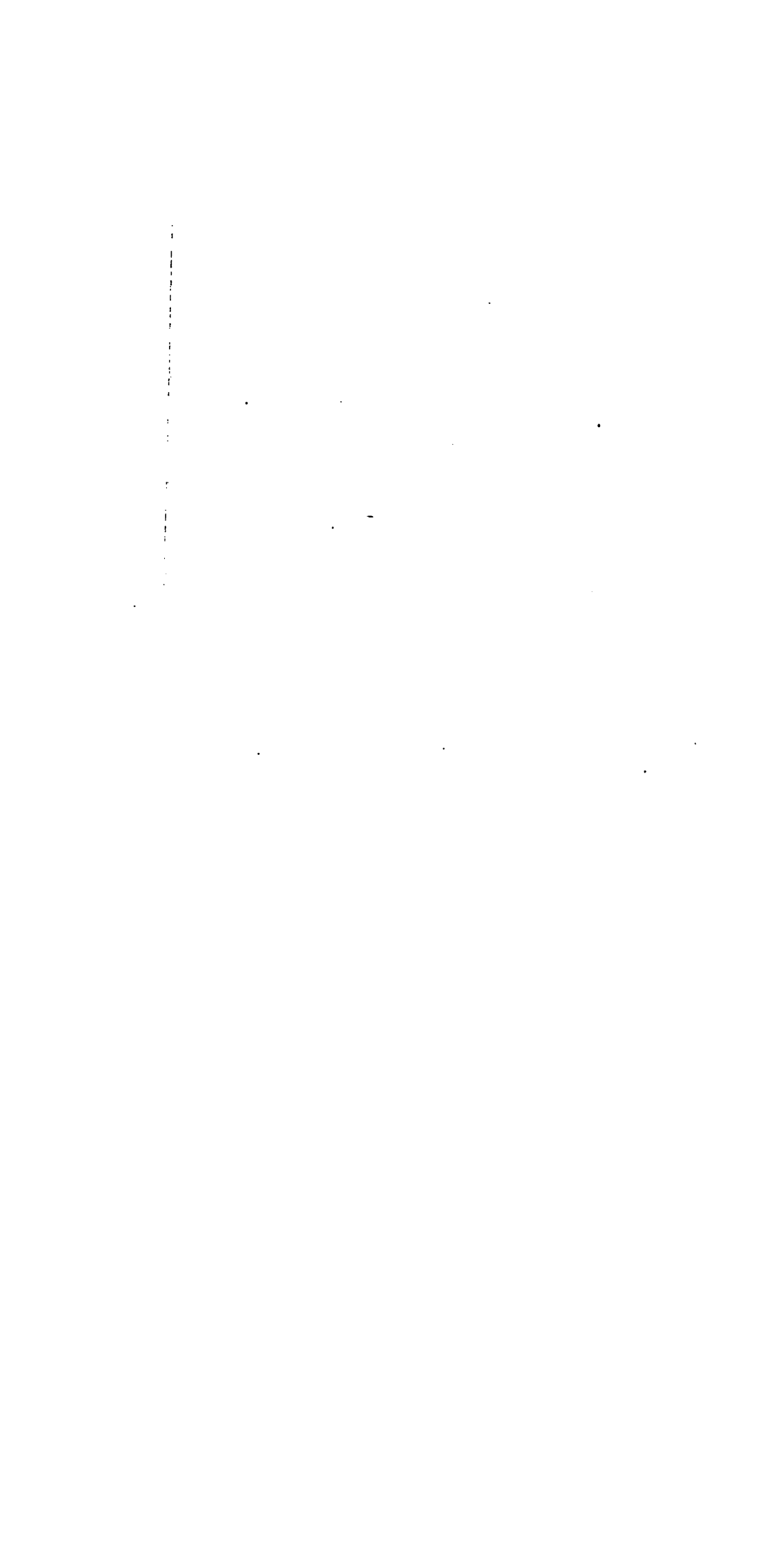
To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1869.....	\$35,463 84
To Goods from Store.....	67,734 64
To Salaries.....	4,954 84
Total.....	\$108,168 32

OR.

By amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1870.....	\$33,458 83
By Goods turned into Store.....	10,199 90
By sales of Bones.....	80 70
By sales of Hogs.....	1,555 34
By labor.....	3 84
By Balance Net Expenses.....	62,860 79
Total.....	\$108,168 32

Fuel, the same.

Daily Cst.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. ¢	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
1 4	1 0.3	6 79 3	18 3.5	7,384 02
1 5	3 5.4	5 31 5.2	18 9.8	6,107 26
1 1	7	4 66 2.2	15 0.4	5,175 14
1 2	1 3.3	4 33 1.2	14 4.3	4,409 20
1 7	2 1.1	4 92 2.6	15 8.7	4,543 57
1 7	2 7.4	5 66 6.5	18 8.8	5,111 25
1 4	1 2.5	4 64 0.2	14 9.6	4,250 45
1 5	2 4.1	4 75 6.5	15 3.4	4,423 60
1 4	1 1.4	4 68 3.9	15 6.1	4,393 55
1 5	1 9.9	5 65 8.4	18 2.5	5,466 02
1 5	3 0.4	6 22 8.7	20 7.6	6,365 79
1 7	1 3	2 77 8.7	11 1.1	2,998 29
16 5	22 5.8	\$60 43 7.1	\$1 97 5.8	\$60,628 14
1 4	1 8.8	\$5 03 6.4	16 4.6	\$5,052 34



CITY PRISONS.

REPORT OF WARDEN. .

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF CITY PRISONS, }
HALLS OF JUSTICE, }
NEW YORK, *January 1, 1870.* }

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following as the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1869:

There were forty-two thousand two hundred and nine prisoners committed to the City Prisons during the past year, being four thousand two hundred and sixty-seven less than the number received during the year 1868.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth District Prisons have been kept in good order during the past year and all the necessary repairs were promptly made by order of your Honorable Board, and everything was done that was possible by your Honorable Board to render the prisons secure and make the inmates as comfortable as they could be in such a place.

The rule adopted by your Honorable Board last year in reference to keeping prisoners in separate cells, gave great satisfaction and worked most admirably for a while, but in consequence of the crowded condition of the City Prisons I have been compelled to place two prisoners in a large number of the cells. More cells are greatly needed, or a much larger prison should be built.

Dr. William T. Nealis has been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty as Physician at City Prison.

Dr. Erasmus D. Hudson at the Second District Prison, Dr. Henry C. J. Anderson at the Third District Prison, and Dr. Dayton W. Searle of the Fourth District Prison, have severally performed their duties in a faithful manner.

Mr. Finley, Clerk and Deputy Warden; Mr. Orr, night Deputy Warden; Miss Foster, Matron; Misses French and Phelps, Assistant Matrons, and all the Deputy Keepers of the City Prisons, have performed their several duties in a satisfactory manner.

In consequence of having been elected at the December election to the office of Police Justice, I tendered to your Honorable Board, some days since, my resignation as Warden of City Prison, to take effect this day. I now, therefore, in retiring from this Institution, desire

to return my most sincere thanks to the individual members of your Honorable Board for the many acts of kindness which I have received from them.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. E. COULTER,

Warden.

During the year have been expended the following amounts:

For repairs, &c., to Iron Work.....	\$1,225 43
Painting and Paint.....	364 71
Carpenter Work, &c.....	326 24
Mason Work.....	126 83
Roofing	86 62
Glazing.....	18 73
Plumbing.....	473 71
Total.....	<u>\$2,631 97</u>

The following is a List of the Officers attached to the City Prisons, their rank and annual salary :

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
John Stacom.....	Warden.....	\$1,750 00
John Stacom.....	Rent	1,000 00
Mark Finley.....	Clerk and Dep'y Warden..	1,500 00
John Orr.....	Night Deputy Warden..	1,400 00
William T. Nealis.....	Physician	600 00
Robert Cunningham.....	Record Clerk.....	1,100 00
Nicholas Maher.....	Steward.....	1,100 00
John E. McCarty.....	Deputy Keeper.....	1,000 00
Abraham Clearman.....	do	1,000 00
Artemas Kendall.....	do	1,000 00
David B. Dwire.....	do	1,000 00
James M. Bailey.....	do	1,000 00
William E. Kennedy.....	do	1,000 00
William F. Long.....	do	1,000 00
Thomas F. I. Golden.....	do	1,000 00
John F. O'Neill.....	do	1,000 00
Patrick Diver.....	do	1,000 00
James F. Couenhoven.....	do	1,000 00
Flora Foster.....	Matron	600 00
Anna I. French.....	Assistant Matron.....	425 00
Lavinia Phelps.....	Night do	425 00
Mary Waite.....	Matron	400 00
Thomas Smith.....	Second District.....	1,000 00
Joseph O. C. Graley.....	Deputy Keeper.....	1,000 00
James Linden.....	do	1,000 00
Erasmus D. Hudson.....	Physician	200 00
Thomas Sullivan.....	Third District.....	1,000 00
Matthew Daley.....	Deputy Keeper.....	1,000 00
Henry C. J. Anderson.....	Physician	100 00
Joseph G. Doxey.....	Fourth District.....	1,000 00
Samuel P. Atkinson.....	Night Watchman.....	500 00
Dayton W. Searle.....	Physician.....	50 00
Total.....		<u>\$28,150 00</u>

I also present the usual tabular statement of the number, crime, age, &c., of all the prisoners who were committed to the City Prisons during the past year.




Table A shows the number remaining in prison January 1st, 1869, the number received during the year, number discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island by the Courts, the number transferred to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the number sent to Sing Sing, and the number remaining in prison December 31st, 1869.

Table B shows the nativity, social relations, habits of life and degree of education of all the prisoners who were committed.

Table C shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were received at First District Prison.

Table D shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged and sent to Blackwell's Island from the Second District Prison.

Table E shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged and sent to Blackwell's Island from the Third District Prison.

Table F shows the crimes committed by the prisoners who were discharged and sent to Blackwell's Island from the Fourth District Prison.

Table G shows the nativity of the prisoners who were committed to the City Prisons during the year.

Table H shows the ages of the prisoners who were committed during the year.

I also annex a statement showing the daily cost of

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. 417

each inmate for provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, liquors and drugs, fuel and miscellaneous articles, for the year 1869, as well as the total monthly cost of the same.

TABLE A.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON. (HALLS OF JUSTICE.)	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Prison Jan. 1, 1869.....	194	123	9	2	328
Number received during the year..	14,191	11,885	393	284	26,753
	14,385	12,008	402	286	27,081
During the year have been discharged.....	7,308	2,549	242	250	10,349
Deceased.....	18	3	....	....	21
Eloped.....	1	....	....	....	1
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts.....	2,251	1,048	113	26	3,438
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.....	4,233	8,263	....	....	12,496
Sent to State Prison.....	360	26	31	3	420
Remaining in Prison Dec. 31, 1869,	214	119	16	7	356
	14,385	12,008	402	286	27,081
In addition to the number received at the First District Prison, viz..	14,191	11,885	393	284	26,753
There were discharged from Second District Prison.....	4,947	2,301	171	68	7,487
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	405	205	27	20	657
Discharged from Third Dist. Prison,	3,348	1,271	7	5	4,631
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	34	13	....	....	47
Discharged from Fourth Dist. Prison,	2,067	474	9	5	2,555
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	55	24	....	....	79
Total number of commitments during the year 1869.....	25,047	16,173	607	382	42,209

TABLE B.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
NATIVITY.			
Number received who were natives	10,218	5,498	15,716
do do foreigners	15,436	11,057	26,493
	25,654	16,555	42,209
SOCIAL RELATIONS.			
Number received who were married	8,448	4,609	13,057
do do single	14,915	9,198	24,113
do do widowed	2,226	2,700	4,926
do whose social relations were unknown,	65	48	113
	25,654	16,555	42,209
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received whose habits were temperate...	10,306	4,764	15,070
do do intemperate,	15,348	11,791	27,139
	25,654	16,555	42,209
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not read	1,319	1,122	2,441
do do read only	5,027	7,121	12,148
do do read and write	18,730	8,214	26,944
do who were well educated	513	50	563
do degree of education unknown...	65	48	113
	25,654	16,555	42,209

TABLE C.

First District Prison.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	103	....	103
Abduction	1	....	1
Arson	7	3	10
Assault	107	4	112
Assault and Battery	1,344	280	1,644
Assault and Battery Felonious.	222	21	244
Attempt to commit Burglary	21	....	21
Attempt to commit Grand Larceny.	15	....	15
Bastardy	10	....	10
Bigamy	8	....	8
Burglary	322	....	322
Conspiracy	15	....	15
Contempt of Court	2	4	6
Delirium Tremens	104	100	204
Disorderly Boys and Girls	64	39	103
Disorderly Conduct	3,378	3,610	6,988
Embezzlement.	47	....	47
Escaped Convicts	2	....	2
Felony	122	28	150
Felonious Assault	16	5	21
Forgery	53	6	59
Fugitive from Justice	8	....	8
Gambling	68	....	68
Grand Larceny	832	332	1,164
Homicide	43	7	50
Illegal Voting	26	....	26
Indecent Assault	11	....	11
Indecent Exposure of Person	7	....	7
Insanity	305	158	463
Intoxication	3,928	6,391	10,319
Juvenile Delinquent	57	48	105
Keeping Disorderly House	24	14	38
Larceny	35	17	52
Larceny from the Person	65	32	97
Lodgers	79	79
Malicious Mischief	19	14	33
Mayhem	7	7

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Misdemeanor.....	322	48	870
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	98	1	99
Perjury	1	1
Petit Larceny.....	1,870	570	2,440
Rape	16	....	16
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	33	3	36
Robbery	79	2	82
Seduction	4	....	4
Sodomy	2	....	2
Vagrancy	623	423	1,046
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	37	8	45
Total	<u>14,584</u>	<u>12,169</u>	<u>26,753</u>

TABLE D.

Second District Prison.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	12	....	12
Arson	2	....	2
Assault and Battery	210	61	271
Bastardy	18	....	18
Bigamy	2	....	2
Burglary	8	....	8
Disorderly Conduct	1,890	1,211	3,101
Embezzlement	4	....	4
Felonious Assault and Battery	37	10	47
Felony	25	....	25
Grand Larceny	58	18	76
Insanity ..	6	3	9
Intoxication	2,391	907	3,298
Keeping Disorderly House	14	11	25
Misdemeanor	307	23	330
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	18	....	18
Petit Larceny	64	118	182
Rape	2	....	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	....	6
Robbery	13	....	13
Suspicious Persons	10	....	10
Vagrancy	432	225	657
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	21	7	28
Total ..	<u>5,550</u>	<u>2,594</u>	<u>8,144</u>

TABLE E.

Third District Prison.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	32	....	32
Abduction.....	3	....	3
Arson.....	7	....	7
Assault and Battery.....	356	64	420
Assault and Battery Felonious.....	51	3	54
Bastardy.....	18	....	18
Bigamy.....	2	1	3
Burglary.....	29	....	29
Disorderly Conduct	797	467	1,264
Embezzlement	4	....	4
Felony.....	10	....	10
Forgery.....	4	....	4
Grand Larceny.....	78	33	111
Homicide	1	....	1
Intoxication	1,464	601	2,065
Juvenile Delinquent.....	83	11	94
Keeping Disorderly House.....	50	22	72
Misdemeanor.....	96	22	118
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	28	....	23
Perjury.....	5	.. .	5
Petit Larceny	164	50	214
Rape	4	....	4
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	29	4	33
Robbery.....	11	....	11
Seduction	5	....	5
Sodomy	1	....	1
Vagrancy	34	9	43
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	18	2	20
Total.....	<u>3,389</u>	<u>1,289</u>	<u>4,678</u>

TABLE F.

Fourth District Prison.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	22	....	22
Arson.....	1	1	2
Assault and Battery.....	182	33	215
Assault and Battery Felonious.....	16	1	17
Bastardy.....	4	....	4
Burglary.....	7	....	7
Disorderly Conduct.....	883	154	1,037
Embarrassment.....	3	....	3
Felony.....	20	....	20
Grand Larceny.....	54	4	58
Intoxication.....	722	266	988
Juvenile Delinquent.....	27	....	27
Misdemeanor.....	26	1	27
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.....	4	1	5
Petit Larceny.....	64	8	72
Rape.....	3	....	3
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	....	3
Robbery.....	11	....	11
Vagrancy.....	51	34	85
Violation of Corporation Ordinances.....	28	....	28
Total.....	<u>2,131</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>2,634</u>

TABLE G.

Nativity of the Prisoners Committed during the year 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	10,650	7,831	18,481
United States	9,831	5,894	15,725
Germany.....	3,186	1,985	5,171
England	786	431	1,217
France.....	312	115	427
Scotland	198	129	327
Canada	237	92	329
Italy	140	47	187
West Indies	86	3	89
Prussia	29	13	42
Austria	47	5	52
China.....	9	....	9
Sweden	31	....	31
Norway	48	....	48
Switzerland	16	2	18
Wales	9	2	11
Spain.....	23	3	26
South America	11	....	11
Mexico.....	2	....	2
Denmark	17	....	17
Russia.....	36	3	39
Total	<u>25,654</u>	<u>16,555</u>	<u>42,209</u>

TABLE H.

Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners received during the year 1869.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1,625	281	1,906
From 15 to 20 years.....	2,876	741	4,617
20 to 25 do	3,527	2,964	6,491
25 to 30 do	4,518	4,829	9,347
30 to 35 do	4,976	2,497	7,473
35 to 40 do	3,213	1,934	5,147
40 to 45 do	2,586	844	3,430
45 to 50 do	834	535	1,369
50 to 55 do	650	382	1,032
55 to 60 do	452	238	690
60 to 65 do	260	179	439
65 to 70 do	76	88	164
Over 70 years.....	81	43	104
Total	25,654	16,555	42,209

the same.

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
3 4.5	12 65 3.3	40 8.1	4,352 74
5 0.3	12 37 4.1	44 1.9	4,120 59
3 7.3	14 43 9.2	46 5.7	4,187 39
2 7.9	13 66 2.5	45 5.1	4,098 88
1 9.6	11 81 0.8	38 0.9	3,614 13
1 9.2	10 40 2.4	34 6.7	3,516 04
1 2.5	10 88 0.5	35 0.9	3,699 40
2 7.8	10 54 2.5	34	3,689 89
1 3.4	10 31 6.6	34 3.8	3,827 49
4 7.5	12 09 2.4	39	4,401 66
3 6.2	13 38	44 6	4,736 52
2 4.8	11 93 0.7	38 4.8	4,438 25
10 1	\$144 48 5	\$4 75 3.9	\$48,682 98
3 3.4	\$12 04 0.4	39 6.1	\$4,056 91

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CITY PRISON, }
 NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1870. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following as the Report of the Medical Department of the City Prison for the year ending December 31st, 1869.

There were received in the prisons during the year forty-two thousand two hundred and three prisoners, of whom six hundred and sixty-three (663) were charged with being insane, of which number three hundred and three (303) were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The following is the number which came from each of the departments of the Prison :

City Prison	101
Essex Market	62
Jefferson Market.....	55
Fifty-seventh Street Court	43
Out-Door Poor	42
	<hr/>
	303
And from Bellevue Hospital.....	78
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	381
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the year the health of the prisoners has been very good, there being no deaths among those who

were detained for any length of time. There were, however, thirteen (13) Coroner's inquests on persons who died within a few hours after being brought here in an exhausted condition from an abuse of liquor, want of food and exposure.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully return thanks to the different members of your Commission, to Messrs. Coulter and Mr. Finlay, and to Misses Foster and French, for their uniform kindness done, and for the assistance which they gave me in carrying out the details of my office.

WILLIAM T. NEALIS,

Physician to City Prison.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

The Honorable Commissioners of Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN—By your appointment of September 7th, 1869, I have served as Attending Physician to Jefferson Market Prison up to the present date. I desire to present the following Report :

I have visited the Prison daily, with but three omissions. The character and value of the service may be summed up as follows : 1st. By the timely treatment of numerous cases of exhaustion from alcoholism, exposure to weather, etc., the Department has been saved the expense of supporting in the hospitals many persons who have been relieved by this early attention. 2d. By attention to the more trivial ailments of the inmates and inquiries as to their diet, hygienic surroundings, etc., I have endeavored to show that the Department is interested in their proper care and comfort, so as to preclude the possibility of censure or complaint against the Institution by reason of any neglect or inattention.

I have assumed the responsibility of sending one case of midwifery and one case of abortion to the hospital.

There has occurred but one death, a case of typhoid prostration, from alcohol and severe exposure. Several cases have been presented, after court hours, where the condition of patients was critical and a removal to the hospital desirable. In such instances I have been unable to secure their transfer. I therefore ask for instructions, and, if possible, for some discretionary power in such cases.

The system of sewer pipes and sinks in the male cells is such that offensive effluvia too often vitiate the purity of the air, and upon prisoners closely confined for a number of days the bad effect has been noticeable. I therefore beg leave to suggest, 1st. That the Prison be ventilated by free currents of air in the morning and again before the hour of retiring. 2d. That some cheap disinfectant be used, not only generally, but also in individual instances, where a recent or offensive dejection has made a single sink or source of impurity. 3d. That prisoners retained over three days be allowed a few moments of daily exercise on the corridors. The want of exercise has been a frequent source of complaint.

With reference to food, bed clothing and cleanliness of accommodations, the prisoners express entire satisfaction.

From continued observation I feel that too much cannot be said in praise of the just and kind treatment of

the prisoners by the Keepers and their endeavors to secure perfect cleanliness. I have also to thank them for courtesy to the Physician and interest in and attention to the sick.

If it be your pleasure that I continue in this service during the coming year, I would ask permission to collect some statistics concerning alcoholism, venereal diseases, the habits, etc., of the prisoners. I believe that much valuable information can be gained without interfering in any respect with the proper discipline of the Prison.

Very respectfully submitted,

E. D. HUDSON, JR.,

Physician to Second District Prison.

December 31st, 1869.

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SERVICE, ETC.

ESSEX MARKET PRISON, January 29, 1870.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with your rules, I would most respectfully beg to report to you that the Prison to which I am attached is in perfect sanitary condition, with one exception, viz: that of the supply of water on the upper tiers, which at all times is very deficient, owing, I presume, to the malposition of the leading pipe.

The health of the prisoners confined here, as a general rule, was very good—there being only four deaths during the year 1869, two of which were suicides and the other two caused by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, which occurred so soon after their admission to the Prison as hardly to admit of treatment.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

HENRY C. J. ANDERSON,

Physician of Essex Market Prison.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SERVICE, ETC.

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—The following is the Medical Report of the Fourth District Prison, Fifty-seventh street, for the year ending December 31st, 1869 :

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
Delirium Tremens	1
Delirium Tremens Incipient.....	6
Rheumatism	3
Venereal Diseases	2
Total	<u>12</u>

The condition of the Prison as to cleanliness is all that can be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

DAYTON W. SEARLE, M. D.

NEW YORK, *January 25th*, 1870.

WORK HOUSE.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF THE WORK HOUSE,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1869. }

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the annual requirements of your Honorable Body, the Superintendent of the Work House presents his Report for the year 1869.

The annexed tables (compiled from the records of this department), fully detail the transactions of the year.

The table showing the Debit and Credit account of the department for the year 1869, you will find attached marked Exhibit A, 2.

The table showing the cost per day and month, including provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries and all articles charged by the Store department, you will find marked Exhibit B.

The table showing a list of Officers attached to the

Work House, with their names, rank and amount of salary, you will find marked Exhibit C.

The table showing the number of inmates transferred to the various institutions under your charge as inmates or to perform labor, you will find marked Exhibit D.

The table showing the number of elopements from Work House and other institutions during the year, you will find marked Exhibit E.

The Census Report you will find marked A, 1.

Our average number of inmates during the year past has been 530, being four less than the average of the previous year.

The inmates have been kept continually at work, breaking stone, grading and repairing sea wall, cultivating the grounds. Tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, horse shoers, painters, have been diligently kept at work, performing a large amount of work for the various institutions, as well as for the Work House proper.

The females kept in the building have performed (and those specially employed in the sewing department), a large amount of labor in making garments, mending and knitting stockings for other departments under your charge.

I have much pleasure in drawing the attention of your Honorable Board to the following facts, viz :

That the cost for Clothing and Bedding for this Institution, for the past year, has been much *less* than for any previous year.

This important retrenchment of expenses is mainly, if not entirely, owing to the great care bestowed on repairing and keeping the aforesaid articles in thorough condition and order.

This flattering result will the more forcibly impress itself on your Honorable Board, when taking into consideration the outfitting of the many inmates sent as help to the other institutions from this, together with the unusual wear and tear incurred thereby.

Although the average number so closely approximates with the previous year, yet it is with much pleasure I draw attention to the fact that the total net cost is \$10,297.43 less, and the daily cost consequently is 3.25 less. Though there is a small reduction in the prices of some of the articles required for the department, yet this difference in the expense is attributable to the economy and care bestowed on every department.

It would be wanting of me if on this occasion I failed to pay just and due tribute to the able, willing and efficient aid rendered to me by the subordinate officers of all grades, to whose untiring zeal, efficiency and hearty co-operation the above mentioned result is in a great measure attributable. I take this opportunity to thank

them and to give expression to the high regard and estimation in which I hold them personally and collectively.

In conclusion, I would again revert to that source of misery, poverty and crime which over-crowds our institutions with its unfortunate victims, viz : Intemperance.

Without entering into the question as to whether the act, state or condition of drunkenness is a crime against the commonwealth, or an ungovernable weakness or frailty, it is an admitted and self-evident fact that in every community, civilized or savage, intoxication in some shape prevails, and the spectre Intemperance rears its hideous and hydra-head in all its deformity, attended

by its train of satellites, crime, misery, poverty, vagrancy, sickness and death !

In civilized communities, within the last century, many statutory laws have been enacted encumbering our statute books, all aiming at the prevention or retarding the too prolific growth of this vice, and endeavoring by legal enactments and penalties to circumscribe its limits.

Alas ! with how little (if any) effect the present overcrowded state of this Work House will bear melancholy testimony.

The question then naturally arises, "How is this great evil, Intemperance, to be punished or avoided?"

The present system of punishment seems to have

many and glaring defects in the enforcement of its enactments, because it draws a broad line of demarkation between the rich and the poor, inasmuch as the one can evade condign punishment by paying a nominal fine or compromise, while the poor must bear the penalty of incarceration for a term of from ten days to six months.

In the latter case the innocent and helpless too often are the sufferers. Helpless wives and innocent children are the victims, being deprived of the natural support of the husband and father, who in the end are solely driven to want or vagrancy in many, too many instances.

I would suggest a sliding scale of punishments to meet the occasion, viz :

1. For the first offense twenty-four hours in the City Prisons, with a reprimand or suspended judgment.

2. For habitual or continued intemperance the term of six months, and one year for the most hardened cases, or those who are committed for the third or more times.

With such terms as six months minimum and one year maximum, contracts could be entered into and remunerative employment procured for the inmates whose labor could be depended upon for at least six months.

The knowledge of sure and certain enforcement of this penalty would tend materially to lessen the number of these casual ten-day inmates, which now embraces the largest number of the inmates of the Work House,

whose labor is almost valueless owing to the limited term of their incarceration. Such cases involve a great amount of clerical, culinary and other labor, which under this system might be avoided with great and pecuniary benefit to this Institution.

By having remunerative labor and employment the inmates might be allowed a small compensation by piece work, or per week, by funding a small sum to be paid over to the out-going inmates at the expiration of their term.

This fund would enable many to support themselves outside until employment could be procured, purchase clothing or transportation to the West or elsewhere, thereby relieving the city of New York of a large and growing class of vagrants.

For under the present unremunerative system many, too many, inmates, on being discharged, find themselves homeless, houseless and penniless; and for want of decent clothing or means of support for a time, have no alternative left but to return again to swell the already increasing numbers, and to become finally confirmed vagrants, and a standing expense to the taxpayers of the city and county of New York.

Of the cause of the increasing and formidable growth of this terrible evil and scourge, Intemperance, it is not for me to dilate on or to assign reasons therefor; but

that there is an alarming and terrible increase of intemperance, I am every day but too forcibly convinced from daily and personal observation.

It might with propriety be ascribed to the terribly poisonous and villainous compounds of "liquid death" retailed over the counters of groggeries to the unfortunate victims of this disease of intemperance, which should call loudly for legislative enactments to destroy and confiscate all such impure and vile compounds when found on the premises, and heavily fine and imprison the venders of the same.

If liquor will be drank let it be at least pure and unadulterated.

In conclusion, I would suggest the establishing of a "Branch" in the "Labor Employment Bureau" for the out-going inmates, the names to be forwarded in advance three weeks previous to their discharge.

By this system many could procure certain employment, and thereby lessening that tendency to relapse into vicious and idle habits which the want of employment but too surely begets. It would be a strong incentive to good conduct and ultimate reformation.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. KEEN,

Superintendent.

EXHIBIT A, 1.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining on Work House Register Dec. 31, 1868	485	608	1,093
Number received during the year.....	6,396	9,743	16,139
Total	6,881	10,351	17,232
Number discharged during the year.....	6,049	9,403	15,452
Number eloped from this and other Institutions...	149	201	350
Number died at this and other Institutions	36	29	65
Total.....	6,234	9,633	15,867
Number remaining on register Dec. 31, 1869	647	718	1,365
Number transferred to other Departments to work, sick, &c., &c.....	320	516	836
Number remaining in Work House Dec. 31, 1869..	327	202	529

EXHIBIT A, 2.

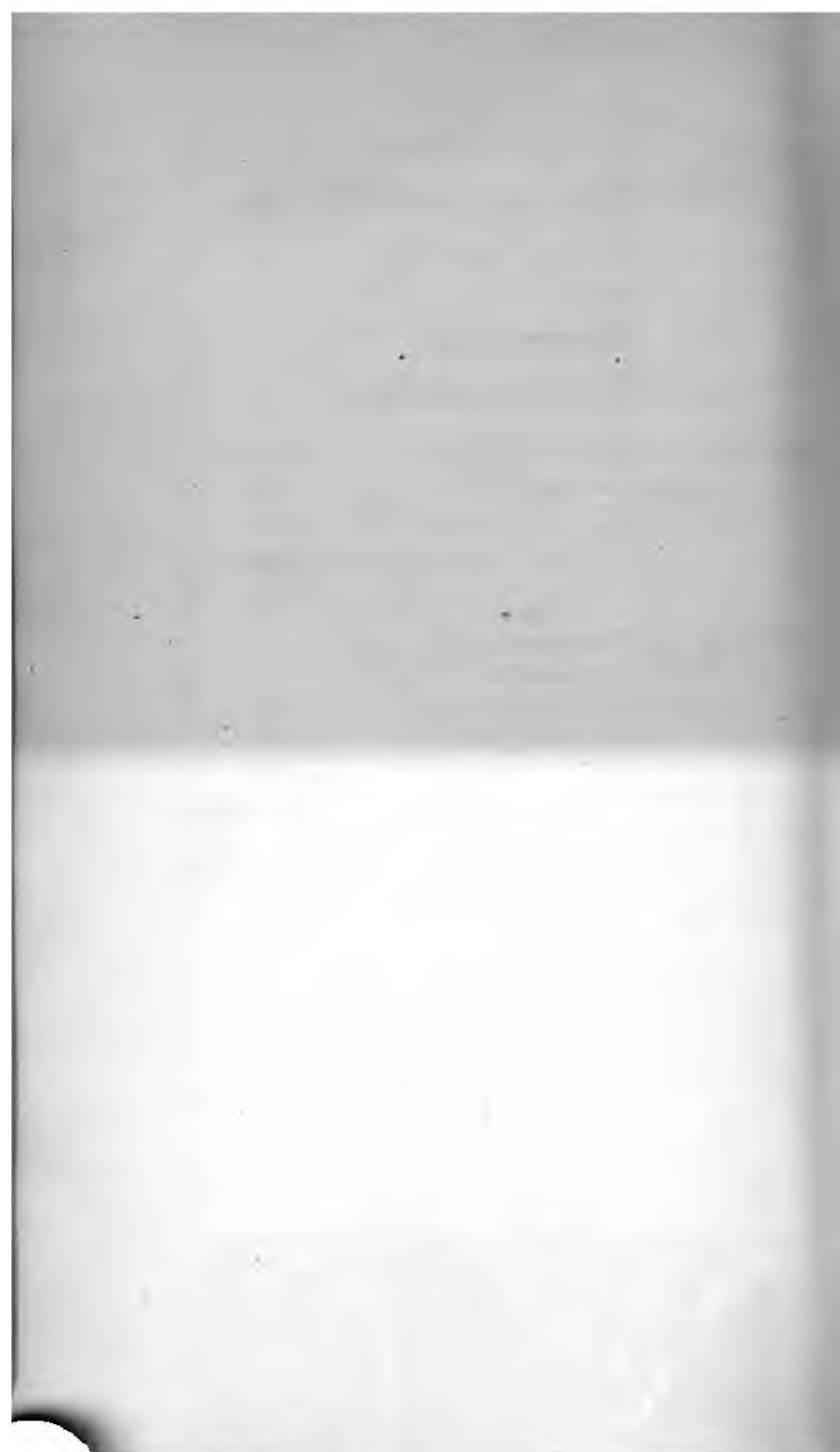
Balance Sheet for the year 1869.

DR.

To amount of inventory Jan. 1, 1869.	\$36,909 99
do Storekeeper's distributions	48,839 84
do officers' salaries.	11,625 24
	<hr/>
	\$97,375 07
	<hr/> <hr/>

CR.

By amount of manufactured goods sent to General Storekeeper,	\$8,181 74
do received for board of inmates transferred from B. H.	60 00
do of Inventory Dec. 31, 1869.	38,663 19
do total net expenses for the year 1869.	50,470 14
	<hr/>
	\$97,375 07
	<hr/> <hr/>



Real Monthly Cost of the same.

Mail Post.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
	c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
2	4 2.5	11 0 7.7	35 5.1	7,419 17
		7 85	28 0.3	5,424 41
2	1 0.9	7 80 5	25 1.7	4,831 35
7	1 3.6	5 94 3.8	19 8.1	3,090 79
6	2 3.3	7 91 8.8	25 5.4	3,547 63
5	4 3.6	9 21 4.1	30 7.1	4,146 35
8	1 9.3	6 91 8.7	22 3.1	3,258 74
2	4 3.3	7 70 1.7	24 5.4	3,912 47
7	3 4.7	7 74 3.2	25 8.1	4,243 28
5	5 6.7	10 14 1.1	32 7.1	5,009 71
9	4 1.4	9 42 4	31 4.1	3,957 68
8	1 8.7	6 50 1.4	20 9.7	3,361 21
7	34 8	\$98 16 9.5	\$3 22 5.5	\$52,202 79
5	2 9	\$8 18 0.8	26 8.9	\$4,350 23

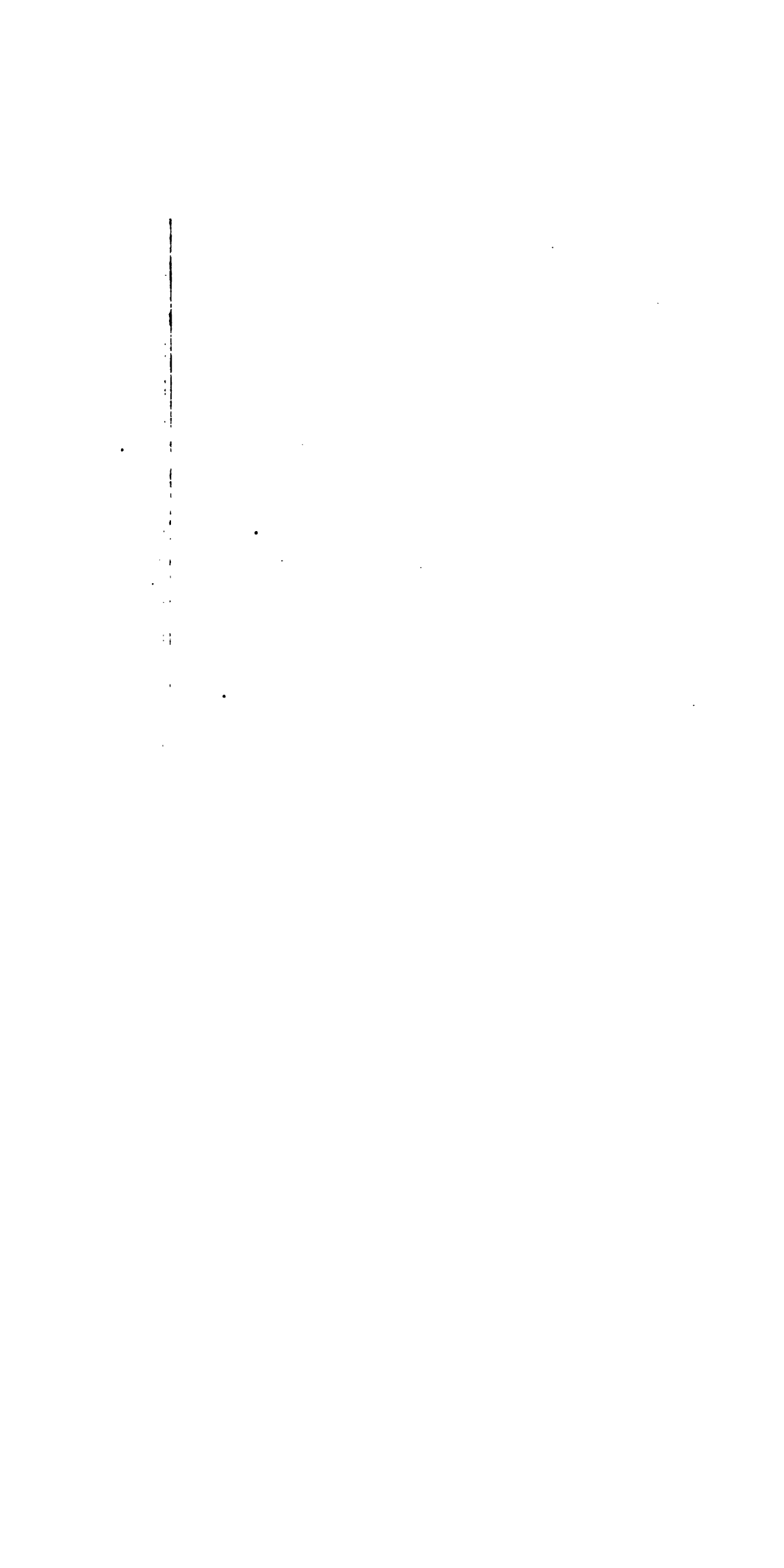


EXHIBIT C.

*Name, Rank and Amount of Salary paid Employees of
this Department.*

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Joseph Keen.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,750
Joseph Keen.....	Keep of Cow.....	50
Frank Tweed.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Frank Tweed.....	Rations.....	219
Patrick Golden.....	Engineer.....	1,200
William B. Gurnee.....	Night Watch.....	900
Joseph Knox.....	Keeper.....	900
Henry Lewis.....	do.....	900
Patrick Joyce.....	do.....	900
James Donnelly.....	do.....	900
James Riley.....	do.....	900
Patrick Feore.....	do.....	900
Thomas Remmer.....	Shoemaker.....	120
Mary Hallian.....	Matron.....	500
Mary Dunn.....	Assistant Matron.....	216
Mary Dunn.....	Rations.....	180
		<hr/> <hr/> \$11,535

Statement showing the Number of Days Work Performed by Inmates of the Work House, transferred to the various Institutions during the year 1869, as Help, Inmates and Patients.

MONTHS.	CHARITY HOSPITAL.				LUNATIC ASYLUM.				ALMS HOUSE.			
	HELP.		PATIENTS.		HELP.		PATIENTS.		HELP.		INMATES.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
January	14	931	38	57	445	1,080	3	2	25	613	1	..
February .....	..	877	71	62	445	1,080	1	..	24	570	1	..
March .....	..	972	78	66	574	1,293	1	..	27	776	..	1
April .....	..	981	53	77	644	1,492	4	3	26	1,179	..	1
May .....	..	845	56	102	676	1,648	3	3	6	1,423	1	0
June .....	..	827	50	83	586	1,841	5	2	..	1,210	2	..
July .....	..	746	70	149	541	1,814	1	1	..	1,114	5	3
August .....	..	591	93	138	511	1,765	1	8	..	1,173	2	4
September .....	..	631	57	71	548	1,658	..	6	..	1,125	4	2
October .....	..	644	86	189	432	1,241	1	11	..	864	5	6
November .....	..	698	128	151	486	1,118	3	10	..	755	1	2
December .....	..	472	113	115	578	1,196	2	1	..	593	5	8
Total	14	9,215	893	1,260	6,505	17,451	25	47	108	11,397	27	35
Average	1	768	74	105	542	1,454	2	4	9	949	2	3

EXHIBIT D—Continued.

MONTHS.	BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.		RANDALL'S ISL'D NURSERY.		RANDALL'S ISL'D HOSPITAL.		INFANTS' HOSPITAL.		CITY CEMETERY.		INEBRIATE ASYLUM.		HART'S ISLAND.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
January.....	25	1,002	227	728	224	648	....	340	176	166	166	33	42	16
February.....	24	1,046	128	693	311	655	....	405	151	140	128	14	20	24
March.....	29	1,366	587	731	309	748	62	533	116	128	121	52	36	10
April.....	7	1,221	769	931	315	679	76	486	110	124	18	75	42	20
May.....	..	1,466	784	1,353	253	1,001	86	584	171	149	73	76	38	34
June.....	..	1,446	847	1,236	267	1,074	78	656	199	170	52	95	30	25
July.....	..	1,579	722	976	210	1,350	84	599	225	216	35	55	49	42
August.....	..	1,478	703	871	187	1,386	127	863	299	247	57	43	42	37
September.....	..	1,340	641	670	138	1,686	380	1,080	320	258	61	60	24	17
October.....	..	1,923	363	821	210	1,660	535	1,305	318	251	28	42	12	2
November.....	..	1,137	199	614	163	1,402	776	1,273	310	262	24	18	16	23
December.....	144	1,048	327	760	91	1,713	909	1,037	495	247	6	35	67	1
Total.....	229	16,252	6,297	10,384	2,678	14,002	3,013	9,161	2,890	2,358	769	508	418	251
Average.....	20	1,354	525	865	223	1,167	251	755	241	196	64	50	35	21

EXHIBIT D—Continued.

MONTHS.	EPILEPTIC & PARAL. HOSP.		COLORED HOME.		STORE DEPARTMENT.		PENITENTIARY.		STEAMBOATS.		BAKERY.		ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
January.....	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	25	616	98	753	50	876	...
February.....	1	...	...	...	399	...	24	458	...	107	720	48	686	...
March.....	...	...	...	...	396	...	6	486	...	135	810	54	1,178	...
April.....	...	...	...	...	194	...	10	519	...	244	758	41	842	...
May.....	...	...	1	...	182	...	26	624	...	300	689	38	1,055	...
June.....	...	...	...	...	282	...	26	624	...	232	728	26	746	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	182	...	26	624	...	208	690	43	1,404	...
August.....	...	...	...	1	240	...	26	624	...	208	686	52	1,114	...
September.....	3	...	...	...	182	...	26	624	...	208	728	52	1,050	...
October.....	2	1	1	...	634	...	...	...	...	208	780	50	553	...
November.....	2	2	...	...	218	...	...	...	502	208	774	52	619	...
December.....	2	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	472	216	830	54	812	...
Total.....	10	5	2	1	3,724	...	...	195	6,797	2,370	8,955	569	10,935	...
Average.....	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	16	507	167	764	46	911	...

EXHIBIT E.
Statement showing the Number of Inmates of the Work House Eloped from the various Institutions during the year 1869.

MONTHS.	CHARITY HOSPITAL.				LUNATIC ASYLUM.				ALMS HOUSE.				BELLEVUE RANDALL'S HOSPITAL. ISL'D NUR.			
	HELP.		PATIENTS.		HELP.		PATIENTS.		HELP.		INNATES.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
January.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	7	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	7	17	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
May.....	12	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
June.....	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
July.....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
August.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5	..	..	1	..	3	..
September.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	3	..
October.....	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	6	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....	43	61	..	..	6	19	..	..	44	..	..	..	7	6	16	23

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK PENITENTIARY,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, NEW YORK PENITENTIARY, }
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Dec. 31, 1869. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President, and the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—In submitting to the consideration of your Honorable Board the annual report of the New York Penitentiary for the year 1869, I would, in the first place, respectfully invite attention to the accompanying "Table A," showing the number of admissions, discharges, &c., during the year. The receipts of males have not been so great by 96 as in 1868, while of females 14 more have been received than in the previous year; showing an aggregate decrease of 82 in the number of

admissions, and a falling off of 41 during the year. By an analysis of the "Daily Census," it appears that it attained its maximum in February, the population of the Institution being on the 26th and 27th of that month, 568, and that it fell to its minimum, 422, on the 4th of November. 459 males and 109 females were, respectively, the highest number on hand at any one time, and each in February; and 331 males in November and 78 females in January, the lowest. The receipts of prisoners in any one month were the greatest in January, being 196, and the least 102, in October. The extreme daily average numbers of inmates, in a month, were 550 in February, and 434 in August; the daily average for the year being 477 prisoners, maintained at an expenditure of \$73,972.35; showing a monthly cost per capita of twelve dollars, ninety-two cents, five and four-tenths mills, and at a daily expense of forty-three cents, one and nine-tenths mills per head.

The actual net expenses of the Institution for the year were \$69,834.07, as appears by the balance sheet hereto annexed, which is a decrease of \$7,067.83 from the expenses of the immediate preceding year on an exact corresponding daily average number of inmates.

The general statistics of the Penitentiary for the year are given in the various tables attached to this report.

The health of the prison has been good, and I have

to report but seven deaths within the last twelve months, and of these three were children of female convicts (one being still-born), thus leaving only four deaths among the prisoners themselves, and of these one was a colored female sent here for medical treatment and safe keeping previous to her trial. Hence the deaths among the convicts were but three—a small mortality.

The number of elopements during the year has been ten, including nine men and one woman, of whom several have been brought back as escaped convicts, and some received on new commitments. In either case they are held to serve out their eloped time. It may be considered fortunate that the number of runaways has been so small—and it presents a favorable comparison with the preceding year when the number, though not great, exceeded it by six.

His Excellency, the Governor, has pardoned seven convicts since the first of January last, who have been represented to him as fit subjects for Executive clemency.

I will here take the opportunity to say that my attention has lately been called to the fact (of which I was not heretofore advised) that there are laws of the State in existence authorizing the commutation or diminution of sentence of such convicts in penitentiaries as show a good record of conduct and attention to duty. Such

laws I consider as conducive to discipline, and an incentive to the convict to reform after his release, as they must be for him to "put on his good behavior" while imprisoned. I have asked your Honorable Board to be furnished with copies of these laws, upon the receipt of which I will immediately carry their provisions into effect here, so far as my action is necessary to do so.

The number of mechanics among the convicts has been very limited, but with such as we have had there has been a considerable amount of work accomplished, not only for the Penitentiary, but also for the various other Institutions in charge of your Honorable Commission.

The greater part of the male convicts have been employed in gardening, quarrying, building sea-wall and stone-cutting.

The sea-wall, building around the northerly end of the Island, has been advanced rapidly, and the work is well and substantially done, and when completed I consider will be solid and firm enough to resist whatever waves the fury of the storm may dash against it, and withstand the shock of any masses of floating ice hurled upon it by an angry wind and swift running tide.

I desire particularly to bring to the notice of your Honorable Board "*The Stone Shed*." This was established in the beginning of the year for the purpose of

cutting and dressing stone for the new building of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island. The convicts selected for this work were those having the longest terms to serve, the greater part of whom are but boys, and the most of them have readily learned the use of the hammer and chisel, with which at the expiration of their terms they will be able to earn not only an honest but a comfortable livelihood. There have been on an average some 43 or 44 convicts employed at stone cutting, and the water tables, steps, ashlers, window jambs, corner, pier and angle stones that they have turned out, are as creditable in workmanship as in the number cut and dressed. This result has been obtained through the efficient superintendence of Keeper James Mahoney, who has rendered faithful service to the Department for a long series of years.

In the latter end of March we resumed sending a gang of 72 men daily to Ward's Island for the purpose of building roads, &c., which was increased at times and then reduced as low as 22, until it was finally withdrawn, on the 7th of August, for the reason that the labor was more serviceable to the Department at this Island. A small permanent gang of 18 men have been located at Randall's Island during the year, for grading the grounds about the Foundling Hospital.

The others of the male convicts are employed as oars-

men in the guard and ferry boats, drivers, runners, and in the necessary domestic occupations about the building.

Washing, scrubbing and general domestic duties have constituted the labor of many of the female convicts, while the remainder have been occupied in the sewing room, where, besides all the mending for "the house," as great a number of new garments for this and several other of the Institutions have been turned out as could be reasonably expected from those among whom there were so few expert with the needle, and many who scarce knew its use.

The amount of labor performed during the year was, by males, 106,944 days, and by females, 25,054 days.

It has been my constant endeavor to have both the male and female departments of the prison kept in as clean a condition as possible, and to have order in everything and everything in order. The appearance of the halls, tiers and cells is at all times neat and tidy, and the Hospitals bear the scrutiny of the Medical Inspector.

By a resolution of your Honorable Board a new feature has been introduced into the Penitentiary by the establishment of a "*Night School*" for the male convicts, under the auspices of the school trustees of the 19th ward, the organization of which was begun on the

16th of November last by Mr. John S. Lyons, Principal, together with a staff of teachers. At the opening session 130 pupils were present, which number has increased to 210, being over 57 per cent of the whole number of male convicts in the Institution; but deducting those detailed to work on Randall's Island, in the ferry boat, and at various domestic duties, who are necessarily employed during school hours, it will show that over 64½ per cent of those, who may elect to take advantage of the school, have done so, it being optional with the prisoners to enter it; but having commenced their studies, they are not at liberty to withdraw at their pleasure. The ages of the greater number of the pupils range from 18 to 22 years, while many are between 23 and 29 years old. There are twenty under 18 years of age, and a like number over 29, the youngest being 14 and the eldest 52.

The uneducated convicts seem eager to acquire the rudiments of an education by the opportunity thus afforded them, while those who have previously enjoyed the advantage of a school are as anxious to improve themselves, and the interest generally manifested by all in their lessons leads to the belief that the instruction given will not be fruitlessly bestowed, but will inure in after life to the benefit of those receiving it; and although the school has been in existence for so short a

period that it is impossible to judge fairly what its effects will be, still I have confidence in its beneficial results, and that the experiment will finally prove a success.

Your Honorable Board has also been pleased to adopt the following rule: "The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, in the report of the Warden of the Penitentiary, that a prisoner discharged is, in his opinion, destitute and desirous to maintain himself by honest means, shall in his discretion administer such relief as he may deem necessary to keep him from want," and directed the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau to endeavor to obtain employment for such discharged prisoner, communicating his history to no one but the employer.

Since the adoption of the above rule on the 20th of September last, but three cases have presented themselves to my notice seeking to avail themselves of the benefits offered by it, and these have been referred to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor with my certificate, fully believing the applicants to be sincere in their professions of reform. The terms of the majority of the prisoners here are from one to six months. The time of their incarceration is so short that many seem to think that they can resume their former occupation immediately after their release, while others have their

parents or relatives or friends to look to, for at least a temporary support, and some there may be whose false pride will forbid them to accept assistance in whatever spirit it is presented. These, I conceive, to be the reasons why so few have availed themselves of the relief offered. When the object is more thoroughly understood by the prisoners, no doubt more candidates will appear to seek the assistance proffered. I shall continue to present the rule to the notice of the convicts and gladly furnish all voluntary applicants whom I consider sincere in their desire to reform with the necessary certificate.

In May last, the superintendence of the repairs and keeping in order of the Croton water pipes supplying this island, was by the action of the Common Council transferred to the charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department, thereby relieving me, and I fully realize the amount of labor taken off my hands by the change, as it affords me the opportunity at all times to devote my entire attention to my duties as Warden. Immediately succeeding the transfer several breaks in the pipes crossing the river occurred. Although there was a short delay in making the repairs, still they were completed as speedily as might be by those unaccustomed to the peculiar work, but since then the supply of water has been usually regular, any break or defect in the pipes having

been promptly repaired, and the present management appears to be well conducted.

Mrs. Ella H. Halliwell, the Matron, has continued to fill her position with marked ability and undiminished fidelity to the Institution, and I have to acknowledge the great assistance that her valuable services have been to me.

Mr. Henry S. Kanski, Clerk, lately transferred from the Nursery, has already, by his industry and urbanity, commended himself, and with a few months experience in his new position I doubt not will make an accomplished officer.

The alacrity with which each of the Keepers and Guards have carried out all orders given them, and the assiduous performance of their several duties during the long hours of their daily service, merit my thanks as well as my approbation.

The Chaplains, the Rev. Zetus Searle and the Rev. Father Duranquet, together with the Rev. Edward Cowley, have zealously and faithfully cared for the spiritual welfare of the convicts by holding divine services, supplying them with tracts and other religious reading matter, and performing such ecclesiastical offices as to them have seemed meet and proper.

And now, gentlemen, allow me to express to each individual member of your Honorable Commission my

heartly thanks for your generous confidence, and the uniform support given me in carrying out whatever measures were deemed to be for the advantage of the convicts or the benefit of the Institution, and also for the liberality which supplied all needful articles required for the health and well-being of the inmates of the Penitentiary.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FITCH,

Warden.

TABLE A.

The following Table shows the number of Male and Female Prisoners remaining on December 31, 1868; how many have been received, discharged, etc., during the year; also how many are remaining at this date, December 31, 1869.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total.
	COURT.		POLICE.		COURT.		POLICE.		
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
Remaining Dec. 31, 1868	378	43	..	..	74	6	1	..	502
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	1,100	100	24	..	310	25	4	..	1,563
Imprisoned during the year..	1,478	143	24	..	384	31	5	..	2,065
Discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	1,117	107	4	..	303	22	3	..	1,556
Transferred from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	3	..	19	..	..	..	2	..	24
Eloped from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Pardoned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Deceased from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7
Total discharges.....	1,137	108	23	..	307	24	5	..	1,604
Remaining Dec. 31, 1869.....	341	35	1	..	77	7	..	..	461

TABLE B

Presents a tabular statement of Male and Female Convicts received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.

1869.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	137	20	37	2	196
February	100	10	33	1	144
March	103	5	22	1	131
April	76	7	29	3	115
May	88	10	33	2	133
June	91	6	27	3	127
July	77	6	23	..	106
August	92	2	24	1	119
September	102	11	23	5	141
October	70	9	21	2	102
November	98	7	23	3	131
December	90	7	19	2	118
Total	1,124	100	314	25	1,563

TABLE C

Is a tabular statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts discharged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.

1869.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	106	16	24	2	148
February	117	14	24	..	155
March	109	8	36	2	155
April	112	14	24	3	153
May	105	7	27	1	140
June	82	7	28	6	123
July	98	11	29	1	139
August	78	10	26	..	114
September	100	10	25	2	137
October	96	4	16	3	119
November	71	5	28	3	107
December	86	2	25	1	114
Total	1,160	108	312	24	1,604

TABLE D

Shows the number of Convicts pardoned by the Governor of the State, or discharged by Habeas Corpus, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1869.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
By Governor of New York.....	5	1	1	..	7
By Habeas Corpus	50	2	6	..	58
Total	55	3	7	..	65

TABLE F.

This Table shows the number of Deaths in the New York Penitentiary during the year ending Dec. 31, 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	3	3	6
Black.....	..	1	1
	—	—	—
Total	3	4	7
	—	—	—

TABLE F.

The following presents a Classification Table of the Ages of Male, and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869, inclusive.

AGES.	Number Males.	Number Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	10	10	20
From 15 to 20 years.....	256	20	276
From 20 to 25 years.....	366	61	427
From 25 to 30 years.....	236	80	316
From 30 to 35 years.....	111	69	180
From 35 to 40 years.....	85	47	132
From 40 to 45 years.....	71	33	104
From 45 to 50 years.....	42	9	51
From 50 to 55 years.....	24	7	31
From 55 to 60 years.....	11	1	12
From 60 to 65 years.....	8	1	9
From 65 to 70 years.....	4	....	4
Over 70 years.....	....	1	1
Total.....	<u>1,224</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,563</u>

TABLE G.

This Tabular Statement gives the Nationalities of the Male and Female Convicts received during the year 1869.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	627	103	730
Ireland.....	306	176	482
England.....	59	15	74
Germany.....	138	30	168
Scotland.....	18	7	25
Spain.....	2	..	2
France.....	12	1	13
Canada.....	18	6	24
Italy.....	5	..	5
Prussia.....	12	..	12
Austria.....	1	..	1
At Sea.....	2	1	3
Denmark.....	3	..	3
Norway.....	1	..	1
Sweden.....	4	..	4
West Indies.....	7	..	7
Switzerland.....	4	..	4
Hungary.....	3	..	3
Holland.....	1	..	1
Poland.....	1	..	1
Total.....	<u>1,224</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,563</u>

TABLE H

Shows the Crimes committed by Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Petit Larceny.....	806	272	1,078
Attempt at Petit Larceny.....	10	2	12
Assault and Battery.....	235	24	259
Grand Larceny.....	11	1	12
Attempt at Grand Larceny.....	20	14	34
Burglary, 3d Degree.....	4	....	4
Attempt at Burglary, 3d Degree.....	14	1	15
Implements of Burglary.....	6	....	6
Assault with Intent to Steal.....	19	1	20
Carrying Dangerous Weapons.....	11	1	12
Disorderly House.....	5	4	9
False Pretenses.....	4	....	4
Falsely Representing an Officer.....	3	....	3
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	5	....	5
Indecent Assault and Battery.....	8	....	8
Vagrancy.....	20	2	22
Escaped Convicts.....	4	....	4
Malicious Mischief.....	4	....	4
Felonious Assault.....	5	1	6
Medical Treatment.....	7	1	8
Removing Whiskey.....	2	....	2
Larceny from Person.....	1	....	1
Forgery, 4th Degree.....	5	....	5
Attempt at Burglary, 1st Degree.....	1	....	1
Attempt at Burglary, 2d Degree.....	1	....	1
Manslaughter, 4th Degree.....	1	1	2
Aiding the Escape of Prisoners.....	2	....	2
Embezzlement.....	1	....	1
Abandoning Infant.....	....	1	1
Arson, 4th Degree.....	....	1	1
Defrauding Hotel Keeper.....	....	1	1
Children.....	9	11	20
	<u>1,224</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,563</u>

TABLE I.

This Table Shows the Terms of Commitments of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

TERMS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines, etc., under 1 Month.....	7	1	8
1 Month	202	48	250
2 Months.....	241	84	325
3 Months	191	60	251
4 Months.....	213	59	272
5 Months.....	3	....	3
6 Months	279	51	330
8 Months.....	1	....	1
9 Months	9	....	9
1 Year	50	12	62
1½ Years	6	....	6
2 Years	10	2	12
3 Years	3	1	4
Children	9	11	20
Total	1,224	339	1,563

TABLE J,

Showing the Education of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

EDUCATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write well.....	907	145	1,052
Read and write imperfectly.....	149	7	156
Uneducated	168	187	355
Total	<u>1,224</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,563</u>

TABLE K.

This Table Shows the Social Condition of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	843	119	962
Married	845	163	1008
Widows .....	....	68	68
Widowers	36	....	36
Total	1,724	350	2,074

TABLE L,
*Showing the Number of Times that Male and Female
Convicts received during the year 1869 have been Pre-
viously Committed.*

TIMES COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Time.....	908	238	1,146
2d Time	194	51	245
3d Time	72	22	94
4th Time.....	25	16	41
5th Time.....	12	5	17
6th Time	5	1	6
7th Time.....	5	2	7
8th Time.....	2	....	2
9th Time .....	....	1	1
10th Time and upwards	1	3	4
Total	<u>1,224</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,563</u>

TABLE M

Shows the Several Occupations of the Male Prisoners received from January 1st to December 31st, 1869, inclusive.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Agent	1
Actor	1
Boatmen	43
Barbers	13
Bartenders	9
Bakers	20
Brass Finishers	6
Blacksmiths	22
Butchers	19
Bookkeepers	10
Bookbinders	6
Basketmakers	2
Boat Builder	1
Brewer	1
Boilermaker	1
Bricklayers	5
Broommaker	1
Carriagemakers	5
Carpenters	27
Cooks	30
Coopers	9
Clerks	38
Confectioners	3
Children	9
Cabinetmakers	5
Carvers	2
Compositor	1
Chandler	1
Caulker	1
Dock Builder	1
Dyers	2
Druggists	3
Engineers	5
Engraver	1

Farmers	11
Firemen	12
Furrier	1
Farriers	12
Glass Cutters	5
Gasfitters	6
Gardeners	5
Gold Beater	1
Harnessmakers	2
Hatters	5
Hotel Keeper	1
Iron Workers	3
Iron Moulders	4
Japanner	1
Jeweler	1
Laborers	394
Locksmiths	5
Lithographer	1
Laster	1
Mattress Makers	2
Mat Maker	1
Masons	3
Musicians	3
Machinists	20
Miller	1
Merchants	6
Map Colorer	1
None	15
News Dealers	1
Plumbers	11
Painters	32
Printers	37
Peddlers	7
Porters	3
Photographers	3
Paper Cutter	1
Polisher	1
Plasterer	1
Roofer	1
Shoemakers	52
Segarmakers	11
Stonecutters	6
Sailors	44
Steamfitters	2
Sailmakers	3
Stereotyper	1
Salesmen	2

Tobaccoworkers	3
Tailors	40
Teacher	1
Tinsmiths	9
Teamsters	59
Upholsterers	2
Umbrellamakers	2
Whitewashers	8
Waiters	53
Wire Workers	1
Weavers	3
Wheelwrights	1
Watchmaker	1
Wood Turners	4
Total	<u>1,224</u>

TABLE N

Shows the different Callings and Occupations of Female Prisoners received during the year 1869.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Weavers .....	..
Book Folders.....	1
Book Binders.....	1
Children	11
Cooks.....	14
Domestics.....	224
Dressmakers.....	13
Laundresses.....	10
Milliners.....	2
Embroiderers.....	1
Skirtmakers.....	2
Seamstresses	53
Tailoresses.....	4
Waiteresses.....	2
Total	339

RECAPITULATION					
<i>Of Elopements during the year 1869.</i>					
MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	..	..	..	..	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	..
March	1	..	..	..	1
April	1	..	..	..	1
May	1	..	..	..	1
June .....	..	..	..	..	..
July .....	..	..	..	..	..
August	1	..	..	..	1
September.....	1	..	..	1	2
October	2	..	..	..	2
November.....	1	..	..	..	1
December.....	1	..	..	..	1
Total	9	..	..	1	10

TABLE O.

*The following is an account of all Clothing made from
January 1 to December 31, 1869.*

For Penitentiary.

Woolen Pants (pair)	318
Woolen Jackets	49
Woolen Overcoats	12
Woolen Vests	62
Linen Pants (pair)	376
Shirts	743
Suits Baby Clothes	4
Dresses	130
Chemises	100
Skirts	105
Mittens (pair)	215
Sheets	24
Pillow Cases	72
Pillow Ticks	100
Table Cloths	2
Towels	29
Boat Curtains	6
Boat Cushion Covers	3
Window Curtains	13

For Foundling Hospital.

Dresses	353
Flannel Skirts	400
Chemises	150
Night Gowns	200
Napkins	326

For Store.

Linen Pants (pair)	117
--------------------------	-----

For Lunatic Asylum.

Sheets	100
--------------	-----

For Randall's Island.

Boys' Pants (pair).....	198
Boys' Jackets.....	147
Aprons.....	722
Chemises.....	50
Bed Spreads.....	25
Stockings (pair).....	105

For School Ship Mercury.

Pants (pair).....	80
Clothes Bags.....	200
Boys' Jackets.....	69
Overcoats.....	6
Blue Flannel Shirts.....	48
Pea Jackets.....	101
Overalls (pair).....	151
Blue Shirts.....	120
Hammocks.....	197
Hammock Covers.....	2

For City Cemetery.

Pants (pair).....	10
Jackets.....	10
Chemises.....	6

For Industrial School, Hart's Island.

Linen Pants (pair).....	85
Pillow Cases.....	100
Bed Spreads.....	25

TABLE P.

Pay Roll, New York Penitentiary.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
John Fitch	Warden	\$1,750 00
John Fitch	Keep of Cow	50 00
Henry S. Kanski	Clerk	1,000 00
Henry S. Kanski	Board	219 00
B. E. F. Mullen	Keeper	900 00
Robert McGee	do	900 00
Homer Bonnell	do	900 00
Matthew Ford	do	900 00
William Hessler	do	900 00
Charles Graham	do	900 00
William Coughlin	do	900 00
Timothy Mahoney	do	900 00
James Mahoney	do	900 00
David Fulton	do	900 00
James Douglass	do	900 00
Thomas Raywood	do	900 00
Owen Rogers	do	900 00
William Hays	do	900 00
William Bumstead	do	900 00
Robert Stogdill	do	900 00
Thomas Rooney	do	900 00
Michael Adams	do	900 00
James Barker	do	900 00
John McCarthy	do	900 00
Edward Cumisky	do	900 00
John Kine	Temporary Keeper	900 00
Richard J. Shannon	Night Guard	900 00
Theodore S. Shadbolt	Ex-Keeper	500 00
James Reid	Guard	480 00
John H. Kerrigan	do	480 00
Daniel McCarty	do	480 00
John E. Hyatt	do	480 00
James Davrin	do	480 00
Ella H. Halliwell	Matron	500 00
Ella H. Halliwell	Board	109 50
Total		<u>\$27,228 50</u>

TABLE Q.

Table showing the Debit and Credit Account of the New York Penitentiary, B. I., for the year ending December 31, 1869.

DR.

To amount of Storekeeper's distribution	\$48,836 34
do Officers' salaries	27,998 79
do Stock December 31, 1868	27,096 67
	<hr/>
	\$103,931 81
	<hr/>

CR.

By amount to Storekeeper	\$2,713 30
do Central Office	7,692 52
do Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1869	24,141 92
do Balance net expenses	69,384 07
	<hr/>
	\$103,931 81
	<hr/>

Monthly Cost of the same.

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
5 9.5	17 03 9.6	54 9.6	8,843 59
7 8	12 28	43 8.5	6,753 94
2 7	11 53 4.9	37 2.1	5,964 57
4 4.8	11 08 0.1	36 9.3	5,495 75
7 6.6	12 36 8	39 9	5,813 04
6 4.1	13 10 9.3	43 6.9	6,358 00
2 6.6	12 27 2.2	39 5.8	5,706 63
7 1.2	14 28 6.8	46 0.8	6,200 47
5 5	12 57 0.1	41 9	5,581 12
6 1.8	13 47 7.5	43 4.7	6,037 92
6 8.5	14 37 3	47 9	6,395 99
3 1	10 71 4	42 8.5	4,821 33
66 4.1	\$155 10 5.5	\$5 18 3.2	\$73,972 35
5 5.3	\$12 92 5.4	43 1.9	\$6,164 36

PROPOSED RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The following rules for the government of the Penitentiary were submitted for the consideration of the Board, and ordered to be entered on the minutes :

I. It shall be the duty of the Warden on the committal of a prisoner to the Penitentiary to cause to be recorded his name and age, the offense for which he was committed, his weight and condition of health, the place of his nativity, and his history so far as it may be authentically obtained, and, in continuation of the record, his weight and condition of health on the day of his discharge, and the number of merit marks he may have earned.

II. The prisoners shall be classified as follows :

Class 1. Prisoners known to have been imprisoned in a State prison. Prisoners convicted of felony the second time.

Class 2. Prisoners convicted of felony for first time. Prisoners convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit felony.

Class 3. Prisoners convicted of offenses of Class 2 under 18 years of age.

Class 4. Prisoners convicted of simple assault and battery.

III. Prisoners of Classes 3 and 4 shall be exempt from wearing the Penitentiary dress.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Warden to establish a system of merit marks for good conduct, under the following regulations :

Every prisoner who shall have faithfully observed the Rules of the Prison, and by his good conduct shall have the approval of the Warden for

1 month, shall receive	1 merit mark.
2 months, shall be increased to	2 merit marks.
3 do do	3 do
4 do do	5 do
5 do do	8 do
6 do do	12 do
7 do do	17 do
8 do do	23 do
9 do do	30 do
10 do do	38 do
11 do do	47 do
12 do do	57 do
13 do do	68 do
14 do do	80 do
15 do do	93 do
16 do do	107 do
17 do do	122 do
18 do do	138 do
19 do do	155 do
20 do do	173 do

21	months, shall be increased to	....	192	merit marks.
22	do	do	....	212 do
23	do	do	....	233 do
24	do	do	....	255 do

And for insubordination or for improper conduct the Warden may, in his discretion, deduct the whole or any part of the number of merit marks which a prisoner may have gained.

If a prisoner whose term of sentence shall not have exceeded three months shall be credited eight days before the expiration of his sentence with a merit mark for each month, the Commissioners will so report to the Governor of the State, and recommend that one day from each month be deducted from the term of imprisonment, or if for

4 months, and the prisoners have 4 merit marks, 6 days.				
5	do	do	6	do 8 do
6	do	do	9	do 10 do
7	do	do	13	do 13 do
8	do	do	18	do 16 do
9	do	do	24	do 20 do
10	do	do	31	do 24 do
11	do	do	39	do 28 do
12	do	do	48	do 32 do
13	do	do	58	do 36 do
14	do	do	69	do 40 do
15	do	do	81	do 44 do
16	do	do	94	do 48 do
17	do	do	108	do 52 do

18 months, and prisoners have 123 merit m'ks, 56 days.					
19	do	do	139.	do	60 do
20	do	do	156	do	64 do
21	do	do	174	do	68 do
22	do	do	193	do	72 do
23	do	do	213	do	76 do
24	do	do	234	do	80 do

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, on the report of the Warden of the Penitentiary that a prisoner discharged is, in his opinion, destitute and desirous to maintain himself by honest means, shall, in his discretion, administer such relief as he may deem necessary to keep him from want.

The Superintendent of the Labor Bureau shall, on a like report from the Warden of the Penitentiary, keep a record of the name of the discharged prisoner and the place of his abode, and endeavor to obtain employment for him. He shall communicate to the employer, and to no other person, the history of such prisoner. He shall enter in a book, to be seen by no person but himself, the subsequent history of the prisoner, and shall in his Annual Report make returns of the number of discharged prisoners for whom he has obtained employment, but suppressing names and places of employment.

Schools shall be opened in the Penitentiary for the instruction of prisoners under the supervision of the Warden, and subject to such regulations as he may

prescribe in respect to the hours of instruction and the classification of the prisoners. There shall be no compulsory attendance of the prisoners at the schools, nor shall any be permitted to attend without the approval of the Warden.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF PENITENTIARY SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, *January 10, 1870.**Honorable Board of Charities and Corrections:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your request I hereby respectfully submit the following report in reference to the condition of the Evening School on Blackwell's Island:

The school opened on the evening of Nov. 15, 1869, under the auspices of the Board of Charities and Correction, and the Board of School Trustees, 19th ward.

Number present same evening was 130. Average attendance for first two weeks was 141. Average attendance for last two weeks was 205. Number on register January 10, 1870, is 223. Number present January 10, 1870, is 211. Average attendance from date of opening, to and through date of this report is 185.

The school, at present, is divided into five classes, viz:

1st Class, under the charge of Mr. Daniel Daly, is pursuing the following course: arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, geography and grammar.

2d Class, under the charge of Mr. E. P. Wortle, is pursuing the following course: arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing and geography.

3d Class, under the charge of Mr. Francis M. Punoy, is pursuing the following course: arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing.

4th Class, under the charge of Cornelius O'Donnell, is pursuing the following course: arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing.

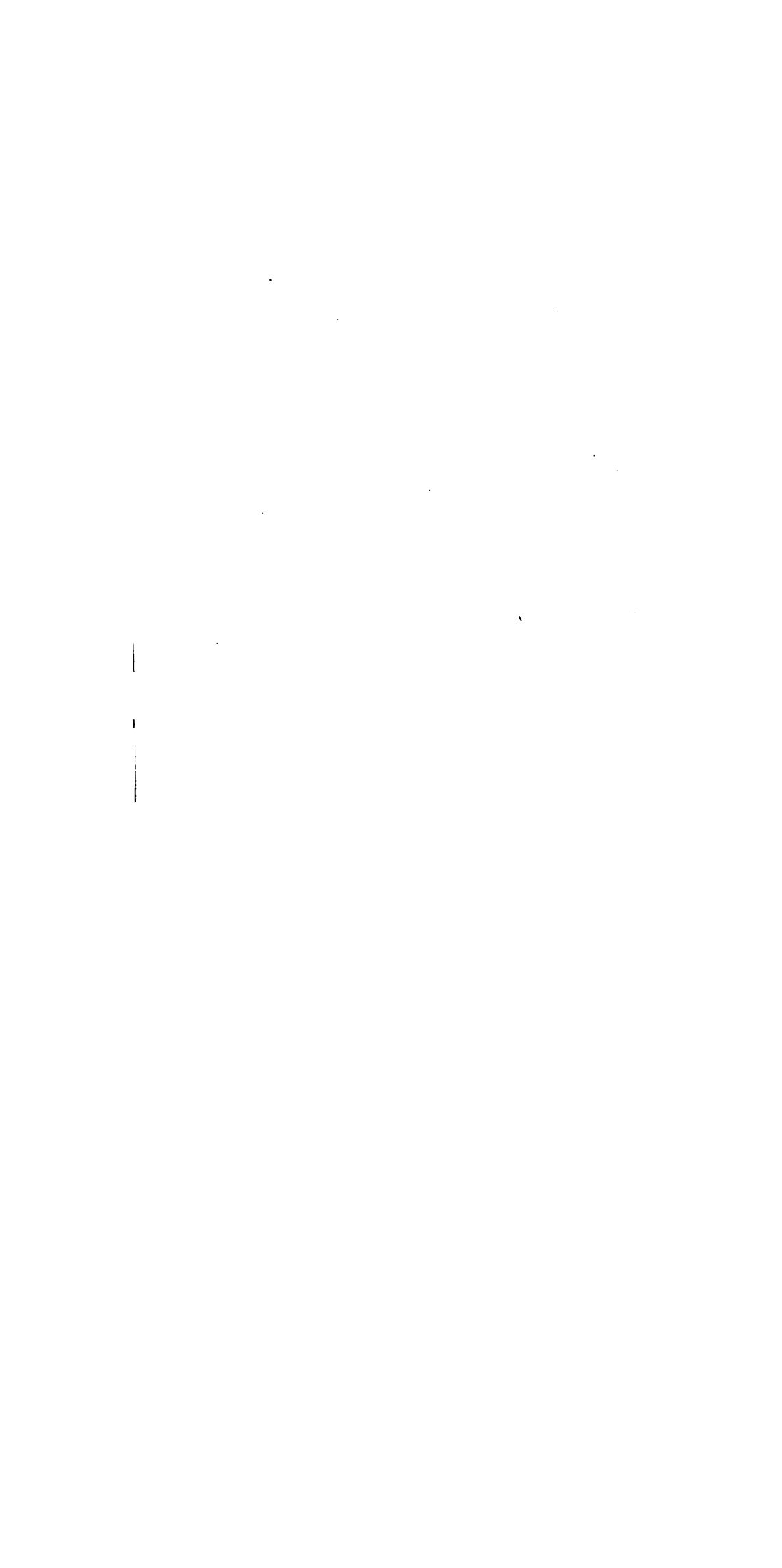
5th Class, under the charge of John Burmond, is pursuing the following course: arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing.

On entering school, 30 of the 223 understood multiplication, now working in decimals; 42 of the 223 understood subtraction, now working in common fractions; 104 of the 223 understood notation, now working in subtraction; 47 did not understand notation, now working addition examples.

On entering school, they showed a similar deficiency in reading, writing, spelling and geography, but at the date of this report they show an improvement similar to that in arithmetic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. LYONS,
Principal of Penitentiary Schools.



WARD'S ISLAND FARM.

REPORT OF WARDEN.

WARD'S ISLAND, *January 1, 1870.*

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of your Honorable Board, I respectfully submit the following as the Annual Report of this department for the year ending December 31, 1869:

Admissions and Discharges for year 1869.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1868	14	6	20
Admitted during the year	123	65	188
	137	71	208
Discharged during the year	100	58	158
	37	13	50
Elopements during the year	13	5	18
	24	8	32
Died during the year .....	..	..	..
Remaining December 31, 1869	24	8	32

During January, February and March, the inmates were chiefly employed in repairing sea-wall near Red

House Dock, and making and grading road on south side of Inebriate Asylum. During April they were principally employed in surface draining, making fence on east and south sides of New Lunatic lot, carting manure, plowing, and general preparation of the ground for summer crops. May and June, the inmates were constantly engaged in plowing, planting and sowing; July and August in cutting, curing and housing the general hay crop, in digging and filling trench for Croton water pipe from reservoir to New Lunatic Asylum; September and October, in cutting salt hay and sedge, digging potatoes, cutting and husking corn, digging and pitting carrots, beets, &c., pulling and pitting cabbage, and harvesting onions; November and December, in pulling and pitting ruta бага turnips, also building a new chicken house for chickens belonging to Department, a frame building 36x18 ft., cement floor, and capable of accommodating 300 fowls, all the work of which has been done by the inmates.

On November 19th, commenced with a gang of 22 Work House men to make and grade road on south and west sides of Inebriate Asylum.

Having a large amount of corn on hand from last year, and anticipating a large crop the present season, I suggested to your Honorable Board that it would be advisable to have it ground into meal for cattle feed,

and also for domestic purposes, having ascertained that I could get it ground at a reasonable rate. You promptly approved of my suggestion.

On removal of Infants' Bureau to Randall's Island, the cows, of which there were twelve, were placed by you in my charge, there being no accommodation for them on Randall's Island (the milk to be sent night and morning, thereby enabling them to get the milk for the infants in good condition). This branch of the department, although it requires a good deal of care and attention, enables me to procure that which I very much require, viz: a liberal supply of stable manure, although, with the aid of salt sedge, drift, &c., I manufacture a considerable quantity of that indispensable article.

The severe drought which prevailed over a great portion of the country during the months of August and September, and which materially shortened most of the crops, did little or no damage to *ours*, which I attribute as much as anything to *deep plowing* and *constant stirring of the soil*.

As the erection of the New Lunatic Asylum takes from the Farm one of its best fields, I would respectfully suggest that a portion of the land lying between the road leading to Farm House, and Little Hell Gate, be cleared, thoroughly underdrained, and put into condition for successful cultivation. In its present condition

it is worthless, growing nothing but noxious weeds, &c.

I am happy to state that the health of the inmates has been excellent during the past year.

With many thanks for your kindness in granting all my requirements,

I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID CALL,
Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

Crop of 1869.

6,095	heads Cabbage, 5,000 heads at 12c., \$600; 1,095 heads at 8c., \$87.60.	\$687 60
180	bushels Onions, 124½ bushels at \$4, \$498; 21 bushels at \$3.50, \$73.50; 34½ bushels at \$3, \$103.50.	675 00
305	bushels Swedish Turnips, at \$1	305 00
10	bushels White Turnips, at \$1	10 00
395	bushels Carrots, at \$1	395 00
90	bushels Beets, 39½ bushels at \$1.60, \$63.20; 21½ bushels at \$1.44, \$30.96; 29 bushels at \$1.25, \$36.25	130 41
460	bushels Field Corn, at 60c	276 00
1,000	ears Sweet Corn, at 2c	20 00
60	bushels Potatoes, at \$1.	60 00
8	bushels Peas, at \$2	16 00
40	tons Hay, first crop, at \$20.	800 00
6½	tons Hay, second crop, at \$20	130 00
14	tons Hay, salt, at \$10	140 00
75	Egg Plants, at 15c	11 25
100	bushels Parsnips, at \$1. . .	100 00
330	heads Celery, at 10c	33 00
16	Bushels Tomatoes, at \$2	32 00
12	tons Corn Stalks, at \$10	120 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,941 26</u>

TABLE No. 2.

*List of Interments in City Cemetery from January 1 to
June 15, 1869.*

City	360
Infant's Hospital.	353
Emigrant Hospital.	300
Total	<u>1,013</u>

BAKERY.

REPORT OF BAKER.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *January 1st, 1870.*

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the Report of the Bakery for the year 1869, with inventory and statistics annexed.

You will see that there has been consumed during the past year 11,767 barrels of flour, 49,100 pounds of meal, 117 sacks of salt, 32 bushels of malt, 570 pounds of hops, and 78 bushels of potatoes, which produced 312,588 pounds of bread. The number of pounds distributed during the year was 3,118,431, being an increase of 115,508 pounds compared with the preceding year.

The flour used during the last year has been of a good quality, producing about 265 pounds to the barrel.

The average price per pound of bread supplied to the Institution has been three cents and one-ninth.

The daily average of men employed is twenty-eight, of which but few of them are practical bakers. Those that are committed by the Commissioners are allowed to sleep at the Bake House. The hours of labor, from the setting of sponges at 7 P.M. until the bread is baked and delivered to the bread loft on the following day, average from eighteen to nineteen hours.

I would further state that the building is in good order, also the ovens; but the troughs and tables in the Bake House are not, being in constant use for a number of years, and require repairing or new ones made.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHANCELLOR,

Baker.

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE, UTENSILS AND STOCK ON HAND
AT BAKERY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.*Bake House.*

3 Troughs and 1 Table, at \$4, \$16; 120 Bread Boxes, at 20c, \$24,	\$40 00
6 Peels, at 30c; 2 Rolling Pins, at 25c, 50c; 3 Dough Slicers,	
\$1.30	3 60
2 Sieves, at \$1.50, \$3; 6 Yeast and Water Tubs, \$4.50.....	7 50
356 Sheet Iron Pans, at \$1.50	534 00
1 Scale and Weights (old), \$1; 1 Swab Pole and Tub, 40c.....	1 40
1 Dust Pan and Brushes, 30c; 1 Poker and 2 Shovels, \$1.50....	1 80
1 Ovate Stove and Pipe, \$16.50; 6 Oil Lamps (tin), 60c....	17 10
	<hr/>
	\$805 40

Kitchen.

1 Table, \$4.80; 12 Stools, \$6; 2 Benches, \$2; 30 Tin Mess Pans,	
\$1.50	8 90
30 Spoons, 90c; 1 Fry Pan, 25c; 4 Tin Boilers, \$2.	3 15
1 Carving Knife, 66c; 2 Pepper Boxes, 15c	81
1 Cullender and Skimmer, 40c; 1 Fork, 20c; 1 Large Dipper, \$1,	1 60
2 Small Dippers, 30c; 1 Ax, \$2.50; 1 Shovel and Poker, 60c....	3 40
3 Wooden Pails, \$1.20; 1 Clock, \$9; 4 Soup Tureens, \$2.....	12 20
1 Salt Box, \$2; 1 Refrigerator, \$4; 2 Brushes and Brooms, 30c..	6 30
1 Kerosene Lamp and Lantern	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$35 56

Bed Room.

25 Iron Bedsteads, \$75; 24 Bed Ticks, \$9.60	84 60
30 Blankets, \$49.50; 24 Pillow Ticks, \$2.40.	51 90
Broom and Dust Pan	25
	<hr/>
	\$136 75

Office.

1 Pine Desk and 2 Closets, at \$4, \$12; 1 Table and Chair, \$2	14 00
1 Pitcher, Ewer, Basin and Washstand	2 10
2 Dockers, 2 Cake Prints, and Gingerbread Boards.....	8 25
1 Stove and Pipe	10 50
Stationery and Blank Forms.....	2 00
1 Small Platform Scale	4 50
	<hr/>
	\$41 35

Bread Loft.

1 Small Trough, \$2.50; 28 Barrels, at \$5.50, \$154.....	156 50
20 Padlocks (used), \$23.60; 12 Padlocks (new), \$14; 1 Closet, \$3,	40 60
35 Bars to Barrels, \$8.75; 1 Truck, \$3; 1 Table and Stool, \$1.50.	13 25
2 Adzers, \$2; 1 Platform Scale, \$40.....	42 00
1 Counter, Scale and Weights, \$9.50; 1 Bow Saw and old Tools,	
\$11	20 50
1 Lantern, 50c; Tackle and Rope, \$24.40.....	25 00
	<u>\$297 85</u>

Sundries.

200 feet Lumber, \$13; 1 Pick, 80c.....	13 80
130 feet White Wood, \$5.50; 5 Wheelbarrows, \$5; Saw and Buck,	
\$1.50	12 00
312 Flour Barrels, \$90.72; Hoop and Bar Iron, \$22.85	119 57
50 pounds 3d Nails, at 6c, \$3; 25 pounds Wrought Nails, \$1.87 .	4 87
1 Paper Rivets	2 00
	<u>\$152 24</u>

Stock.

538 barrels Flour at \$7.35; 532 at \$5.95½.....	\$3,165 40
9 bags Meal at \$2.80.....	25 20
3 bushels Meal at \$2.....	6 00
5 sacks Salt at \$2.68	13 40
214 pounds Hops at 24c.....	51 36
10 pounds Ginger at \$2.50; 1 pound Saleratus, 8c.....	2 58
20 pounds Lard at 20½c, \$4.10, 25 pounds Butter at 36c, \$9..	13 10
10 gallons Molasses at 95c.....	9 50
14,584 pounds Bread at 5c.....	729 20
	<u>\$4,015 74</u>

Recapitulation.

Bake House.....	\$665 40
Kitchen.....	35 56
Bed Room	136 75
Office	41 35
Bread Loft	287 85
Sundries	152 24
Stock	4,015 74
	<u>\$5,284 89</u>

Fixtures.

5 Ovens and 3 Boilers	Bake House.
1 Range and 2 Boilers.....	Kitchen.
1 Dumb Waiter.....	Bread Loft.

RETURN SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF THE VARIOUS
ARTICLES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF BREAD DURING
1869.

Barrels of Flour	11,767
Pounds of Meal.....	49,100
Sacks of Salt.....	117
Bushels of Malt.....	32
Pounds of Hops.	570
Bushels of Potatoes....	78

Flour Account.

Barrels of Flour on hand January 1st.....	467	
do received during 1869	12,317	
		12,784
do consumed for Bread.....	11,767	
do consumed for Cake.....	13	
do distributed to Institutions.....	450	
do sold to Officers.....	16	
		12,246
On hand December 31st, 1869.....		538

Bread Account.

Number of pounds of Bread on hand January 1st	11,427	
do baked during 1869.....	31,215,88	
		3,133,015
do distributed during 1869.....		3,118,431
On hand December 31st, 1869.....		145,84

The average product of one barrel of flour was 265 pounds and 4 ounces.

The average price per pound of bread, as supplied to the Institutions, was
three cents one-ninth.

Consumption of Fuel.

Coal.....	131½ tons.
Wood	40 loads.

DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT OF THE BAKE HOUSE FOR
THE YEAR 1869.

DR.

To Inventory, 1868	\$5,364 89
Store Bills.....	93,223 85
Salaries.....	1,692 92
Balance.....	9,374 25

\$109,655 91

OR.

By Bread, &c., to December 24th.....	\$28,070 49
Bread, &c., to December 31st	2,962 11
Barrels to City.....	3,100 00
Sweepings to Hogs.....	101 00
Cash from Officers.....	237 42
New Year's Cake	210 00
Inventory, December 31st, 1869.....	5,284 89
	<u>\$109,655 91</u>

REPORT

OF

GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, N. Y., }
December 31, 1869. }

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *Pres. Board of Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—The Annual Report of the General Store Department for the year ending December 31, 1869, is herewith submitted, accompanied with usual tabular statements, the results of which show the following to have been the transactions in the business of the same:

Amount on hand January 1, 1869		\$47,602 00
Amount received on requisitions:		
From City	\$543,291 81	
From Departments	232,229 09	
From Gain on Stock	205 76	
		<u>775,726 66</u>
		<u>\$823,328 66</u>
Amount Distributed.....	\$785,193 79	
Balance (stock on hand).....	38,134 87	
		<u>\$823,328 66</u>

A reference to the statement of garments manufactured at Clothing Bureau will show that 46,837 articles

of all kinds have been made and furnished the various departments, upon requisitions previously granted by the Board. The total value of these garments was \$32,834.15, being \$2,981.14 less than was expended during 1868.

Owing to a scarcity of skilled help, this Bureau of the Department has not been as prompt in the executions of its business as could be wished, and is to-day much in arrears in its work. Nevertheless, it has performed a large amount of work, and a few weeks will suffice to restore it to its former standard of efficiency.

The Agricultural Department, continuing under the able administration of Mr. Samuel Rush, has increased in usefulness, and is admitted to be one of the most valuable of the Bureaus of the Store Department.

No scarcity of vegetables has been experienced by any of the departments, and notwithstanding the increased demands for its products, in the extension and growth of the Department in general, consequent upon the organization of new institutions, all its requirements have been met with promptness, and fresh vegetables, doubly valuable from being fresh, have been furnished, without limit, to all.

The value of the distributions made by this Bureau during the year was \$15,292.61, and there remains about \$3,000 worth yet on hand.

The need of a suitable building, with root cellars, drying rooms and storage loft, for the use of the Agricultural Department, is a serious hindrance to its efficiency, and the unsightly sheds and shanties now in use are far from meeting the wants of the departments, and your serious consideration of this subject, with reference to the future, is recommended.

The Stable Bureau has continued to meet all demands upon its labor, and is in efficient and able care. There are now twenty-two horses and one yoke of cattle under its control.

No changes of importance in the administration of the affairs of this Department have occurred to mar the harmony or change the daily routine of its duties, and in presenting this report I desire to offer my thanks for the continuance of your confidence.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FLAGLER,

General Storekeeper.

COMMISSIONERS OF

BALANCE SHEET OF ACCOUNTS AT GENERAL STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Amount on hand January 1..... \$47,602 00 /
 Amount received from City, as per Invoice Book..... 543,291 81
 Amount received from Departments, viz:

Alms House.....	\$10,206 65	
Work House.....	8,011 03	
Penitentiary	2,696 38	
Lunatic Asylum.....	6,848 79	
Charity Hospital.....	6,246 74	
Bellevue Hospital	1,631 42	
General Drug Department.....	31,978 81	
Bakery	98,640 49	
Clothing Bureau.....	32,834 15	
Stable Department	3,839 46	
Agricultural Department	15,292 61	
Randall's Island Nursery	3,701 33	
Randall's Island Hospital.....	88 95	
Infants' Hospital.....	1,265 88	
Inebriate Asylum.....	3,132 74	
Hart's Island	3,050 01	
City Cemetery	2,439 27	
Steamboat Bellevue	1 25	
Store Expenses.....	140 55	
Central Office.	5 00	
Island Improvement.....	113 25	
School Ship	64 63	
		232,229 09
		<u>\$823,122 90</u>

Amount distributed, viz:

Alms House.....	\$67,734 70
Work House	46,129 01
Penitentiary	48,889 01
Lunatic Asylum	116,276 01
Charity Hospital	99,912 35
Randall's Island Nursery.....	40,758 87
Randall's Island Hospital.....	28,158 43
Infant's Hospital.....	52,423 36
Inebriate Asylum.....	32,719 78
Hart's Island	17,986 22

Amount distributed, viz:

Bellevue Hospital	\$20,691 70	
City Cemetery	3,012 54	
City Prison	6,338 37	
Bakery	91,254 45	
Incurable Hospital.....	10,599 20	
Blind Asylum	6,299 46	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	8,149 58	
Steamboat Bellevue.....	7,631 65	
Steamboat Minnahanonck.....	4,363 40	
Steamboat Hope.....	509 38	
Stable Bureau.....	3,839 46	
Agricultural Department	1,750 18	
Store Expenses.....	1,246 76	
Clothing Bureau.....	32,834 15	
Central Office.....	559 13	
Infant's Hospital Building	488 87	
Island Improvement.....	6,950 50	
General Drug Department.....	793 58	
Cash (sales to officers).....	3,761 07	
Soap House.....	13 94	
School Ship Mercury.....	19,176 78	
Soldiers' Bureau.....	1,234 56	
Loss	2,554 24	
		784,988 03
Inventory of stock December 31, 1869.....		38,134 87
		<u>\$823,122 90</u>

BALANCE SHEET OF INMATES' LABOR.

DR.

To Alms House.....	\$1,128 55
Work House.....	17,744 70
Penitentiary	22,294 07
Lunatic Asylum	3,668 66
Infants' Hospital.....	15 00
Bellevue Hospital.....	3 30
City Cemetery.....	49 10
	<u>\$44,903 98</u>

CR.

By Alms House.....	\$1,100 00
Work House.....	10 90
Penitentiary	36 60
Lunatic Asylum	6,481 71
Charity Hospital	921 36
Randall's Island Nursery	2,177 66
Randall's Island Hospital.....	1,758 30
Infants' Hospital.....	3,605 50
Inebriate Asylum	3,167 91
Hart's Island	8 70
Bellevue Hospital	1,572 00
City Cemetery.....	702 20
City Prison.....	15
Bakery	1,969 40
Hospital for Incurables	241 95
Steamboat Bellevue.....	975 55
Steamboat Minnahanonck.....	503 60
Agricultural Department	4,463 61
Store Expenses.....	1,421 27
Clothing Bureau.....	156 40
Infants' Hospital Building	363 74
Island Improvement.....	13,266 13
	<u><u>\$44,903 98</u></u>

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND BEDDING MANUFACTURED AT
CLOTHING BUREAU DURING YEAR 1869.

Women's Dresses	1,792
do Chemises	3,314
do Aprons	823
do Caps	275
do Petticoats	1,160
do Stockings (pair)	1,882
Men's Overcoats	22
do Pants (pair)	2,490
do Jackets	564
do Vests	65
do Shirts	4,854
do Drawers (pair)	8
do Undershirts (flannel)	153
do Caps	100
do Suits (cloth)	18
Boys' Overalls (pair)	180
do Overshirts	180
do Oiled suits	102
Mittens (pair)	791
Boys' Pants (pair)	1,738
do Jackets	1,243
do Caps	150
do Shirts	1,827
do Undershirts	510
do Drawers	265
Infants' Diapers	1,350
do Petticoats	636
do Shirts	750
do Shrouds	448
do Night Gowns	525
do Aprons	300
do Dresses	436
do Night Gowns	400
Girls' Dresses	504
do Chemise	652
do Drawers	102
do Aprons	1,854
do Caps	50
do Stockings	48

Girls' Hoods	50
Gingham Hoods	225
Bed Ticks	981
Pillow Ticks	805
Sheets	4,538
Pillow Cases	3,018
Bed Spreads	460
Women's Sacques	90
Crib Bed Ticks	100
Crib Pillow Ticks	100
Crib Spreads	182
Crib Blankets	104
Adult Shrouds	1,322
Hand Towels	1,408
Men's Aprons	62
Table Covers	8
Eye Towels	200
Suspenders	320
Curtains	5
Women's Night Gowns	140
Straight Jackets	34
Bolster Cases	4
Girls' Sacques	130

INVENTORY OF GOODS ON HAND AT STORE DEPARTMENT,
DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.

231½ yards Brown Muslin.....	\$25 31
6,122½ yards Osnaburg Muslin	1,197 21
405 yards Bleached Muslin.....	72 90
579½ yards Fancy Cassimere, at 87½c.....	506 84
2,829 yards Denims	662 68
2,223½ yards Ticking.....	478 29
1,086½ yards Calico (Light Sprague's), at 12½c.....	135 81
98½ yards Calico (Oriental).....	123 06
749½ yards Calico (Pink).....	93 72
343½ yards Apron Check.....	57 39
1,041½ yards Linen Sheeting.	433 73
56 yards White Flannel, at 28c.....	15 68
111 yards Blue Flannel, at 36c.....	39 96
209½ yards Red Flannel, at 29c.....	60 76
273½ yards Crash.....	39 17
888 yards Cotton Kersey.....	141 14
18 yards Dimity.....	4 54
150½ yards White Duck.....	126 88
717 yards Blue Nankeens.....	161 32
7½ yards Hollands	2 52
165 yards Selicias	28 11
124½ yards Tailors' Canvas	8 35
371 yards White Canton Flannel.....	85 33
876 yards Burlaps	172 11
129 yards Cottonades, at 20c.	25 80
493½ yards Blue Doe Cassimere, at \$1.50.....	740 25
71½ yards Gray Kersey, at 85c.....	60 56
273 yards Brown Drillings	47 32
76½ yards Linen Diaper.....	16 26
30½ yards Prison Cloth.....	65 47
256½ yards Linen Drills (plain).....	62 95
1,524 yards Gray Cadets.....	1,485 90
42½ yards Petersham.....	55 34
67½ yards B. and W. Plaids	16 94
2,501½ yards Ginghams.....	387 99
418 yards Shroud Muslin.....	34 00
135 yards Coat Lining, at 20c.	27 00
54½ yards Awning Stripes.....	174 18
245½ yards 6-4 Beaver Cloth.....	921 85

9	Marsailles Quilts, at \$1.50.....	13 50
130	pair Gray Blankets, at \$4, less 6 per cent.....	488 80
5	pair White 10-4 Blankets, at \$4.25, less 6 per cent...	19 98
5	pieces Bunting, at \$16.....	80 00
81	dozen Woolen Mils, at \$4.20.....	340 20
301	pair Soldier's Pants.....	679 00
300	U. S. Uniform Coats.....	526 75
98	U. S. Uniform Overcoats.....	379 52
543	Prison Uniform Jackets.....	1,948 87
331	pair Prison Uniform Pants.....	912 16
114	pair Boy's Linen Pants.....	64 63
48	pair Men's Pants.....	34 56
61	dozen pair Men's Socks, at \$2.75, less six per cent....	157 69
52	dozen pair Women's Stockings, at \$3.75, less 6 per ct.	183 30
372	pair Boy's Socks, at \$2.75, less 6 per cent.....	97 87
67	Hospital Gowns.....	53 70
26	Men's Caps.....	79
645	Men's Caps, at 75c.....	483 75
332	pair Women's Shoes, at \$1.60.....	611 20
16	pair Women's Slippers, at 75c.....	12 00
184	pair Men's Slippers, at 75c.....	138 00
630	pair Misses' Shoes, at \$1.20.....	756 00
72	pair Boys' Shoes, at \$2.50.....	180 00
233	pair Boys' Shoes, at \$1.10.....	256 30
153	pair Child's Shoes, at \$1.....	153 00
18	3-12 dozen Men's Straw Hats.....	35 75
10	Pillow Ticks, at 15c.....	1 50
9	Pillow Cases, at 16c.....	1 44
6	Knit Shirts, at 50c.....	3 00
102	barrels Salt Beef.....	1,615 55
1	barrel Salt Pork.....	28 00
2,904	pounds Brown Sugar.....	128 80
484	pounds White Crushed Sugar.....	50 55
2,085	pounds Coffee Sugar.....	275 25
819	pounds Granulated Sugar.....	127 13
180	pounds Cocoa.....	89 92
672	pounds Crackers.....	27 27
17	pounds Raw Coffee.....	4 93
20	pounds Roasted Coffee.....	5 00
32,284	pounds Salt Fish.....	1,538 36
14	boxes Farina, at \$5.63.....	78 82
1	barrel Wheaten Grits.....	14 00
3	barrels Oatmeal.....	17 23
19,315	pounds Brown Sugar.....	2,241 55
420	pounds Pepper.....	140 79
40	pounds Burnt Rye, at 3c.....	1 20
90½	bushels Rye, at \$1.25.....	113 12

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

513

77½ bushels Oats.....	\$30 22
12 bags Shorts, at \$1.....	12 00
17 hhds. Salt	45 53
35,574 pounds Straw.....	432 03
2,360 pounds Tea, at 64c	1,510 40
204 pounds Tea, at 48½c	98 94
373 pounds Tobacco, at 56c.....	208 88
72 dozen Green Turtle, 2 pound cans, at \$2.50.....	180 00
6 dozen Green Turtle, 4 pound cans, at \$5.....	30 00
7 barrels Vinegar.....	62 17
15 pounds Allspice	5 40
4 pounds Cinnamon.....	2 36
10 pounds Saleratus, at 9½c.....	95
2 2-12 dozen Canned Asparagus	11 26
1,632 barrels Potatoes.....	2,624 06
1,181 gallons Kerosene Oil.....	394 87
85 8-10 gallons Raw Linseed Oil.....	78 98
209.8 gallons Boiled Linseed Oil.....	202 28
27 gallons Lamp Oil	61 14
136 pounds Chalk	4 81
10 19-29 reams Cap Paper.....	24 75
1½ ream Letter Paper.....	2 45
2½ reams Note Paper.....	7 00
7 7-10 boxes Letter Envelopes	10 92
10 15-20 boxes Document Envelopes	35 83
1 10-12 dozen Prescription Books	23 34
131 bottles Black Ink.....	80 10
22 bottles Red Ink	10 70
37 sheets Blotting Paper, at 4c.....	1 48
½ ream Requisition Blanks	7 50
½ ream Pay Roll Blanks...	7 50
3-12 dozen Cap Blank Books, at \$15.....	3 75
5 dozen 6.0 Paint Brushes	144 32
7 5-12 dozen Sash Tool Brushes	20 33
11 8-12 dozen Blacking Brushes, at \$4.....	46 67
7-12 dozen Stencil Brushes.....	1 15
9 5-12 dozen Dust Brushes.....	48 78
11-12 dozen Window Brushes.....	3 33
2 3-12 dozen Pope's Head Brushes.....	26 91
2 dozen Pope's Eye Brushes.....	15 00
77½ dozen Fine Ivory Combs.....	97 91
65 4-12 dozen Dressing Combs	84 23
7 dozen Coarse and Fine Combs	7 73
161 pounds Linen Thread.....	257 66
10 pounds Skein Cotton Thread.....	10 00
6½ dozen Spool Cotton.....	6 20

184	gross A 27 Bone Buttons	\$31 35
48	gross A 22 Bone Buttons, at 16c.....	7 68
165	gross Suspender Buttons.....	15 58
12 5-12	gross Wooden Coat Buttons.....	5 49
44	pounds No. 10 Shoe Thread.....	39 60
12	pounds No. 3 Shoe Thread.....	13 80
46	dozen Awl Hafts.....	11 50
1	gross Awl Handles, patent.....	16 50
4	gross Shoe Binding.....	12 00
11½	dozen Shoe Knives.....	11 50
120	pounds Shoe Nails (iron).....	15 00
60	pounds Shoe Nails (copper), at 36c.....	21 60
5	pounds Shoe Nails (zinc), at 15c.....	75
70	pounds Sand Stones.....	5 60
2½	pounds Bristles.....	25 88
9	gross Sewing Awls.....	20 00
20	gross Pegging Awls (patent).....	15 00
11	gross Lasting Tacks.....	27 50
43	pounds Wax.....	6 45
3½	bushels Pegs.....	5 81
3	dozen Morocco.....	45 00
20	pounds Sash Cord, at 24c.....	4 80
9	gross Iron Table Spoons, at \$5.....	45 00
½	gross Iron Tea Spoons, at \$3.....	75
162	gross Screws	54 93
31	pounds ¼-lbs Rivets, at 66c	20 46
10	pounds 1-lb. Rivets, at 60c.....	6 00
1	pound 14-lbs. Rivets	3 60
72	papers Tacks, 12 oz., at 8c.....	5 76
38	papers Tacks, 10 oz., at 8c.....	3 04
55	papers Tacks, 6 oz., at 8c.....	4 40
78	papers Brads, 1 inch, at 10c.....	7 80
4	papers Brads, 1½ inch, at 12c.....	48
9	papers Brads, 2 inches, at 15c.....	1 35
6	Spiral Spring Butts, 6 inches.....	10 50
6	Spiral Spring Butts, 4 inches.....	6 00
3	pair 6-inch Fast Butts.....	1 50
48	pair 4-inch Fast Butts, at \$1.40 a dozen.....	5 60
36	pair 3-inch Fast Butts, at 83c a dozen.....	2 79
	pair 4½ inch Fast Butts, at 83c a dozen.....	2 79
2	pair 3 inch Loose Butts	40
½	dozen Flush Bolts, 10 inches, at \$1.92.....	64
16	dozen Harness Buckles, at 12c.	1 92
36	Sash Rollers, at 5c	1 80
1 5-12	dozen Brass Castors, at 20c. each	3 40
½	gross Brass Screw Rings.....	75
22	Door Buttons, at 3c.....	66

2	Expansion Bitts, at \$2.....	\$4 00
2	Claw Hammers, at \$1.....	2 00
12	Bell Hangers Cranks.....	48
2	pair Barbers' Shears.....	2 00
2,976	pounds Grate Bars, at 6c.....	178 56
5	pounds Sauce Pan Handles, at 25c.....	1 25
11-12	Chalk Lines.....	3 43
3	dozen Files and Rasps, assorted.....	29 83
3 11-12	dozen Saw Files.....	8 63
3 2-12	dozen Rim Locks, 5 and 6 in.....	29 25
3	dozen Padlocks.....	20 46
4-12	dozen Spring Chest Locks, at 60c.....	2 40
9-12	dozen Closet Locks.....	2 50
42	Striking Hammers.....	167 39
138	Wheelbarrows.....	339 00
23	Hand Barrows.....	38 50
2,622	pounds Cut Nails.....	127 59
4	dozen Whitewash Brushes, at \$25.....	100 00
2 1-12	dozen Tin Dippers, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, at 60c.....	1 25
3 3-12	dozen Tin Wash Basins.....	9 35
117	Tin Dish Pans.....	61 93
20	Scrub Brushes.....	57 44
9	Oil Gates.....	7 73
2	dozen Mane Combs.....	2 50
2	dozen Coal Hod Ears.....	73
1	gross Kerosene Wick.....	1 00
63	Pick Axes.....	71 44
75	Bath Brick.....	2 38
190	pounds Black Lead.....	18 70
54	dozen Brooms, at \$4.....	216 00
120	pounds Glue.....	26 74
34	pounds Coarse Twine.....	11 56
41 6-16	pounds Sail Twine.....	14 92
29 5-16	pounds Cotton Cord.....	18 56
2	boxes Glass, at \$5.....	10 00
62	Wooden Pails, at 50c.....	31 00
48	Wooden Kits, at 25c.....	12 00
12	Door Mats.....	12 00
12	Coal Scuttles, at \$1.....	12 00
2	Syringes, 8 oz.....	2 00
5	gross Thimbles, at \$3.50.....	17 50
3	gross Hooks and Eyes, No. 2.....	1 50
14	gross Hooks and Eyes, No. 20.....	2 40
16	gross Cotton Shoe Laces.....	12 12
4	gross Leather Shoe Laces, at 50c.....	2 00
10-12	dozen Razor Strops.....	1 83
623 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds Knitting Cotton.....	249 47

13½	pounds Knitting Yarn	\$12 38
10	pounds Cotton Lamp Wick, at 75c	7 50
4	jars Snuff	40 57
13½	gross Matches	46 46
195	Palm Leaf Fans	8 19
136	Glass Salt Cellars	6 80
5	packages Pins	2 00
9	papers Darning Needles	40
2	gross Knitting Needles	2 00
6 9-10	thousand Sewing Needles	10 28
8	Crowbars	5 00
1	gross Braid	8 00
6	Plaid Shawls	10 50
9	Quarry Sledges	65 25
8	Pick Handles	2 00
73	Iron Bedsteads	146 00
¾	pound Sponges	3 00
55	Hand Letters, at 50c	27 50
36	Scrub Brush Handles	6 00
98	tons Smith's Coal	838 26
884	barrels Charcoal	757 94
354	tons Hard Coal	2,283 08
2	bunches Hoop Poles	4 00
968	pounds Manilla Rope	229 56
102	Bed Blocks	1 54
3½	dozen Memorandum Books	7 80
29	Adult Coffins	93 50
50	Infants' Coffins	130 50

\$38,134 87

OUT-DOOR POOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1870.*

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor respectfully presents the report of the department under his charge for the year ending December 31, 1869 :

The duties of this department comprise every matter connected with pauperism, disease of every description, the care and protection of children, and the carrying into effect the laws that have been established for the care and protection of the poor and unfortunate claiming charity.

The total amount of cash disbursed by me for all purposes, including special donations to blind, of \$24,528.80, from January 1 to December 31, 1869, has been \$156,810.07. A comparison with the years 1867 and 1868, is herewith submitted.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Donations	\$25,716 75	\$41,277 93	\$48,566 00
Children's Nursing	4,395 25	3,906 25	4,270 00
Transportation of Paupers	2,329 36	1,976 78	2,009 80
Salaries	15,756 42	21,000 00	26,496 82
Coal	13,530 10	37,474 62	43,854 86
Expenses of Office, Feed, Stationary, Fuel, Coffins.	8,977 21	8,059 03	7,083 79
	<u>\$70,705 09</u>	<u>\$113,694 61</u>	<u>\$132,281 27</u>
Less cash receipts	3,979 79	2,780 06	3,728 00
	<u>\$66,725 30</u>	<u>\$110,914 55</u>	<u>\$128,553 27</u>
Add amount expended "Donations to Blind,"	\$17,225 00	\$24,175 00	\$24,528 80
	<u>\$83,950 30</u>	<u>\$135,089 55</u>	<u>\$153,082 07</u>

The total number of families relieved during the year by donations of money, was 5,275 ; fuel, 7,555.

The change made in the system of visiting by the visitors of the department, has proved beneficial. The visitors, by the rules established for their government, have become acquainted with the resident poor of their respective districts, and the causes that have operated to render such persons applicants for relief, as well as enabling them to readily detect fraudulent applications. A copy of the form report made each month by the visitor, is herewith annexed:

OUT-DOOR POOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

NEW YORK, 18

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

I respectfully submit the following Report of the number of persons to whom relief has been granted by me, and the causes therefor, on the Reports of the District Visitors, during the past month, and the Wards in which they reside :

WARDS.

CAUSES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.
Old Age.....																							
Sick.....																							
Charge of Families...																							
Wounds & Infirmities,																							
Accouchments																							

Refused Aid because of..... Coal distributed Tons.....

No urgent need..... Money dispensed \$.....

Fraudulent.....

Absent from Residence

Chargeable to Commissioners of Emigration...

..... Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

During the year provision has been made for Infants as follows :

Remaining at nurse, December 31st, 1868.....	35	
Received during the year.....	17	52
Delivered to mothers.....	20	
Sent to Infant Hospital.....	1	
Died.....	5	26
		<u>26</u>
Remaining at nurse, December 31st, 1869.....		26
Received at the office during the year.....		731
Sent to Infants' Hospital.....	716	
Discharged to mothers.....	5	
Adopted at office.....	9	
Died.....	1	731
		<u>731</u>
Number of children sent to Randall's Island Nursery.....		1,021
do discharged to parents.....	612	
do taken on trial.....	86	
do died.....	31	
do transferred to Institutions.....	99	

Interments at City Cemetery, 1,015 by this department, of which 29 were subsequently claimed and removed by friends.

The appropriation for the Blind by the Legislature at the session of 1869, has been disbursed by this department. The number requiring relief has been 413. The same system of visitation and classification as that which governed the distribution of the appropriations for the previous years, has been continued.

During the year the city has been divided into eleven medical districts, to each of which is assigned a physi-

cian, on whom devolves the duty of visiting and prescribing for the sick poor of his district.

The number of patients visited and supplied with medicines from September to December 31, was 708.

The names and residences of the District Physicians, with the districts to which they are assigned, are as follows :

NAMES AND RESIDENCE OF PHYSICIANS.

District.	Ward.	
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	Dr. D. C. Lee, No. 1 Madison street.
2	6,	Dr. D. D. W. Harrington, 23 City Hall place.
3	7, 13,	Dr. Henry Raphael, 136 E. Broadway.
4	8, 9, 15,	Dr. J. H. Gunning, 190 West 11th st.
5	10, 14,	Dr. R. C. M. Page, 39 Delancy street.
6	11, 17,	Dr. David Brekes, 259 E. 10th street.
7	16, 20,	Dr. Leroy M. Yale, 50 W. 32d street.
8	18, 21,	Dr. E. L. Keyes, 72 Madison avenue.
9	12,	Dr. Willard P. Wooster, 114th street, four doors west of 3d avenue.
10	19,	Dr. A. C. Corson, 365 Lexington ave.
11	22,	Dr. John C. Jay, Jr., 204 W. 38th st.
Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.		

The following regulations have been adopted for their government:

REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL VISITATION OF THE SICK POOR AT THEIR HOMES.

1. It shall be the duty of the District Visitors to report to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor all cases

of serious illness in their respective districts which may require medical or surgical assistance, setting forth the name and residence of the person sick, and so describing his residence that it may readily be found.

2. The Superintendent will cause to be recorded by districts, in a book for that purpose, the reports of the Visitors, and he will immediately notify the physician of the district in which the sick poor so reported may reside.

3. The Physicians shall reside in the districts to which they may be appointed. It shall be their duty to visit immediately such patients as may be reported to them by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, and prescribe for them. If a patient be unable to buy the medicine prescribed, the physician shall send the prescription to the Apothecary of the Bureau of Out-Door Poor Relief for the Sick, who shall put up such medicines as may be prescribed, keeping a record of the number of the district, name of the physician, the kinds and quantities of the medicines furnished, and the name of the patient.

4. If in the opinion of the District Physician the patient require hospital treatment, he will so notify the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, who will cause an ambulance to be sent to convey the patient to one of the hospitals of the Department.

5. The District Physicians shall on Monday of each

week make reports to the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, who shall lay them before the Commissioners, of the number of visits they have made during the preceding week, the number of patients under treatment, the number convalescent, and the number who have died; and they shall on the first of January of each year make a detailed report for the preceding year, setting forth :

1. The number of patients visited, classified.
2. The number of visits, classified.
3. The diseases treated, and the number of patients of each disease, classified.
4. The number of patients sent to hospitals.
5. Mean duration of treatment of each patient in days and visits.
6. Number of office consultations.
7. Classification of the employments of patients.
8. Classification of patients living with their families or boarding.
9. The number of patients who have recovered.
10. The number of patients who have died.
11. The number of patients under treatment.

The classification referred to shall be in respect to sex, married or single, adults, minors over 14, children under 14, natives or foreigners.

6. The Apothecary of the Bureau of Out-Door Relief

shall, in his annual report, make returns of the number of prescriptions, the kinds and aggregate quantities of medicines and their money value, dispensed by him to each district under their regulations.

To the employees of this department I am under obligations for the fidelity, zeal and ability with which they have discharged their duties during the year.

Respectfully,

GEORGE KELLOCK,

Superintendent.

FREE LABOR
AND
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU,
PLIMPTON'S BUILDING, CORNER NINTH AND STUYVESANT STREETS, }
NEW YORK, *December 31st, 1869.*

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to present to your Honorable Board the Annual Report of this Institution.

This department was opened for the transaction of business on the 15th of June last, and the following rules established for its government :

This office will be open daily (except on Sunday) from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. from 1st April to 1st November, and from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. from 1st November to 1st April.

Books shall be kept in which shall be recorded the names of applicants for employment, their residence, the time they have been in the United States and in the city, place of birth, married or single, the number of

persons dependent upon them, and their trade or occupation.

Also books in which shall be recorded the names and residences of persons applying for labor, the kind of labor required, and the price or wages proposed to be paid.

No fee from either applicants for employment or for labor shall on any pretence be demanded. In the female department a reception room is provided for those seeking help, and a sitting room for those desirous of employment.

With a view of facilitating business and protecting alike the interest of the employer and employee, the following rules have been adopted for their government :

Persons desirous of obtaining situations are required, upon application, to register their names. A ticket being furnished them, they are directed to the sitting room and seated in numerical order, the first on the line having preference for the situation offered.

A book is kept in which are recorded the names of any parties using disrespectful or improper language, or failing to keep an engagement after being engaged, which thenceforth debars them from the privileges of the office.

Persons seeking help, upon registering their names,

are shown to the reception room and seated in numerical order, their request written upon a slip of paper and posted on the bulletin. The message being forwarded to the sitting room, the first girl on the line is then sent to the reception room, and if engaged, her name as engaged entered on the engagement register opposite the name of the person engaging.

Great care is taken to prevent improper persons obtaining help from this Bureau.

Instances have occurred in which parties engaging help from this Bureau have discharged them before the expiration of the month. Complaint being made at this office, a written request from me to pay them has invariably succeeded in obtaining it. Annexed will be found a tabular statement, showing the number seeking help and number of situations furnished from June 15th, 1869, to December 31st, 1869, inclusive :

1869.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.			APPLICATIONS BY EMPLOYERS.			SITUATIONS FURNISHED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 15 to July 31	2,291	1,850	4,141	1,248	2,296	3,544	993	1,491	2,484
August	1,053	1,728	2,781	762	2,338	3,100	654	1,694	2,348
September	770	2,256	3,026	541	3,427	3,968	491	2,238	2,729
October	1,087	2,494	3,581	1,350	2,987	4,337	879	2,195	3,074
November	807	1,907	2,714	662	2,258	2,940	568	1,620	2,388
December	662	1,578	2,240	396	1,750	2,146	380	1,575	1,955
Total	6,670	11,813	18,483	4,979	15,956	20,935	3,965	11,013	14,978

Of the aggregate number of applications by employers, sixty per cent required ordinary house workers, the remainder requiring help for the higher grades of household duties.

During the summer and fall months girls demanded high wages, and are very independent. The supply at the present time being much greater than the demand, and the times being very dull, they are willing to accept places at more reasonable terms, which accounts for a greater proportion provided.

Of the aggregate number of females seeking employment, fifty per cent desired situations in the higher grades of household duties.

During the existence of this Institution all able-bodied men that were willing to work could get situations in the city or country and receive fair wages.

At present the demand for male labor is very slight. Steamboats being taken from their routes for the winter, canals closing, suspension of work on buildings, farmers and brickmakers idle. In fact, the only orders on our books for labor are from contractors to dig sewers and ditches, waiters for hotels, &c.

A number of those seeking employment desire light work, such as porters, clerks, watchmen, &c. Many are unfit for manual labor, being broken down by dissipation, &c.

The demand for skilled male labor has been limited. About eighty per cent of those seeking employment were only fitted to perform ordinary laborer's work.

Of the aggregate number of male and female labor required, we have furnished about seventy-five per cent—the remainder being unwilling to leave the city or not having satisfactory references.

To the several clerks of the Bureau I am indebted for the valuable assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. LOSEE,

Superintendent.

PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Bought of—

Nesbitt & Co., Paper and Ruling.....	\$18 50
Peckford & Co., Paper and Ruling.....	200 30
Hand & Elsworth, Paper.....	498 75
J. Robinson, Cards	633 39
J. Connor's Sons, Type, &c.....	670 09
S. Raynor & Co., Envelopes.....	131 25
Sundries, Glue, Ribbon, &c.....	96 83
	<u>\$2,249 11</u>

Distributed to—

Central Office.....	\$1,785 45
Superintendent Out-Door Poor	257 50
Store House, B. I.....	403 00
Bellevue Hospital	285 50
Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief, O. D. P.....	305 25
Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau	111 00
Penitentiary, B. I.....	60 00
Inebriate Asylum, W. I.....	41 50
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.....	43 50
Infants' Hospital, R. I.....	51 50
School Ship Mercury... ..	60 37
New Lunatic Asylum	43 50
General Drug Department.....	59 00
City Prison.....	58 00
Nursery Hospital, R. I.....	19 00
Nurseries, R. I.....	9 50
Alms House, B. I.....	10 00
Work House, B. I.....	52 50
Charity Hospital, B. I.....	54 25
Steam Boat	2 90
	<u>\$3,713 22</u>

Stock on hand December 31, 1869.

Paper and Cards, printed and blank.....	\$450 00
Printing Presses, Type and Furniture.....	2,190 00
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	\$2,640 00

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Superintendent.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Jan. 1, 1870.

COLORED HOME.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—At the close of another year it is my duty to submit to you the Annual Report of the Colored Home.

It is gratifying to state that the general health of the Institution has never been better. At one time we were threatened with an outbreak of puerperal fever, but it was providentially prevented by removing the lying-in women to other apartments, and thoroughly cleansing the infected ward. There were no deaths. No other endemic disease has prevailed, although several cases of typhoid fever were admitted during the year.

The favorable condition of the Institution is attributable to the liberality of the Commissioners in allowing an advanced rate of board; to the generous manner in which our Managers have seconded the efforts for moral and sanitary reform; and especially to the professional

gentlemen associated with me in the management of the hospital department.

It can be said, to the honor of our House Physicians, that there is no hospital in the city whose inmates receive greater attention, nor where a more faithful record of cases under treatment is kept. I should be doing injustice to these gentlemen, who, for the sake of gaining knowledge of disease, offer their services without remuneration, were I to omit their names from this report. To Dr. Frank Wilmarth, whose time expired two months ago, and to Dr. Amos W. Abbott, my present associate, I tender the thanks of our officers and managers for their faithful exertions on behalf of the sick.

It should not, however, be understood that our Institution is beyond the need of assistance. Were it not for the kindness of your Board, our managers would be exceedingly straitened to meet their pecuniary demands. It is to the public we would appeal to ascertain for themselves the needs and merits of this only institution of its kind in the country. Its condition is gradually improving, but we would not cease our efforts until it is made a paragon in all that is essential to the health and comfort of its inmates—a monument befitting our great metropolis—and silently pointing to the results of patient, persevering, Christian philanthropy. It has struggled long and hard, nearly a third of a century,

and now that its noble work may not go backward, we look for aid to those whom a bountiful Providence has blessed with abundant means.

Appended, please find a tabular view of admissions, discharges and deaths.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WHITALL,

Resident Physician.

COLORED HOME, Dec. 31, 1869.

Deaths at the Colored Home for the year 1869.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aneurism Thoracic Aorta.....	..	1	1
Aneurism Abdominal Aorta.....	1	..	1
Apoplexy .....	..	3	3
Amyloid Degeneration of Brain.....	1	1	2
Amyloid Degeneration of Liver.....	1	..	1
Abscess, Gluteal	1	..	1
Abscess, Psoas.....	1	..	1
Bright's Disease.....	8	8	16
Bronchitis.....	..	1	1
Carcinoma Uteri.....	..	1	1
Cholera Infantum	2	1	3
Cerebral Softening.....	2	..	2
Dysentery, Acute.....	1	..	1
Dysentery, Chronic	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Epithelioma of Bladder .....	..	1	1
Fatty Degeneration of Liver .....	..	1	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	1	..	1
Fibroid Degeneration of Stomach.....	..	2	2
Meningitis, Chronic	1	1	2
Meningitis, Secondary	1	..	1
Meningitis, Tubucular .....	..	2	2
Necrosis of Sacrum .....	..	1	1
Osteo-carcinoma	1	..	1
Edema Pulmonum.....	..	1	1
Pyetitis.....	1	..	1
Purpura	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	24	17	41
Phagedena	1	..	1
Pneumonia, Acute.....	1	2	3
Peritonitis, Tubucular.....	1	..	1
Rupia, Syphilitica	1	..	1
Syphilis Congenital .....	..	2	2
Stillborn	6	2	8
Typhoid Fever	1	2	3
Tuberculosis, General.....	1	..	1
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	2	1	3
	<u>64</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>116</u>
	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>

Deaths According to Age.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	8	7	15
Between 1 and 10.....	2	4	6
Between 10 and 20.....	3	2	5
Between 20 and 30.....	14	12	26
Between 30 and 40.....	10	3	13
Between 40 and 50.....	10	6	16
Between 50 and 60.....	9	6	15
Between 60 and 70.....	5	7	12
Between 70 and 80.....	2	4	6
Between 80 and 90.....	1	1	2
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>116</u>

Admissions during the year 1869.

Admitted to Hospital.....	391
Admitted to Home proper	140
Remaining December 31, 1868.....	240
	<u>771</u>
Discharges	404
Deaths.....	116
	<u>520</u>
Remaining January 1, 1870	<u>251</u>

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

REPORT.

In presenting to the public their thirty-third annual report, the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum desire to acknowledge the peculiar favors of the past year, and the especial care of a superintending Providence, upon whose promised guardianship the Orphan has relied. Perhaps less this year than any previous, this Institution has felt the dwarfing power of a prejudice which has for so long pervaded every class, and insensibly influenced the most impartial. Material aid of various kinds has been extended, and the sympathy and interest of the public are increasingly perceptible.

The additional stimulus offered the colored race in their character of freemen, in the partial acknowledgment of their rights, has elevated their general tone, and had a decided bearing upon the character of the children indentured from this Institution. The number returned for delinquencies is materially less, and the complaints of employers are generally more trivial.

The favorable report of one of the colored clergymen of this city has been highly gratifying to the managers. He states that a large proportion of the children indentured by them, and now settled in New York, are members of his church, and among the most respected and consistent portion of his congregation. But one, he believed, seemed hopelessly astray, and that from vices contracted in the army. Some of these passed from under their guardianship with many misgivings for their future, but with the feeble hope that the good seed sown might ultimately germinate.

The influences of the homes provided have generally proved favorable—one sad exception, in the case of a girl placed on trial with a family in Paterson, New Jersey, the particulars of which having been fully presented to the public in the daily papers, it seems hardly necessary to recapitulate. The managers would, however, state that the facts did not come to their knowledge until months after their occurrence, when too late for them to aid her by counsel. Upon investigation, they unite with the decision of the court, that she is innocent of the theft charged against her, and if not anticipated by other parties, would have instituted a civil suit for the recovery of damages. The child seems at present in good hands, and thankful for the sympathy and aid extended to her.

But one other known case of this character has occurred since the establishment of this Institution. While these isolated instances suggest the necessity of yet more caution in the selection of homes, they encourage, by the fact that of the number indentured, so few have been subjected to improper treatment. This is undoubtedly in part owing to the constant intercourse maintained between the children and their guardians. They are urged to write frequently, and to withhold nothing that would inform of the nature of their surrounding influences. Such letters are generally answered, and the child often encouraged in good, or restrained from evil, by the knowledge that there are those who sympathize in his struggles and rejoice in his success. To make this institution a Home more than an Asylum, is a constant aim ; a place where in after-years the interests and affections may centre, and where precept and example have toned and disciplined the life, rather than the sterner rule of law and force. In the letters attached to this report, and published as received, except as some are curtailed, may be seen a little of the pervading spirit of gratitude. Nor is this feeling alone confined to expression ; a year seldom passes without some of the children visiting the Institution, with offerings of more or less value.

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STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution, June 9, 1837..	1,638	
Number per last report, Dec. 1st, 1868,.....	271	
Since admitted: Boys 40, Girls 31.....	71	
		342
Indentured.....	12	
Sent to Colored Home.....	5	
On trial.....	3	
Returned to friends.....	36	
Left without permission.....	3	
Sent to Eye Infirmary.....	1	
Deaths.....	8	
		68
		274

Ages of children admitted during the year :

At 2 years of age.....	2
3 do	4
4 do	10
5 do	3
6 do	9
7 do	13
8 do	5
9 do	10
10 do	5
11 do	4
12 do	3
Total	68

O. K. HUTCHINSON,

*December 1st, 1869.**Superintendent.*

The above Report shows an increase in the admissions this year over last. A few, it will be observed, have been entered above the prescribed age. These have been cases of peculiar necessity, where the advantage to the child was believed a superior consideration to a possible improper influence he might exert. Such,

however, come under direct supervision, and if evil habits have been contracted which would have an injurious tendency in the house, the child is transferred to another Institution. The applications for infants and destitute children not legally orphans, but orphaned by the severance of every tie that unites a child to its parents, are numerous and pressing, and the needs of these two classes claim an interest which it is wished the scope of this Institution could cover.

As will be seen by a reference to the rules attached to this Report, children are received between the ages of two and ten. These are retained until they are twelve, when they are apprenticed generally to farmers. Much of the lighter work of the establishment is done by the older girls, and a number are employed permanently in the sewing room and in special service in different parts of the house.

The building now occupied continues, in most respects, to give satisfaction. The perfect system of ventilation, while it contributes materially to the health of the establishment, increases the consumption of coal, and shows an outlay for heating purposes which might appear extravagant if not explained. The unprotected situation of the house, exposed to the west and north winds, without the shelter of large trees or surrounding buildings, increases this difficulty, and even through the

last mild winter the inmates suffered considerably. To avoid a recurrence of the evil, additional heating apparatus has been introduced at considerable outlay, and the Managers trust that during the approaching cold season there may be no recurrence of the discomforts of the last.

The hospital, through the summer, has at times been nearly tenantless. Two deaths occurred, one a little consumptive girl, to whom Heaven had become a joy she longed to realize; the other an older child, but a short time a sufferer from an acute spinal difficulty.

The exposure of the winter produced considerable sickness. Severe colds were contracted, frequently terminating in inflammatory disorders of more or less severity. Six deaths occurred, mostly from diseases foreign to this class. No epidemic has prevailed, a great favor in an Institution where the proportion of small children is so large, and the latent taint of scrofula only awaits development in the reduced system succeeding any severe illness.

The case of a little boy, the most permanent invalid, is so peculiar it seems worth mentioning. He was attacked with inflammation of the brain, from which he suffered for several weeks with no prospect of relief. Contrary to every expectation he recovered, with the loss of mind and speech, and to a degree the power of

motion, but with a distressing cough which seemed to indicate an acute lung difficulty. For two years he remained a helpless imbecile, the cough slowly abating, but with its disappearance abscesses formed on his side, promising to develop into a serious hip disease. During this time his mind had been gradually clearing, and this day he is in entire possession of all his faculties. Latterly the abscesses have healed upon his hip, but show evidences of forming below, the disease having thus curiously traveled through his whole system.

The Managers would acknowledge the receipt of a bequest of \$470 from Miss Eliza B. Stewart, for many years connected with this Institution ; also one of \$935.14 from her brother, Mr. Lispenard Stewart.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number Taught during the year.....	295
Number of Scholars now receiving Instruction.....	234
Alphabet Class.....	22
Spell only.....	31
Read with ease.....	119
Read imperfectly.....	52
Definitions.....	112
Writing in books.....	82
do on Slates.....	95
do from Dictation.....	124
do from Composition.....	40
Fractions.....	5
Simple Rules of Arithmetic.....	164
Mental Arithmetic.....	124
Geography from Books.....	121
do Maps.....	42

Of seventy children admitted this year, including ten from the Nursery, thirty-nine did not know the alphabet.

ROSALIE F. DAVIS.

December 6, 1869.

The educational advantages presented are good, and the children show a fair progress. As in other institutions, there is a great diversity of attainment often the consequence of early surroundings, and the observer cannot judge fairly of the progress of any class without some knowledge of the previous influences that have moulded the mind as well as character. Those who enter the Institution as mere infants, and are trained under the eye of a judicious nurse, easily accept instruc-

tion and soon pass creditably into the higher classes, while those who enter at ten or eleven, ignorant of its simplest rudiments, rarely leave the primary departments.

While the Managers recognize a field of usefulness beyond their limit, they question, under existing circumstances, the prudence of any more extended effort. The late aid received from the Legislature may only be applied for building purposes, or direct and permanent improvements upon the house, so that the available income for the expenses of the family is not increased. In conclusion, they would solicit a continuance of past patronage, believing that this charity must commend itself to the public, both in the helplessness of the class it protects and in the judicious economy which pervades every department.

SARAH S. MURRAY,

December 6, 1869.

Secretary.

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

The cases of disease this year requiring other treatment than that of the nurse number eighty. Among these have occurred eight deaths, as follows :

Males.

Inflammation of both Lungs.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	1

Females.

Pulmonary Consumption.....	2
Pulmonary Consumption, with hip disease.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	1
Inflammation of Spinal Cord.....	1
Scrofulous Inflammation of Brain.....	1

DISEASES TREATED.

Fracture of Thigh.....	1
Fracture of Shoulder Blade.....	1
Rheumatism.....	4
Neuralgia.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1
Pemphigus (blebs).....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	2
Dysentery.....	1
Inflammation of Brain.....	2
Inflammation of Brain with Spinal Cord.....	1
Hip Joint Disease.....	2
Scrofulous Ulcers.....	2
Ephemeral Fever.....	5
Typhoid Fever.....	1
Intermittent Fever.....	9
Deep Abscess of Neck.....	3
Mumps.....	3

Diphtheria	1
Pulmonary Consumption	4
Congestion of Lungs.....	2
Inflammation of Lungs.....	15
Pleurisy	1
Croup.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	5
Measles	2
Conjunctivitis of the Eye	3
Keratitis.....	3
Trachoma	2

The record shows a diminution in the number of scrofulous diseases. Yet many of the children have scrofulous constitutions while exhibiting tolerable health and (as in several of the deaths this year) are unable to withstand the onset of any disease. The digestive organs offer the main avenue through which this unhealthy condition can be attacked. Light, air and exercise act upon it in great part, by promoting healthy digestion. Whatever gives a natural healthy relish to food acts as a curative or preventive.

It is due to the colored nurse, Mrs. Rice, to add that she has shown a most commendable kindness, intelligence and faithfulness in her care of the sick.

Respectfully, WM. FROTHINGHAM.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in
account with Susan H. Landon, Treasurer.*

DR.

Dec. 1st, 1858.—To cash paid for Repairs.....	\$1,358 09
To cash paid for Clothing and Bedding.....	3,086 66
Shoes.....	1,276 25
Coal and Wood.....	1,721 54
Hospital, &c.....	234 33
Insurance.....	545 64
Printing and Books.....	321 54
Salaries of Teachers.....	1,037 73
do and Wages.....	4,151 17
House Expenses.....	14,884 71
Furniture.....	270 13
New Asylum.....	2,559 06
Bonds for Investment.....	25,237 50
	<hr/>
	\$56,884 35
Dec. 1st, 1869.—Balance carried forward.....	2,918 35

\$59,602 70

CR.

Dec. 1st, 1868.—By Cash on hand last report.....	\$1,447 04
By Cash received Appropriation of State.....	25,000 00
Commissioners of Charities.....	6,570 00
Board of Education.....	2,096 39
Board of Relatives.....	1,772 83
Interest on Bonds, Stocks, and Mortgages.....	6,544 40
Mortgage paid off and Interest.....	4,092 81
Bonds sold.....	6,555 00
Donations.....	1,261 61
Subscriptions.....	1,726 00
Legacies.....	1,405 14
Exhibition, &c.....	131 48
Lapsed Stipend.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$59,602 70
Dec. 1st, 1869.—Balance Cash on hand.....	\$2,918 35

\$2,918 35

SUSAN H. LANDON,
Treasurer:

The above account has been examined with the vouchers and found correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$2,918.35 due the Association.

SAM. WILLETS,

WML F. MOTT.

*Sarah F. Underhill, Treasurer of the Stipend Fund, in
account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored
Orphans.*

DR.

Balance of last year.....	\$471 00
Received from Masters.....	672 65
Bond paid in.....	722 13
Interest on Bonds.....	87 00
Received for Joseph Smith.....	15 00
	<u>\$1,948 40</u>

CR.

By Cash paid Mrs. Landon (lapsed stipend).....	\$1,000 00
Paid to Children.....	47 00
Deposited for Children.....	668 32
Postage on Reports, &c.	4 50
On hand.....	228 58
	<u>\$1,948 40</u>

This account has been examined and found correct.
The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$228.58.

AUGUSTUS TABER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

APPRAISEMENT OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT, 1869.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.*

In compliance with the request of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, contained in their communication of December 27, 1869, we respectfully beg leave to report the following values, as fair and reasonable market prices, for the various parcels and lots of land now used by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

Land occupied by Commissioners on Third avenue and Eleventh street	\$75,000
City Prison	325,000
Jefferson Market	25,000
Essex Market	18,500
Fifty-seventh Street Prison	16,000
Bellevue Hospital land	420,000
Bellevue Hospital water front	100,000
Blackwell's Island	600,000
Ward's Island	360,000
Randall's Island	520,000
Hart's Island	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,559,500
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Total value of real estate occupied by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, two million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD SMYTH,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,

Appraisers.

APPRAISEMENT OF BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

*To the Hon. the Commissioners of Public Charities and
Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions I beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following estimate of the values of the various buildings assigned to the purposes of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

The estimate is based upon the actual cost of erecting the buildings, at the prices which have prevailed in this city during the year 1869, and is as follows :

1. Central Office, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue.....	\$69,500
2. The Tombs.....	780,000
3. Jefferson Market Prison.....	59,000
4. Essex Market Prison.....	23,800
5. Prison in 57th street.....	34,000
6. Bellevue Hospital.....	540,000
Department for Out-Door Poor.....	85,000
Morgue	20,000
Pavilion	6,000
7. Ferry House.....	8,500

BUILDINGS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

8. Charity Hospital.....	\$470,000	
Gas and Boat Houses.....	7,000	
		\$477,000
9. Small Pox Hospital		110,000
10. Two Fever Hospitals		14,000
11. Penitentiary	\$460,000	
Warden's House of Penitentiary	60,000	
Blacksmith's Shop, &c.....	5,000	
		525,000
12. Store House.....		37,000
13. Alms Houses.....	\$320,000	
Office, &c., Chapel of do	50,000	
Warden's House of do	7,500	
Two Pavilions do	14,000	
Two Sheds for exercise.....	2,000	
		393,500
14. Bake House.....		26,000
15. Stables.....		15,000
16. Work House and adjuncts		562,000
17. Lunatic Asylum.....	\$410,000	
Retreat.....	75,000	
Mad House.....	65,000	
Three Pavilions.....	21,000	
One Shed for exercise.....	1,000	
Gymnasium.....	2,500	
One Gas House.....	8,000	
		582,500
18. Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital.....		14,000
19. Ice House.....		1,000
20. Reservoir		9,000

BUILDINGS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

21. Inebriate Asylum, Stable and Gas House and Warden's House,	318,000
22. Expended on new Lunatic Asylum now being erected.....	135,000
23. Ice House and Reservoir.....	7,000
24. House and Sheds.....	1,200

BUILDINGS ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

25. Infant's Hospital.....	285,000
26. Prison	27,000
28. Idiot Asylum.....	\$108,000
Doctor's Office and House.....	12,000
Two Hospitals.....	40,000
Two wooden Play Rooms.....	3,000
	183,000

29. School.....	\$59,000	
Laundry and Boiler House.....	32,000	
Fire Engine House.....	400	
Four Houses	72,000	
Two do	20,000	
One Drill Room	11,000	
Two Play Rooms.....	3,500	
Warden's House.....	7,000	
Barns, Stables, Shops... ..	1,400	
Ice House.....	700	
Reservoir and Coal Yard.....	8,300	
Boat House.....	2,000	
		<hr/>
		\$217,300

BUILDINGS ON HART'S ISLAND.

30. 56 Buildings of Wood.....	102,000	
		<hr/>
		\$5,647,300
		<hr/> <hr/>

Very respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

JAMES RENWICK,

Architect.

ESTIMATED VALUE
OF THE
FURNITURE, BEDDING AND CLOTHING
BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, *Jan. 1, 1870.*

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions I respectfully submit the following estimate of the value of Furniture, Clothing and Bedding, contained in the several Institutions under your charge:

Inebriate Asylum.....	\$19,174 01
Infant's Hospital.....	8,584 19
Steamer Minnahonnock	1,226 27
School Ship Mercury.....	9,355 13
Office	6,634 60
Bellevue Hospital	16,800 00
Charity Hospital	20,847 10
Penitentiary	7,818 00
Lunatic Asylum	24,112 50
Work House.....	8,339 50
Alms House.....	7,402 75
Hospital for Incurables.....	2,777 95
Store House, B. I.....	650 00
Randall's Island Nurseries ..	5,900 75

Randall's Island Hospital.....	\$5,900 75
Tombs	3,993 50
Industrial School, H. I.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,894 25
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Respectfully,

R. M. TAYLOR,

Of Degraaf & Taylor.

